WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS

FIRST EDITION

A Merriam-Webster

A DICTIONARY OF DISCRIMINATED SYNONYMS

WITH ANTONYMS AND

ANALOGOUS AND CONTRASTED WORDS



G & C MERRIAM CO, PUBLISHERS

SPRINGFIELD, MASS, U.S.A.

MADE IN THE U S A
GEORGE BANTA COMPANY INC ELECTROTYPERS PRINTERS AND BINDERS
THE COLLEGIATE PRESS, MENASHA WIS U S A

CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	v–vi
Introductory Matter	
Survey of the History of English Synonymy	vii–xxv
Synonym: Analysis and Definition	xxvi–xxviii
Antonym: Analysis and Definition	xxviii–xxxiii
Analogous and Contrasted Words	xxxiii
Explanatory Notes	xxxiv
A Dictionary of Discriminated Synonyms	1–898
Appendix: List of Authors Quoted	899–907

PREFACE

The publishers of this book have long felt that there is a widespread need for a work devoted to synonymy that emphasizes discrimination among synonyms and that provides accessory material in the form of word lists of various kinds For many years there has been great interest in the articles devoted to discussion of synonyms that are included in various general dictionaries of the English language Those prepared by Dr John Livingston Lowes for the Merriam Webster dictionaries from the publication of *Webster's New International Dictionary* in 1909 have proved especially stimulating and have led to numerous requests on the part of consultants of the dictionary that they be issued separately, extended in number and scope, and supplemented with word finding lists In recent years these suggestions have been so frequent as to convince the publishers that a book of this sort should be undertaken

Before the editorial work was begun, a survey was made of all the principal works devoted to treatment of synonyms, both independent publications and dictionaries containing this type of material As a part of this survey, an intensive study was made of the technique employed by all the leading synonymists and all their differing points of view

The information thus obtained has been summarized in the form of an essay (pp vii–xxv) The publishers believe that this, the first definite attempt to survey the problems and issues in the field of English synonymy, will prove not only of interest to readers of this book but of very great value to them by giving them a background against which to set the articles in the present work The survey provided the present editors with a firm grasp of their complex task, and the making of it is more than justified in the resultant sharpening of the editorial point of view and the consequent enrichment of the work in the discriminating articles in this book

The core of the present work is the discriminating articles It is not its purpose to assemble mere word finding lists for consultants with but a vague notion of the sort of word they seek, but rather to provide consultants with the means of making clear comparisons between words of a common denotation and to enable them to distinguish the differences in implications, connotations and applications among such words and to choose for their purposes the precisely suitable word (Compare the discussion of Roget's aims on pp xvi–xviii, below)

In addition to the central core of articles discriminating groups of words, this book provides auxiliary information of three types, in the form of liberal lists of analogous words, antonyms and contrasted words These three types are explained on pp xxxii–xxxiii

As far as possible the editors have tried to make this book self-contained To do this completely it would of course be necessary to discuss in at least one article of synonymy every word listed as an antonym or in a word finding list It is not practicable, perhaps not even desirable to carry the ideal of a self-contained book to this extreme In the case of antonyms those appropriate to an entry have been chosen and exhibited at that entry regardless of whether they are themselves discriminated in the book This is, however the only absolute exception A merely apparent exception but one readily explained consists in the use (in the word finding lists of analogous words and contrasted words) of derivative words or of words related to other words as their negatives or affirmatives The editors have felt free to use such derivative negative and affirmative words when the primitive words or the correlative words are themselves discriminated in some article in the book

Otherwise the book is self-contained Every word discussed in an article of synonymy is entered in its own alphabetical place and is followed by a list of its synonyms, with a reference (by means of an asterisk or a direction introduced by "see") to the entry where the discussion of these listed words is to be found The words listed as analogous and those listed as contrasted are always displayed in groups each group having a clear reference (asterisk or "see") to the term under which an article of synonymy is to be found

As the value of illustrative citations (whether made up by the editor and representing

common current use, or whether quoted from some author) has long been recognized, the present work provides a wealth of such illustrative material Besides illustrations already found in the articles of synonymy in *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*, and numerous additional citations available in our editorial files and in various repositories of citations (such as concordances and books of familiar quotations), a large accumulation of quotations was newly collected for this work The editorial staff of G & C Merriam Company spent many months reading for this special purpose, particularly first-class contemporary writers and well known books published within the last twenty to thirty years, as well as current periodical literature both American and British The file of citations resulting from merely as a source for illustrative quo- e and reflecting recent changes in the

, below), it is the feeling of the present editors that the work on synonymy done by Dr Lowes in consultation with the late George Lyman Kittredge marked the highest development of English synonymy up to the present time They have endeavored to preserve as much of this work as the enlarged scope and aim of the present book would permit. It must be obvious, however, that the increase of the number of words to be subjected to discrimination as synonyms inevitably brings about a regrouping of much of the material treated by Professor Lowes The present work, then, is by no means a reprint of material from any other Merriam Webster dictionary

In its preparation, broad questions of form and policy were determined by the permanent editorial board of G & C Merriam Company, consisting of William Allan Neilson (*chairman*), *Editor in Chief of Merriam Webster Dictionaries formerly President of Smith College*, Robert C Munroe, *President of G & C Merriam Company*, John P Bethel *General Editor of Merriam Webster Dictionaries*, and Lucius H Holt, *Managing Editor of Merriam Webster Dictionaries*

Every article included in this book was read by Dr Neilson and Dr Bethel All points of disagreement, no matter how minor, were thoroughly canvassed, and each article was subjected to revision before achieving its final form

The writing of the articles was done chiefly by Miss Rose F Egan *Assistant Editor on the permanent editorial staff*, who also prepared the essays that form the larger part of the introductory matter To her clear analysis and understanding of the purposes of the book and to her skill in dealing with the difficult material of synonymy this work owes much of its quality By far the largest number of articles were written originally by her Some were written by the following *Assistant Editors*, Mr Edward Artin Miss Elsie Mag (who also gathered the material from which Miss Egan prepared the word finding lists) and Mr Hubert P Kelsey (who wrote many of the articles on scientific terms), and by Dr Holt and Dr Bethel and much valuable information and criticism was supplied by Dr Everett E Thompson and Mr Edward F Oakes *Assistant Editors*, and Miss Ervina Foss *Editorial Assistant* Certain articles of a technical nature were submitted to the scrutiny of outside consultants, notably articles dealing with terms in law, chemistry, and medicine, which were reviewed by Dr Roscoe Pound of Harvard University, Dr Austin M Patterson Vice-President of Antioch College, and Dr Esmond R Long, Professor of Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania and Director of the Henry Phipps Institute, respectively

sources quoted (see pp 899 ff) was compiled by Mr Roe and Dr Bethel

The typesetting and electrotyping were done by The George Banta Company Inc , of Menasha, Wisconsin whose staff gave unstinted co-operation and assisted with excellent proofreading

INTRODUCTORY MATTER

SURVEY OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH SYNONYMY

Consultation of a work on synonyms is made easier if the consultant has a reasonable background of the theory and of the technique that have developed since the first English synonymy was published. The following essay is, so far as we know, the first attempt to survey broadly the course of that development from its beginnings to the present. It is not intended to be exhaustive. Some good books have been published which have not been specifically discussed because they have played no essential part in this development or have advanced no new ideas which, by challenging attention or debate, have led to further clarification of the problems involved. The purpose of this article has not been primarily to praise or to denounce, but to lead up to the exposition of principles which have dominated the writing of this book. These principles, we believe, are founded upon the practice of those who have seen and known clearly what could be accomplished by a book of synonyms; there are others who disagree, but we have tried to present their case fairly.

It was not until the second half of the eighteenth century that the first book on synonyms appeared in English. The Rev. John Trusler (1735–1820) was its author, *The Difference between Words Esteemed Synonymous* its title, and 1766 its date. Its source is definitely established. In 1718 the Abbé Gabriel Girard (1677–1748) had published in France *La Justesse de la langue françoise ou les Différentes significations des mots qui passent pour être synonymes*, a work which had great vogue not only in France but also abroad, especially in England. That Trusler's book was based upon it is evidenced not only by the likeness of the titles but also (in the first edition) by an English version of Girard's preface and by the admission in the author's preface that he had translated as much of the articles as was in keeping with the peculiar genius of the English language. The second edition of 1783, however, increases the divergence between the two books; the prefaces are consolidated and the result is given as the work of the author, although many passages from Girard are included without being quoted. There are too many new articles dealing with peculiarly British terms, such as those which concern the church and daily life in England, but these, although they represent an enrichment of vocabulary, add little to the originality of the work, which still remains an imitation. A clear-cut distinction which sharply reveals the meanings of synonymous French terms often becomes a forced distinction when applied to English. In fact, Trusler never knew whether it was his aim to point out the "delicate differences between words reputed synonymous" or to give the particular idea of each word "which constitutes its proper and particular character." He claims both aims as one, not realizing that often they are divergent.

The next significant work was the *British Synonymy* of Hester Lynch Piozzi (1741–1821), better known as Mrs. Thrale, the close friend of Dr. Johnson. It first appeared in 1794 and was succeeded by at least two editions, the best known of which was published in Paris in 1804. That it was immediately popular is evident from the testimony of its 1804 editors, who asserted its merits on the ground "of the successive editions it has passed through being the best proof of the estimation in which it is held." That it was not written without a knowledge of Girard's work we know on the authority of these same editors. "So great indeed was the estimation in which the French work was held, that in a few years after its publication an imitation of it appeared in England"; presumably the "imitation" was Trusler's.

The editors imply, however, that Mrs. Piozzi's work is something better than had yet been given to the public. "But it was only in the year 1794," they continue in a tone that implies contempt for the "imitation," "that Mrs. Piozzi (formerly Mrs. Thrale), so well known in the literary world for her different publications and her intimacy with the learned Dr. Johnson, brought out the work we have now the pleasure of presenting to our Readers, and which is totally grounded on the structure of the English language." Whoever had been the compiler of the "imitation," he had not been subjected in the same measure to the influence of Dr. Johnson, for there are, say the editors in a footnote, "some who are of opinion that divers articles in it [Mrs. Piozzi's book] were drawn up by that great Lexicographer himself."

Despite this intimation of helpfulness from a great source, Mrs. Piozzi's book more often reveals an independence of spirit and a feminine disregard of advice than it does subservience. It is, in fact, never profound; it is full of errors or dubious assertions, and it is often absurdly naïve. More than this, it frequently takes issue with Dr. Johnson or, in a sprightly manner, casts doubt on his judgments. There-

is the story of the milliner's apprentice who saved her chicken bones to feed a horse Johnson contended that such an action showed that she was *ignorant*, but Mrs Piozzi maintained that it proved her *senseless* "I thought her an ideot [sic]" was, for her, the last word on the matter.

Great as was her respect for Dr Johnson in his own field, she believed that she also had her field, and that it was incumbent on her to remain within the limits she had set for herself Her object is very clear Like Girard and Trusler, she was distinguishing not synonyms (that is, words identical in meaning) but words so similar in meaning as to be "apparently synonymous" The subtitle of her book announces her aim and reveals a further limitation of purpose "An attempt at regulating the choice of words in familiar conversation" Her preface to the 1794 edition develops these ideas

> If then to the selection of words in conversation and elegant colloquial language a book may give assistance the Author modestly offers her s persuaded that, while men teach to write with propriety, a woman may at worst be qualified—through long practice—to direct the choice of phrases in familiar talk

Her book, she modestly claimed "is intended chiefly for a parlour window" and is "unworthy of a place upon a library shelf," but it may be of help to others 'till a more complicated and valuable piece of workmanship be found to further their research" She wished in particular to help those who desired to converse elegantly and to save foreigners from ridiculous mistakes in speech "If I can in the course of this little work dispel a doubt, or clear up a difficulty to foreigners I shall have an honour to boast"

For this reason she could not see that her method of discrimination had much in common with that of the lexicographer and ' own Theirs was to define hers was to indicate propriety in the use of words It was not her in meaning, but to indicate the fitness of words for use often depending on times depending on their relative fineness strength, force, n the methods of the definer and the methods of the synonymist by giving, fintion of the word *fondness*, one from an eminent logician' and one from Dr Johnson, and, sec lly, by an ideal synonymy in which she reveals the same word's meaning by showing it in use along with similar words This was not invariably her method, but it illustrates what in the main she was trying to achieve

> I have before me the definition of *fondness* given into my hands many years ago by a most eminent logician
>
> '*Fondness*' says the Definer, is the hasty and injudicious determination of the will towards promoting the present gratification of some particular object
>
> '*Fondness* in the opinion of Dr Johnson, is rather the hasty and injudicious attribution of excellence somewhat beyond the power of attainment to the object of our affection'
>
> Both these definitions may possibly be included in *fondness*, my own idea of the whole may be found in the following example
>
> Amintor and Aspasia are models of true *love* tis now seven years since their mutual *passion* was sanctified by marriage and so little is the lady's *affection* diminished that she sat up nine nights successively last winter by her husband's bed side when he had a malignant fever that frightened relations friends servants, all away Nor can any one allege that her *tenderness* is ill repaid, while we see him gaze upon her features with that *fondness* which is capable of creating charms for itself to admire, and listen to her talk with a fervour of admiration scarce due to the most brilliant genius.
>
> For the rest 'tis my opinion that men love for the most part with warmer *passion* than women do—at least than English women and with more transitory *fondness* mingled with that passion

It was in her simpler versions of this method that she developed a formula that has been followed by many of her successors in the discriminated synonymy—not always felicitously We shall have opportunity to return to this method later when it becomes an object of attack, and shall call it for the sake of convenience the Piozzi method At present let examples of her usage suffice

> To ABANDON FORSAKE, RELINQUISH GIVE UP DESERT QUIT LEAVE though at first sight apparently synonymous, conversing does certainly better shew the peculiar appropriation than books, however learned, for familiar talk tells us in half an hour—that a man *forsakes* his mistress, *abandons* all hope of regaining her lost esteem, *relinquishes* his pretensions in favour of another
>
> We say a lad of an active and *diligent spirit*, or else of an *assiduous temper*, or *sedulous disposition*
>
> We say that reports are *confirmed*, treaties *ratified*, and affairs *settled*
>
> A hard question *puzzles* a man and a variety of choice *perplexes* him one is *confounded* by a loud and sudden dissonance of sounds or voices in a still night, *embarrassed* by a weight of clothes or valuables in making escape from fire thieves, or pursuit
>
> The gentleman who discharges a gaming debt in preference to that of a tradesman apparently prefers *honour* to another virtue *justice*

It seems a fair statement of her aim to say that she was attempting to indicate and establish idiomatic English. However, in determining such English, she had only two tests to apply the drawing room usage of her time, and her own instinct To literary use, in general, she was indifferent Therefore her judgments are nearly always subjective and sometimes arbitrary Moreover, she discounted the great

help that discrimination of meanings is to the synonymist "We must not meantime retard our own progress," she wrote in her preface, "with studied definitions of every quality coming under considera

is not in the falsity of the example, for it is usually true or just, but in its inadequacy in suggesting other instances of good use

than some later and cleverer persons, and she had at least a feeling of rightness in the use of language

a test of such

cter, which is

of a spirited

Pronouncing English Dictionary, published in 1805 On its title page and in its preface the editor explicitly offers his work as derived from *The Dictionary* of Samuel Johnson Perry was the compiler of the better known *Royal Standard English Dictionary* brought out in England in 1775 and in America in 1788

The *Synonymous Dictionary* as we shall call the 1805 book, evidently did not achieve the fame or popularity of the *Royal Standard* Chauncey Goodrich, Noah Webster's son in law, referred to it in 1847 in his preface to the royal octavo volume of Webster as "entirely out of print." There is no evidence to show that it passed beyond the first edition On its title page it is described as "an attempt to synonymise his [Johnson s] Folio Dictionary of the English Language " In its preface Perry claims that it contains the only synonymous vocabulary ever offered to the public," and that ' To the philological critical, and other interesting observations of the above learned author [Dr Johnson], we have superadded two exclusive advantages to our publication, the one—as a *synonymous*, the other—as a *pronouncing* nomenclature The *former* is new and unique "

The work, he informs us was begun in 1797, three years, therefore, after the publication of the first

sense 1, but the synonyms are taken from all of Johnson's succeeding twenty nine senses. Nor does he provide many citations, and these are chiefly in entries at the end of the book, elsewhere, in parentheses

capitals to indicate it was the radical Thus 'marches," a lower case entry, has "borders limits, confines BOUNDARIES ' as its synonyms "BOUNDARY," an entry in capitals, has a much longer list which includes limit, bound, bourn, term, mere, but, abuttal, border, barrier, marches, confines, precinct, line of demarcation, utmost reach or verge of a territory, a landmark, a mere-stone " If, then, one wished all the synonyms of a lower-case entry such as *marches* or *abbreviation*, one must turn to

is that Johnson was aware of the difficulties of his task, that he was conscious that the part of his work on which "malignity" would "most frequently fasten is the *Explanation* [i e, the definition] "

> I cannot hope to satisfy those who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased since I have not always been able to satisfy myself To interpret a language by itself is very difficult many words cannot be explained by synonimes because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation, nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described

That was the difficulty Synonyms would not perfectly satisfy the need when either the word defined had many meanings or when the word defining had more significations than the one intended for in either case one must be too broad and the other too narrow Then, too, "simple ideas" (really those involved in simple words such as *be, do, act*) were beyond definition, as Johnson saw it

> The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal*, this I have always endeavoured but could not always attain Words are seldom exactly synonimous a new term was not introduced but because the former was thought inadequate names, therefore have often many ideas but few ideas have many names It was then necessary to use the proximate word, for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution

So Johnson wrote and so Perry quotes in his preface But instead of continuing Johnson's statement to its end, Perry broke off with "circumlocution" thereby giving the reader some reason to infer that Johnson thought the method of definition by synonym preferable to that of definition by paraphrase He had failed to notice or possibly had deliberately ignored, that this was not in any sense Johnson's meaning that both methods were faulty, but that there was a remedy for the imperfections of each Johnson's addition to this last sentence 'nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples ' makes that point clear Perry may have been obtuse rather than disingenuous when for the most part he omits the examples (citations) of Johnson and enters synonyms which are not, in Johnson's language, 'exactly synonymous' but only "proximate words" But he may have known what Dr Johnson meant, though his explanation is by no means clear

> We by no means contend that the whole of the explanations collected under such initial words as we call Radicals, are all strictly synonymous neither on the other hand can we agree with those who roundly assert that there are not two words in the whole English language of precisely the same signification but this we take upon us to say that we have no less than Dr Johnson's authority for their selection and disposition as explanatory of their meaning

Dr Johnson's example, great as was its authority and prestige at that time, was an unstable prop when his statements were misunderstood Perry perhaps indirectly rendered a service by raising the issue as to whether the term synonym' needed redefinition, since it was being broadened in its extension he may also have done a service in showing to others the values implicit in word finding lists But he did not see that he had raised those issues, and what purports to be a dictionary succeeds chiefly in being a word finder

Between 1805 and 1852 (the latter the date of publication of Roget's *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*) several works on synonyms appeared Some were of the word finding list type and among these there was nothing of particular importance On the other hand there were as many as five works discriminating synonyms of which at least four stand out for one reason or another *English Synonymes Discriminated* by William Taylor (1813), *English Synonymes Explained* by George Crabb (1816), *English Synonyms Classified and Explained* by George F Graham (1846) and *A Selection of English Synonyms* by Miss Elizabeth Jane Whately (1851) Both Crabb's and Miss Whately's books are still influential and have been reprinted in recent years

William Taylor (1765 1836) the author of the first of these books is better known as the translator of Burger's *Lenore* Lessing's *Nathan the Wise* and Goethe's *Iphigenia in Tauris* and as one of the leading promoters of knowledge of contemporary German literature during the romantic era His *English Synonymes Discriminated* is the result of his studies in German French, Italian and other languages and of his conviction that no English work the equal of certain foreign treatises on synonyms had as yet been written The work is as a whole uneven but a few articles in it are not only better than any others written up to that time but the equal of any that were to be written for over ninety years A favorite theory of his was that if one is thoroughly grounded in the original meaning of a term, one "can never be at a loss how to employ it in metaphor Consequently, etymologies became for him an important means of showing this original meaning They formed not an invariable part of his discrimination but a very useful part when they were needed Usually also he knew when his etymology was grounded on fact and when it was merely hypothetical His method at its best is exemplified in the article covering *austere, severe* and *rigid*, which we give here in abridged form

To severity is opposed remissness
Rigour is stiffness rigid means frozen stiff with cold To rigour is opposed pliancy.
Religious competition renders sects austere, priests severe, and establishments rigid.

years, Taylor's book remained unreprinted then between 1850 and 1876 there were three new editions

profited by every thing which has been written in any language upon the subject, and although I always pursued my own train of thought, yet whenever I met with any thing deserving of notice I adopted it, and referred it to the author in a note"

sprightliness, elegance, and ease were paramount, and Crabb the new temper in which the world had grown solemn and serious under the influence of many currents, such as the pressure of momentous events, the influence of Continental, especially German, thinkers, and the spread of all the new ideas spoken of collectively as romanticism When the best philosophers and philosophic poets of the age were seeking to answer the questions, what is beauty?, what is poetry?, what is art?, what is genius?,

and enriched the concepts of beauty, poetry, and truth. Although he was in no sense a philosopher, he had a smattering of philosophical knowledge, a small philosophical vocabulary, and a deep love of

My first object certainly has been to assist the philological inquirer in ascertaining the force and comprehension of the English language, yet I should have thought my work but half completed had I made it a

[1] Hugh Blair, rhetorician, 1718-1800

mere register of verbal distinctions While others seize every opportunity unblushingly to avow and zealously to propagate opinions destructive of good order, it would ill become any individual of contrary sentiments to shrink from stating his convictions when called upon as he seems to be by an occasion like that which has now offered itself

His justification for ' the introduction of morality in a work of science" is very ingenious In answer to anticipated objections he wrote, "a writer, whose business it was to mark the nice shades of distinction

ly discover evidence that often he
onception he heartily disliked A

a foppish gentleman

A *finical* gentleman clips his words and screws his body into as small a compass as possible to give himself the air of a delicate person a *foppish* gentleman seeks by extravagance in the cut of his clothes, and by the tawdriness in their ornaments to render himself distinguished for finery

He could not discriminate *beautiful, fine, handsome,* without determining what is *the beautiful, the fine, the handsome*

Even simple words were so discriminated, each one had an abstract reference which was the test of its right use no matter how little cultivated writers and speakers respected that test

The *gift* is an act of generosity or condescension it contributes to the benefit of the receiver the *present* is an act of kindness courtesy or respect it contributes to the pleasure of the receiver

What we *abhor* is repugnant to our moral feelings what we *detest* contradicts our moral principle what we *abominate* does equal violence to our religious and moral sentiments Inhumanity and cruelty are objects of *abhorrence,* crimes and injustice of *detestation,* impiety and profanity of *abomination*

respect the meanings men have agreed to give words rather than the notions individuals have concerning the things named or described by those words. His concepts, however interesting are still subjective and have not been tested to any extent by actual written or spoken language There are many citations in his work, but the sensitive reader often finds little relevancy between the word as used there and the sense defined For example, in illustrating the meaning of the ' soul" as the active and living principle" he cites Thomson

"In bashful coyness or in maiden pride
The soft return conceal'd save when it stole
In side-long glances from her downcast eyes
Or from her swelling *soul* in stifled sighs"

But here *soul* as cited means simply and narrowly the rising emotions and not ' the active and living principle "

[1] This paragraph did not appear in the first edition

His synonymies are, on the whole, hard reading because confused and inconsistent As a rule, they attempt too much yet do not fully apprehend the greatness of the task and leave the reader without any clear or definite impression or without any remembered distinctions Also, they excite rebellion in a reader who can give any number of citations to show that Crabb's dogmatic assertions are not justified by usage Despite these fundamental defects which, with the passage of time and changes in the basic conceptions, have come to be more and more striking, Crabb deserves recognition for some additions to the art of synonymizing Even these, however, may not be entirely his contributions a bit here and a bit there may have been done by others Taylor, for example, gave etymologies when they served his purpose Moreover, after Crabb the work of perfecting often remained to be done and many others are responsible for deeper insight into the possibilities of the method or the extent to which each possibility is serviceable The chief contributions are

1 The addition of an etymology to the article Much more, however, needed to be known before certain words could be correctly etymologized, and before they could be related to the sense to be defined. In some cases, Crabb's etymologies are ' learned ' additions to the article, in no way reflecting the words' semantic development.

2 The addition of a statement (usually introductory) as to how far the words are equivalent in meaning. There was an approach to this in the work of Mrs Piozzi, but it was hardly of the same character Crabb's method was not only clearer and firmer but was much less subject to idiosyncrasies. Since this was his most enduring contribution, a few examples may be given to illustrate his method

> Ingenuity, wit Both these terms imply acuteness of understanding, and differ mostly in the way of displaying themselves
>
> Disparage, detract, traduce, depreciate degrade, decry The idea of lowering the value of an object is common to all these words, which differ in the circumstances and object of the action
>
> Discernment, penetration, discrimination, judgment The first three of these terms do not express different powers, but different modes of the same power, namely the power of seeing intellectually, or exerting the intellectual sight

In clearness of statement, in pointedness in ' hitting the nail on the head," nearly all of these introductions leave something to be desired. Nevertheless, they are historically important because they represent the first tentative formulation of what has proved to be an important and essential part of the discriminated synonymy at its best

3 In the arrangement of his word lists Crabb claims to have moved from the most comprehensive to the less comprehensive In such articles as those discussing **form, ceremony, rite, observance,** and **short, brief, concise, succinct, summary,** the principle is clear, but in others, such as those for **apparel, attire, array,** and **belief, credit, trust, faith,** and **execute, fulfill, perform,** the procedure is not perfectly clear In general however, he seems to have had a plan and to have stuck to it when he could

There are other devices used by Crabb which in later and defter hands proved valuable, but these three are the ones on which he has exerted his powers and with which he had greatest success That the success was not complete is not entirely his fault. The English language is not a symmetrical language it was never intended to be prodded into shape by the pen of the lexicographer or of the synonymist No method is uniformly successful every method must achieve a degree of fluidity before it can be turned to use What was eminently true in Crabb's case is still eminently true, but some writers of today have learned to bow to necessity, a lesson which many early synonymists could not learn easily or gracefully

His book continued to be held in high regard for many decades In fact, a centennial edition in honor of the first (1816) was published in 1917 in the United States Its editors' names are not given, but it contains an eloquent introduction by John H Finley, then Commissioner of Education in New York State, which ends with the sentence "Long life to Crabb and to that for which his name is as a synonym'

By this time—that is particularly between the first edition of Crabb's work and the first edition of Miss Whately s book—keen interest was being displayed in the use of synonyms in education Several texts suitable for use in the schools were prepared. Not necessarily the best of these, but the most thoughtful and suggestive was *English Synonymes Classified and Explained with Practical Exercises Designed for School and Private Tuition* by George F Graham The emphasis in the book is entirely upon discrimination Since there is no attempt to supply as many synonyms as possible, and every effort to make differences clear, two words only are given in each article Although this has the effect of making the book seem purely pedagogical, it admits employment of a method of classification which would break down if more words were to be added It is, therefore, only by courtesy that it can be called a synonymy

The study of synonyms ought, according to Graham, to begin in the elementary schools In the hope of making this possible, he divides all pairs of synonyms into five classes marking the relationships of [illegible]

Sometimes, it serves to bring out the true distinction between the words, but more often, it serves to [illegible]

properly esteemed for its own values, nor has its true author ever been adequately recognized Credit for its authorship is often given to the famous logician Richard Whately (1787–1863), Anglican Archbishop of Dublin, rightly, it belongs to his daughter, Elizabeth Jane Whately A fairly recent but un- [illegible]

of Anglican bishops, "Richard Dublin", the other the preface by the author, which is unsigned

The editor's preface is very short and abstruse, but pregnant with meaning The archbishop took occasion to say that "this little work has been carefully revised by me, throughout," and that though "far from presuming to call it perfect, it is, I am confident, very much the best that has appeared on the subject " Some of its readers will acknowledge its value in the "cultivation of correctness and precision in our expressions " There will be those, however [we are paraphrasing amplifying and interpreting [illegible]

in discourse For the most part they do not name real things, for abstractions, such as the one called "beauty," or the generalized notion such as the one called "tree," exist nowhere except in the mind and have not reality Only in particular things can beauty be found only particular objects which are classed together under the name "tree" exist Therefore, if words are to serve as convenient instruments of [illegible]

number and variety of these that the richness of a language consists To have two or more words with exactly the same sense is no proof of copiousness but simply an inconvenience A language, in her estimation, should have no more words than it needs, just as a house should have no more chairs or tables than required for convenience [illegible]

instances *inference* and *proof*

Whoever justly infers, proves, and whoever proves, infers: but the word 'inference' leads the mind from the premises which have been assumed, to the conclusion which follows from them while the word 'proof' follows a reverse process, and leads the mind from the conclusion to the prem...

In a footnote she ...
up his distin...

T... ...ent, is the lexicographer ...
would use definition or ...

... intended to clear," for "...
what ...
her l...

... its root
denote ...

H...
teres...
differ...

... with it the idea of
lowed out or vaulted."

All these variations of me... ...valuable and curious, but though they ...
They must not be allowed to influence our decisions ...
is, not what *ought* to be ...

Al...
so fa...
realiz...
Un...
expou...
sional ... Nor
transform to her own use what
arises from her use of other ...
ciple, did not
these sources
something tha...
significant adv...
1. The ...
(derivat...

own period, the associations that affect connotations, etc) are indispensable elements of the synonymist's equipment, to be used or discarded as the occasion warrants

necessary to the thinker and writer

3 A clearer conception of the ways in which synonyms differ, such as

(a) Because of differences in implications

"Both *obstinacy* and *stubbornness* imply an excessive and vicious perseverance in pursuing our own judgment in opposition to that of others, but to be *obstinate* implies the doing what we ourselves chose To be *stubborn* denotes rather, not to do what others advise or desire " (Quoted by Miss Whately from Sir James Mackintosh)

le too much of
a *trifling* mat
He is always

(b) Because of differences in applications

Obstinacy is generally applied to the superior, *stubbornness* to the inferior *Obstinacy* refers more to outward acts, and *stubbornness* to disposition (Quoted by Miss Whately from Sir James Mackintosh)

Strictly speaking *expense* should be applied to the purchaser and *cost* to the thing purchased Many persons are tempted to buy articles because they are not *costly* forgetting that these purchases may still be too *expensive*

Delightful is applied both to the pleasures of the mind and those of the senses *delicious* only to those of the senses An excursion a social circle a place of abode, may be *delightful*, a perfume, or a fruit, *delicious*

(c) Because of differences in extension, or range of meaning

Timid is applied both to the state of mind in which a person may happen to be at the moment and to the habitual disposition *timorous* only to the disposition *Timid* is therefore the more extensive term and comprehends the meanings of *timorous*

(d) Because of differences in association or origin and therefore, in connotations

Fatherly paternal motherly maternal are formed from corresponding roots in Latin and Saxon the Latin word being the more polite and cold the Saxon the more hearty and cordial We speak of a *paternal* government — *maternal* duties but of a *fatherly* kindness of manner — a *motherly* tenderness

(e) Because of the difference in the point of view from which the same thing is regarded

In 1852, the year after Miss Whately's *Selection of Synonyms* was published appeared the first edition of the *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*, by Peter Mark Roget (1779–1869), a book that was to exert very *great influence on the development of interest in synonyms and to provoke a new interest* in opposite or contrasted terms The modern consultant of the *Thesaurus* accustomed to depend on the elaborate index (provided in 1879 by the compiler's son John L. Roget), has little knowledge of the original plan of the book, though it has in no way been disturbed by revisers of the Roget family But this

avail themselves of it
with Abstract Rela
led into smaller and

verbs, adjectives, and adverbs that are theoretically opposed or in contrast But Roget did not call these word lists *Synonyms* and *Antonyms* (the latter word indeed had not yet been coined) his usual name was "Analogous Words" for those in the left hand column and "Correlative Words" for those in the right hand column Despite this, other revisers than those of the Roget family have consistently mis interpreted this volume as a book of synonyms and antonyms and have rearranged it or alphabetized it in the hope of making this clear

It is therefore, merely because of its historical connections with the treatment of synonyms and antonyms that this book is of immediate significance to us Only when it is clear that the book purports to be a supplier of words—technically, a "word finder"—and nothing else, shall we be able to estimate correctly the heresy that has arisen out of its misunderstanding To reach this end, it is necessary for us to know very clearly just what Roget tried to accomplish by this book and just what he ruled out as extraneous to his purpose

As early as 1805, Roget realized that what he needed for his own writing was a classified list of words in which he might find not only the right words to express his ideas but words that would help him in clarifying or formulating confused or vague ideas He found the lists he made so useful to himself that he came to believe that they would prove, if amplified of great value to others For nearly fifty years he had this project in mind but only at the age of seventy, after his retirement in 1849 from his position as secretary of the Royal Society of London for the Advancement of Science, was he able to realize it.

He held from the start that what was needed was not a dictionary of synonyms Roget had in mind a consultant who not only did not know a near word, but who could not even recall a word somewhat similar in meaning to the word desired or who only vaguely apprehended an idea because of the want of the right word or words to help him in formulating it For example, a geologist who has found a rock probably hitherto undiscovered because it fitted into no known classification might be at a loss for the exact terms to describe its peculiar texture Such a person could hope to find in the section headed "Matter" the concrete adjective he needed (such as *fissile friable splintery*, etc) No word, no phrase, was too narrow in its meaning to serve Roget's purpose, nor too archaic, nor too slangy, nor too erudite Whether one was writing a technical treatise or a witty essay, a historical novel or a definition for a dictionary, one might hope to discover in this *Thesaurus* the expressions "which are best suited to his purpose and which might not have occurred to him without such assistance" For words, "like 'spirits from the vasty deep' come not when we call", "appropriate terms notwithstanding our utmost efforts cannot be conjured up at will."

More than this Roget did not call the words he selected *synonyms*, when they were of the same part of speech and belonged in the same column That he understood "synonyms" as denoting words of equivalent meaning is evident in his reference to the discrimination of "apparently synonymous" terms There can be no question that he thought word finding lists of synonyms and of "apparently synonymous" terms would be too meager to suit the purposes he had in mind

As for the discrimination of synonyms, that was entirely foreign to the purpose of his book. He was very explicit about that

> The investigation of the distinctions to be drawn between words apparently synonymous, forms a separate branch of inquiry which I have not presumed here to enter upon for the subject has already occupied the attention of much abler critics than myself and its complete exhaustion would require the devotion of a whole life The purpose of this Work, it must be borne in mind, is not to explain the signification of words, but simply to classify and arrange them according to the sense in which they are now used, and which I presume to be already known to the reader I enter into no inquiry into the *changes of meaning they may* have undergone in the course of time I am content to accept them at the value of their present currency, and have no concern with their etymologies, or with the history of their transformations far less do I venture to thrid [thread] the mazes of the vast labyrinth into which I should be led by any attempt at a general discrimination of synonyms.

It is also important to notice that Roget believed himself without a precursor "in any language" He may have known Perry and many others who worked in the word finding field before 1852 like other cultivated men he probably knew Crabb and others working on the discrimination of synonyms, but he always thought of himself as doing something quite distinct from both. In fact, he gave his successors many reasons for refusing to believe that his two series of word-supplying lists were synonyms or antonyms, or were capable of discrimination as synonyms or of opposition as antonyms

Despite that, his purpose was misunderstood and his book misinterpreted In 1867 appeared a small book called *A Complete Collection of Synonyms and Antonyms*, by the Rev Charles J Smith, which gave evidence that here and there men were quietly substituting their judgment of Roget's work for his own It is true that there is only one sentence in the preface of Smith's book to support this inference, and that concerns the reason why its author has chosen the dictionary method of presenting his material,

"from finding that the abstract classifications of words, under certain broad ideas, according to the plan of Dr Roget, seems invalidated by the necessity, in his well known Thesaurus of numberless cross-divisions, and is practically disregarded in favor of the Alphabetical Index" Yet, brief as is that statement, it reveals that he thought his work and Roget's had a common purpose—to give synonyms and their opposites or, to use the word which he now coined, their "antonyms'—and that the difference between the two books was merely a matter of method

There is no evidence that Smith realized that he was changing the time honored definition of *synonym* His chief object in phrasing his definition of *synonym* was to set that term in opposition to *antonym*, which he regarded as its antithesis Nevertheless, in so doing, he introduced a subtle and important change in the definition His statement reads as follows

> Words which agree in expressing one or more characteristic ideas in common [with the entry word] he [i e, Smith himself] has regarded as Synonyms those which negative one or more such ideas he has called Antonyms

The inference that he changed the traditional definition of *synonym* is supported not only by this statement, but also by his method of selecting synonyms One example must suffice

> ACCELERATE *v t* *Ad* and *celer*, quick To quicken the speed or process of events, objects, or transactions.
> SYN Quicken Hasten Urge Speed Expedite Promote Despatch Facilitate
> ANT Delay Obstruct Impede Retard Clog Hinder Drag Shackle

The important thing to notice about these lists is not their parallelism, nor even how good or bad the synonyms or antonyms are, but that they have been selected according to a new principle The synonyms are not all closely allied words differing only in minor ways, or words which are essentially alike in meaning, but some such as *urge* and *promote*, are words which come together only in some part of their

definition of *synonym* The later work proved the more popular and it is probable that the inconspicuousness of *Synonyms and Antonyms* helped to obscure its definition of *synonym*, buried as it was in the preface

Moreover, in the same year as *Synonyms Discriminated*, appeared another book of undiscriminated synonyms, Richard Soule's *A Dictionary of English Synonymes and Synonymous or Parallel Expressions* (1871), which attracted far more attention than had Smith's *Synonyms and Antonyms* New editions appeared in rapid succession and it was revised in 1891 by Professor George H Howison, and in 1937 by Professor Alfred D Sheffield

Although Soule acknowledged help from Roget's *Thesaurus* and a number of other works such as the dictionaries of Webster and Worcester and the books by Crabb, Miss Whately, and others discriminating synonyms, he claims in no particular instance to have followed them strictly or to have been influenced

one hand, and from Crabb and Miss Whately, on the other, is obvious from what Professor Howison has further to say

Consequently, we are not surprised to find that Soule's definition of *synonym* approaches the orthodox one True, he gives us no detailed definition but he does say enough to show that he does not mistake the relation between words of the same part of speech in the left hand or the right hand column of

the entry word under which it is listed "or a meaning very nearly the same" Within limits, his lists of synonyms are about as good as is possible when they are not submitted to the test of discrimination

Even though Soule's *Dictionary of Synonyms* has been the model for a great many works issued in imitation of it, some claiming to have improved upon it, it still remains, in both its original and its revised forms the best dictionary of synonyms that does not provide discriminations Like Roget's

written by men who have been at one time or another members of their staffs

The general dictionaries have so far been omitted from this survey Not that they were inactive—for, almost from the start, they were not A few ventures were merely tentative, such as that in James Barclay's *Complete and Universal Dictionary* issued in England in 1774 This work Chauncey Goodrich (in his preface to Webster's *A Pronouncing and Defining Dictionary*, 1856, an abridgment of the 1828 Webster) notices with the observation that discriminations of "synonymous words" were "first introduced into a general dictionary by Barclay, though in a very imperfect manner" Goodrich also calls attention to the fact that Noah Webster had often successfully used the method of discrimination as

DEFEND Syn —*Defend* the innocent, *protect* the weak, *vindicate* those who are unjustly accused, *repel* aggression

FIGURE Syn —A fine *figure* regular *shape* circular *form*, a carved *statue*, a graven *image* —A *metaphor* is a *figure* of speech a lamb is an *emblem* of innocence the paschal lamb was a *type* of Christ.

One year later (1856), William G Webster and Chauncey A Goodrich, the son and son in law of Noah Webster, brought out abridged editions of his *American Dictionary* for school, business, and family use Short discriminating synonymies were introduced, all of them written by Chauncey Goodrich A few typical illustrations will indicate how much better a title he had than had Worcester to the claim of having introduced such synonymies into a dictionary

> Things are *adjacent* when they lie near to each other without touching as *adjacent* fields, *adjoining* when they meet or join at some point as *adjoining* farms *contiguous* when they are brought more continuously in contact as *contiguous* buildings

The first serious attempt in a general dictionary at discriminating synonymies on a par with those published by Mrs Piozzi Crabb, Miss Whately, and others, came in 1859 with the publication by G & C Merriam Co of a 'provisional edition'[1] of Webster as a preparation for the first complete revision (issued in 1864) of the *American Dictionary* These also were written by Chauncey A Goodrich

1864 edition

These synonymies with slight changes in phrasing and many additions, served for the two ensuing complete revisions of Merriam Webster dictionaries, *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary* of 1864 and *Webster's International Dictionary* of 1890, both under the editorship of Noah Porter In these books, the articles on synonymy, instead of being grouped in the front matter, were distributed through the main vocabulary

In the publishers' statement in the 1859 edition of the *American Dictionary*, note was made of the great advance in Goodrich's synonymies over those of preceding writers

[1] As stated in the preface to *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary* (1864)

This is only an application on a broad scale of one mode adopted by Dr Webster for giving clearness

> plan On the first page we find under the words *abandon*, *desert* *leave* etc, such examples as these Men are *abandoned* by their friends we *desert* a post or station *leave* the country etc But these words may be equally well interchanged Men may be *deserted* by their friends, we may *abandon* a post or station etc Such examples, therefore, afford no light or guidance as to the proper use of these words So if the phrase be given the officer abandoned his post, the question may arise whether he really *abandoned* or *deserted*, or *surrendered*, or *left* it He may have *abandoned* it on the approach of an enemy, or as no longer important to maintain, he may have *deserted* it unworthily or treacherously, he may have *surrendered* it to a superior force, he may have *left* it temporarily

The criticism clearly shows that the chief defect of the current discriminating synonymy was a defect in method it was not a defect in the definition of *synonym* or in the selection of synonyms But in the thirty years following there were signs that Perry s vague conceptions of a synonym, and Smith's freer definition were beginning to enter the minds of synonymists Neither Perry nor Smith was largely responsible for this change in definition Roget, because of the enormous popularity of his work, or rather the

it

W

being in the limelight Both followed the initiative of the Merriam Webster dictionaries and introduced discriminating synonymies as an essential part of their contribution But neither followed Webster in its adhesion to the traditional definition of *synonym*

Although the *Century Dictionary* attempted many new things in the way of dictionary making, such as an encyclopedic character and a format of several volumes it placed little stress on its treatment of synonyms The writer of these articles Henry Mitchell Whitney, was the brother of the editor in chief, William Dwight Whitney his work was given only a four line notice in the editorial preface.

> Discussions of synonyms treating of about 7000 words will be found convenient as bringing together statements made in the definitions in various parts of the dictionary and also as touching in a free way upon many literary aspects of words

It was probably because of the division of the *Century Dictionary* into several volumes that its editors

place it is not quite clear what is meant by that statement, and in the second there is no consistent proof of anything like it in the articles themselves As a general rule, with the possible exception of Miss Whately, synonymists had not yet felt strongly any difference between the literary and colloquial use of words

There is not only the lack of a clearly defined policy in the preface, but there is also the lack of one in the synonymies themselves Yet Henry M Whitney seems to have had in him the makings of a good synonymist, but to have been suffering from conditions over which he had no control It may be that his job was too big for one man or for the time set for its completion, and that he had little leisure to think through its problems it may be that what he considered a good synonymy was not in accord with the opinion of the editor in chief At any rate his synonymies vary greatly in method aim, and accomplishment The most that can be said is that he was experimenting with different methods and aims and that he never reached definite conclusions as to the superiority of one over the other

The most vital problem which concerned him was the selection of synonyms Sometimes he provides a very limited selection, as at adept, where he gives only *expert*, leaving out such words as *master*, *proficient*, and *specialist* which might well have been treated as synonyms In other places he gives a much longer and more heterogeneous list as at ample *ample*, *copious* *plenteous*, spacious roomy, extensive, extended wide, capacious abundant sufficient, full, enough, unrestricted plenary, unstinted

[4] A small work for use in schools, published 1825

Only the italicized words are discriminated, it is true, but the others are given as synonyms The average reader may doubt the justification of many of these words as synonyms, though he will readily find a relationship in meaning

who wanted more words synonymized and more synonyms for each word Roget was immensely popular

book finds it more convenient to have recourse to the Index first" In this way, the major difficulty, the classificatory system which the elder Roget had pertinaciously believed in became no longer an obstacle The other difficulty, the lack of discrimination, was not touched and, in view of Roget's primary purpose, was not likely to be

As a result, there followed an attempt to provide synonymies which would combine the virtues and

seemed to him a solution

Fernald and the editors of the *Standard Dictionary* set out to increase markedly the number of synonyms and antonyms at each entry Hitherto from two to eight words represented the norm in each of these lists in the *Standard Dictionary* the average number lies between ten and twenty First of all,

in the current edition) reads

istics of a good writer

The discriminating synonymy given at the entry of *synonymous* in the main vocabulary reads

and variety

ADEQUATE able adapted, capable, commensurate, competent equal fit, fitted, fitting qualified, satisfactory, sufficient, suitable

HARMONY accord accordance agreement, amity, concord, concurrence conformity, congruity, consent, consistency, *consonance*, *symmetry*, *unanimity*, *uniformity*, union, unison, unity

The *Standard Dictionary's* definition justifies the selection of such lists of "synonyms" Each is a word which has one or more meanings in common with the introductory word (*adequate* or *harmony*) But if *adequate* means exactly commensurate with the requirements, only *sufficient* and *competent* (in [illegible]

way, or the question of adequacy may never arise *Harmony* in its musical sense may be related to *accord concord consonance* in its aesthetic sense to *symmetry* and other terms not in this list, but what relation there is between it and *amity uniformity, unanimity, agreement concurrence congruity* etc, [illegible]

purpose whose basic likeness can be proved by showing that they have a common denotation as well as not readily discerned differences

It is true that Fernald found no difficulty here His clearest expression of the method of discrimination is found in the preface to his *English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions*

[illegible]

What type of synonymy Fernald was criticizing is not clear It was probably what may be called 'the chain formula type' When a synonymist had made so poor a selection of synonyms that there could be no common ground and his list presented an array of associated rather than synonymous terms, he often fell into the habit of giving a series of definitions with a factitious relation A repetition of a previous word was usually enough to make a connection This was the defect of certain synonymies into which all writers of articles good as well as bad fell at one time or another and is probably the type to which Fernald referred when he described the easy sliding from synonym to synonym Yet it is not always bad when one word carries a general meaning which serves as a substitute for the common denotation it is possible to use it with good effect A short example from *The New Century Dictionary* (1927) must suffice for the good use

> Banter is good humored jesting Raillery is often sharp sarcastic banter pleasantry, delicate and pleasant banter badinage, diverting and purposeless banter persiflage, light frivolous or flippant banter

With lists such as Fernald s own it would be impossible to avoid this formula, unchanged It was necessary for him to find some way of varying the chain formula so that he could secure the desired qualities unity of the group and some point of departure and return Therefore, he devised the method whereby one word would be selected as the key word and all the other words should be compared or contrasted with it A good example is afforded by his article at *money*

> [illegible] or available for such investment Compare PROPERTY WEALTH

Nothing could be clearer than that these words are not synonyms in the generally accepted sense [illegible] to see and understand [illegible] such articles on the [illegible] nation of terms that

coincide in some part of their meaning may be in itself a valuable thing But neither justification touches the issue raised by the Fernald synonymies The ground of valid objection to them is that they offer *as synonyms* many words which even by the loosest of definitions cannot be accepted as such The point of absurdity is reached at *spontaneous* where the key word is so important that *voluntary* and *involuntary* *free* and *instinctive automatic* and *impulsive* are included

By 1909 the date of publication of the next complete revision of the Merriam Webster dictionaries (the first edition of *Webster's New International Dictionary*) there had been time for consideration of these matters and for a more sober judgment The Goodrich synonymies clearly needed revision on account of the growth of the language and partly because the synonym lists could be enriched The work was entrusted to John Livingston Lowes (then a professor at Washington University, St Louis but later at Harvard University) under the advisory supervision of Professor George Lyman Kittredge of Harvard They were to deal only with general senses but a few technical articles written by specialists were to be submitted to them so as to insure uniformity in manner and method The articles thus prepared were included in *Webster's New International Dictionary* and reprinted, with minor changes in *Webster s New International Dictionary Second Edition* (1934)

Certain points of agreement were established by Lowes and Kittredge early in the course of their partnership Very early in the writing of these articles Lowes called Kittredge's attention to the Fernald list at *adequate* (see p xxi above) and the *Century* list *adequate sufficient enough*

Is not the *Century s* list adequate? he wrote I did not notice the test my question affords but none of the other words in the *Standard's* list can be substituted for adequate ' Are they not better distributed among other articles? The longer I study the material the more strongly I feel that more articles each discriminating fewer words are advisable The longer articles are as a matter of fact confusing and seem to have led often to strained attempts to find a single common factor for words which fall more naturally into several groups What is your opinion?

Kittredge answered briefly Yes I agree fully "[4]

Thus very early it was established that the Webster tradition of discriminating synonyms which are synonyms in the accepted sense be followed Looser synonyms or closely related words were still given in the word finding lists and these also were revised by Lowes whose interests, however, were concentrated on the articles discriminating synonyms

By temperament and training Professor Lowes was especially fitted for the task assigned him He excels all his predecessors in philosophic grasp and powers of analysis yet he never confuses synonymizing with philosophizing or moralizing he outstrips them all in the range of his knowledge of literature and of his contacts with language as the medium of expressing ideas and emotions great scholar though he is his work is utterly free of the pedantry dogmatism and heaviness that so often mar the work of lesser men Though not a lexicographer by training or experience he almost perfectly adapted the art of synonymizing to the science of lexicography so that whatever can contribute in either to the advantage of the other was brought out in his articles

It is in the clarification of the differences between terms that are to a large extent equivalent in denotation that Lowes made the greatest advances in the art of synonymizing Practically every synonymist before him had inklings of the kinds of differences that he saw clearly many of them such as Miss Whately had used the language adopted by him but no one so fully realized its possibilities Rambling persistent missing of the real differences and constant confusion of the content of the word itself with the concept for which that word stood were characteristic and prevalent faults of many earlier writers of synonymies With Lowes direct attack at each problem became possible and, with it swift, sure shafts that rarely fail to make the desired cleavage

It may be said that as a rule he was careful in his synonymies to state the ground of agreement, but sometimes he neglected to do so when the likeness was obvious But in regard to differences he was extremely particular and rarely departed from the aim he held before him His most frequently used method may be illustrated by an excerpt from the article at foretell in *Webster s New International Dictionary* (1909)

> Foretell (*Saxon*) and predict (*Latin*) are frequently interchangeable but *predict* is now commonly used when inference from facts (rather than occult processes) is involved as, Some sorcerer had *foretold* dying that none of all our blood should know the shadow from the substance (*Tennyson*) "Mr Brooke s conclusions were as difficult to *predict* as the weather (*G Eliot*) an astronomer *predicts* the return of a comet Prophesy connotes inspired or mysterious knowledge or great assurance of prediction as ancestral voices *prophesying* war (*Coleridge*) "Wrinkled benchers often talked of him approvingly and *prophesied* his rise (*Tennyson*) Forecast connotes conjecture rather than inference presage implies shrewd forecast

[4] From manuscript notes in the editorial files of G & C Merriam Company

sometimes presentiment or warning, as Who shall so *forecast* the years (*Tennyson*), 'I *presage* unless the country make an alarm, the cause is lost (*Scott*) Forebode implies obscure prescience or premonition (esp of evil) portend , threatening or ominous foretokening as 'His heart *forebodes* a mystery (*Tennyson*), My father put on the countenance which always *portends* a gathering storm (*Richardson*)

If we supply the common denotation of all these words — "to indicate what will happen," — the difference lies in other ideas involved in their meaning In each case, this difference forms part of the word's definition, the other part of which will be the common denotation Indeed, although the dictionary

are conceivable, indeed some are necessary in special cases, but as yet no better method has been devised for the general run of synonyms Miss Whately is largely responsible for it, but Lowes has greatly improved it

It was (and is), however, impossible always to be equally exact, clear, and direct This is especially true when the differences are less a matter of meaning than of coloring as by historical and literary associations, or a matter of idiomatic usage The difference in coloring or, in other terms, the difference in

with the accumulated power that has been stored in it A particularly effective synonymy of this type is to be found at idiot

(*M Arnold*)

Differences in idiomatic usage are oftentimes not a matter that can easily be presented by definition Many terms in a dictionary are defined almost in the same words, though written by various editors the only clue to difference consisting in the illustrations The consultant is often at a loss because he

with fixed idioms Then he safeguarded his statement with a parenthetical elimination such as one

method, let us examine parts of certain synonymies where his effectiveness is most apparent

Stop applies primarily to action, or to that which is thought of as *moving* cease applies also to states and conditions or to that which is thought of as *being* as, a train *stops* but does not *cease* the noise it makes both *stops* and *ceases*, one's love may *cease* but scarcely *stop*

Fast and *rapid* are often used without distinction but fast frequently applies to the moving object,

whereas rapid is apt to characterize or suggest the movement itself, as a *fast* horse, a *fast* train boat, a *rapid* current, gait, progress

Hateful and *odious* are sometimes used with little distinction. But hateful more frequently applies to that which excites actual hatred odious, to that which is excessively disagreeable or which awakens repugnance as 'Why shouldn t we hate what is *hateful* in people and scorn what is mean? (*Thackeray*) There was something more *odious* to him in her friendship than her hatred (*Thackeray*)

In these discriminations, the original contribution of Lowes is the generalization regarding usage or application An occasional synonymist before him had experimented with it, but no one before him succeeded He knows how to guard the expression, never claims too much, and yet, in spite of all the

Second Edition (1934)

scarcely been noticed Nevertheless, it is apparent that, unless there be some clarification in definitions,

tainty in the definitions of *synonym* and *antonym* which is even more insidious. In the three essays

SYNONYM: ANALYSIS AND DEFINITION

The chief reason for including in this Introduction an article on synonyms is not to phrase a new definition of that term It is rather to make a protest as to the loosening of the definition within the last fifty or sixty years and to restate very clearly what we believe to be the true and generally accepted

apparently synonymous," and Miss Whately "pseudo-synonyms" Roget, who held that discrimination was foreign to his purpose, claimed that "the investigation of the distinctions to be drawn between

discriminated were not at all different from the "words closely allied" in meaning between which, according to Crabb, it is the business of the synonymist "to mark the nice shades of distinction", nor is there any clash with Soule's simple definition of a synonym as that which has "the same meaning as" the entry word under which it is listed "or a meaning very nearly the same"

It is also true that these synonymists did not always agree in their choice of synonyms In part, this was due to some confusion as to the limits of their scope, but mostly it is the result of conditions which still, to a degree, prevail Some advances have been made in precision, but the truth was and is that there are too many factors entering into the selection of synonyms to make for absolute certainty or perfect accuracy in their choice But these synonymists were not so far wrong as William Perry, who accepted Johnson's "proximate words" as synonyms and made no distinction between them in reference to sense The failure of his *Synonymous Dictionary* may be ascribed to this cause

The error Perry made has renewed itself, though with slightly more justification This renewal also is initially the result of the misinterpretation of a highly popular work, Roget's *Thesaurus of English Words*

agree in expressing one or more characteristic ideas in common" (with the entered word) It is possible that he believed he was more careful in his selection than Roget In line with his definition he gives lists of synonyms such as that at accelerate, which are, it is true, less diverse than Roget's, but which are still susceptible of criticism as synonyms There are, for example, some that are not questionable, such as *speed, quicken* and *hasten*, but there are others such as *promote, urge, expedite, facilitate*, and *dispatch*, which are open to question *Accelerate* means to make go faster so do *speed, hasten*, and *quicken* But

ideas" is a poor basis for the selection of synonyms, for these may or may not form a part of the essential meaning

As the demand grew for a large number of synonyms, even agreement in one or more characteristic ideas tended to break down Twenty five and more years later, certain synonymists of repute were offering groups of words as synonyms of one word rather than of one another and were not restricting

in common with *stain* in one of its senses Such lists are far from rare in the very late nineteenth century or the early twentieth century to the consultant who seeks another and closer word for the one which occurs to him, they must be hopelessly confusing They have no value in teaching the precise use of language their only merit is to indicate some of the words which may be used when one feels the need of a word like *stain* in any of its senses

very clear at points where even the best of synonymists have, in the past, unconsciously permitted vagueness

they may differ in their idiomatic use or in their application They may be, and usually are, interchangeable within limits, but interchangeability is not the final test since idiomatic usage is often a preventive of that The only satisfactory test of synonyms is their agreement in denotation This agreement is

discriminated are adjectives in the form of a definition of a verb where the words discriminated are verbs Some of these synonyms have other senses than the one here given, but in each such meaning the word has other synonyms and another common denotation A distinct attempt, it may be said here has been made to select synonyms according to their range of meaning It has not always been possible to

words were treated separately, terms which are synonyms of one, but not of the other, could be added For many reasons the problem of selecting synonyms has not been an easy one, but we have always

tried to base our judgment upon evidence that was not affected by any personal prejudices or predilections

Not all the words discriminated in this Dictionary are synonyms A few articles discuss a group of words that are sometimes wrongly taken as synonyms because they are confused or their actual meanings are misunderstood or because they once had one or more meanings which made them synonymous In articles discussing such words, the reason for their not being synonyms whatever it may be, is stated clearly and unambiguously in the first or second sentence of the article We have added these groups not merely because we believe them useful but because we believe that they come rightly within the province of the discriminator

The method of discrimination is not invariable, for every set of synonyms presents its own problems

only certain kinds of verbs, or when a verb may take only certain kinds of nouns as its subject or its object Not all of the words discriminated in a single article differ in only one of these ways However some may differ in implications some in connotations some in applications, and some in more than one way For no method adopted by the discriminator should be so artificial as to foster merely theoretical distinctions The distinctions drawn should be real distinctions based on the evidence of recorded use — and it is such evidence, we cannot too strongly emphasize, that has guided the editors of this Dictionary and has determined the distinctions set forth in its discriminating articles

ANTONYM. ANALYSIS AND DEFINITION

There are probably few words more generally used with less understanding of their meaning than the word *antonym* True, all the dictionaries define it, but often in such terms that the definition may be interpreted to include radically different conceptions Is an antonym theoretically only one word or at the most, one of two or three words which can be opposed to another word in a definite sense or is it any one of several words which may be opposed to it or to a group of synonymous terms? Probably because the latter conception is the easier one it has gained widespread acceptance, but still the dictionary definitions incline to back up the opinion of those who think of an antonym in the abstract as something more specialized and nearer to the former conception

No one will dispute the right of a person to coin a term that fills a definite need or to give to that term the meaning he desires — provided such definition accords with the term's etymology Where it does not accord, however, the meaning may fairly be questioned — as in the case of *antonym* For C J Smith who, in his *Synonyms and Antonyms* (1867), introduced this term (which in his own phrasing "he has ventured, not to coin, but to reissue) adopted it primarily because of its analogy to *synonym* and knew that only by considerable stretching could the meaning he proposed for it be made to approach the meaning of its Greek original Despite his recognition of this fact, the term seemed to Smith preferable to *counterterm*, though he acknowledged that some persons might still prefer the latter As for definition he related *synonym* and *antonym* "Words," he wrote, "which agree in expressing one or more characteristic ideas in common [that is, with a given term] he has regarded as Synonyms, those which negative one or more such ideas he has called Antonyms "

Therefore, no one is likely to dispute the right of a later investigator to examine anew the meaning of a coined word falsely grounded and vaguely defined that has become established in the language

What we propose to do here, then is to examine the word *antonym*, to determine the concept it involves, and to state its definition in as clear terms as possible When we find a term like this used

frequently with such qualifying words as *exact* and *true* (the "exact antonym" of this word, the "true antonym"), we must suspect an attempt on the part of men to approximate an ideal

Modern unabridged dictionaries, without exception, define *antonym* with comparative strictness It is "a word of opposite meaning" (*Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*), "a term which is the opposite or antithesis of another, a counter term" (*Oxford English Dictionary*), "a word directly opposed to another in meaning, a counterterm the opposite of *synonym*" (*Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary*), "a counterterm, an opposite, an antithetical word the opposite of *synonym*" (*Century Dictionary*), and "a word that is an opposite in meaning of a particular word" (*New Century Dictionary*) In all of these definitions, the burden is on the word *opposite* or *opposed*, and it should be added, all differences of opinion as to the criteria for determining antonyms are due to uncertainty as to what is meant by *opposite* or *opposed* The physical connotations of these words always stand in the way of a strict definition of their abstract senses How complex is the concept of opposition may be seen from the following analysis of its physical connotations

Opposition is a relation involved when two things are so placed that (1) they may be connected by a straight line (straightness as distinguished from obliquity being determined by external conditions such as the lines of a room) drawn from one to another (as, *opposite* windows), (2) they lie at either end of an axis diameter, or the like (as, *opposite* points on the earth's surface), (3) they are contiguous but reversed in position (as, the *opposite* halves of the globe), (4) they face each other, the distance apart being of no consequence (as, partners stand *opposite*), (5) they depart or diverge from each other (as, to go their *opposite* ways), (6) they work against each other (as, *opposite* forces), (7) they cannot exist together, because they reverse or undo each other (as, the *opposite* processes of growth and decay), (8) they represent the obverse and the reverse (as, the *opposite* faces of a coin)

What this relation is both materially and immaterially and in all instances is, frankly, hard to determine It is not invariably the confrontation of one with another, for "persons who go their *opposite* ways" and "the *opposite* processes of growth and decay," for example, do not respond to this test, it is hardly complete divergence or difference, for "the *opposite* halves of the globe" and "the *opposite* faces of a coin represent difference only in one or more particulars, otherwise remaining fundamentally alike, it is still less antagonism or irreconcilability, for there is no hint of either in the *opposite* position of partners in a dance or in *opposite* windows Although some of these ideas exist as implications distinguishing meanings of the word *opposite*, they do not yield any fundamental meaning which is involved in every sense One can go no further than to say that *opposite* represents a setting of one thing against another so as to sharpen their differences or to reveal their divergences.

It will be necessary, therefore to get at what is meant by "opposite meaning" in another way First, let us take the words listed as antonyms in the dictionaries and manuals of synonyms and antonyms and see into what classifications they fall When possible, we shall offer a classification known to logic, but when not possible, we shall form our own, naming it in unambiguous terms

A large number of words listed as antonyms fall into two well known logical categories, those of *contradictory terms* (or *contradictories*) and *contrary terms* (or *contraries*)

(1) *Contradictory terms* are so opposed to each other that they are mutually exclusive and admit no possibility between them If either is true, the other must be false, if either is false, the other must be true Examples—A thing is either *perfect* or *imperfect* no matter how slight or how extensive the imperfection, the fact remains that the thing cannot be called *perfect* if any flaw, blemish, or defect exists If a person is asked for his opinion he may *agree* with that of others, or he may *disagree*, or *differ* it is unimportant whether the disagreement is radical or superficial or the difference concerns a major or a very minor point he cannot be said to *agree*

(2) *Contrary terms* are so opposed in meaning that the language admits no greater divergence They are the true "diametrical opposites But they must be of, or must apply to things of, the same genus or fundamental kind Thus, white and black represent the extremes in color, the former, as popularly understood, implying the absorption of all colors and the latter implying the privation of every vestige of color *Prodigal* and *parsimonious* represent extremes in expenditure (chiefly of money), but *prodigal* implies excessive extravagance and *parsimonious* excessive frugality *Superiority* and *inferiority* represent extremes judged by a standard of what is good Between these extremes represented by each of these pairs of examples there are many words which may more truly describe or designate the person or thing in question

Other classes are the following

(3) Many words are listed as antonyms that normally appear in pairs Some are what the logician calls *relative terms* pairs of words which indicate such a relationship that one of them cannot be used without suggesting the other as, *parent* and *child*, *husband* and *wife*, *predecessor* and *successor*, *employer*—

being marked by such a word as *comfortable)* and *destitute* and *opulent* are very far apart, ... "diametrical opposites," each represents the negation of the other

... and quality of ... than ... sed

... the ... mplete Other ... an the other ... onary we have preferred to give *contrasted words* as distinct from *antonyms*, not denying or ignoring the value of the former in word study, but emphasizing the unique disciplinary value of the latter.

It is for a similar reason that we have ruled out relative and complementary terms as antonyms of each other Pairs of words of this class are it is true usually matched in extension, but one of the pair ... ompletion when ... in which ... e same is true of *stimulus* and *response*, of *question* and *answer* Without the former, the latter could not be without the latter, the former remains incomplete An occasional instance, however, remains such as *attack* and *defend* Since these come as close to reverse terms as they do to complementary terms they may be treated as the former

The foregoing analysis would seem to leave us with three classes as possible antonyms contradictory ... each of these ... is rather ... *bad* r*ght* ... purposes, ... r of more ... ions such ... *ation* and ... ition has been served There are only three tests which should be applied to a word selected as the antonym of another word and these are stated in the following definition

> An antonym is a word so opposed in meaning to another word, its equal in breadth or range of application, that it negates or nullifies every single one of its implications

It is this definition that has guided the selection of antonyms in this Dictionary Not every entry of course, exhibits an antonym for there are many words that have no antonym In some few cases moreover, we have been unable to supply any word that meets the three tests of the above definition or ... lcome intelligent ... antonym is listed

THE TREATMENT OF ANTONYMS

A few words should be added to clarify the practice of this Dictionary in regard to antonyms. They form an important part of its make up, but, as they do not require much space, their significance may be overlooked

It must be emphasized that each antonym is directly related to its entry word in the special sense in which that word is discriminated It bears not a loose relation but a very close one to that word, and

[illegible] be the antonym of some other word (especially of a synonym of the entry word)

[illegible] and open (of movements, plans [illegible]

which it is used Thus, close, as a synonym of *silent* and *reticent*, takes *open* as its antonym, but the sense in which *open* is used here is made clear by the cross reference to FRANK, where the word *open* is discriminated

ANALOGOUS AND CONTRASTED WORDS

[illegible] of the synonyms and the discriminations and of the [illegible]

builder, there might be something lacking if it went no further It is in view of the needs of such consultants that we have added lists of *analogous words* and of *contrasted words*

Some of the analogous words or terms closely related in meaning, merit the name of "near synonyms," so close are they to the vocabulary entry some contain much the same implications as the entry word, but the implication that they emphasize is not the same as that expressed in the common denotation of the discriminated group of which the entry word forms a part Some are more general than the entry word, some more specific, some come together in only a part of their meaning But in some important particulars they are all like the word under which they are listed

So too with contrasted words, or terms sharply differing in meaning from the entry word Some are close synonyms of its antonym but many are opposed to it only in part of their meaning Through these lists, the consultant who is seeking a word may find exactly the one he needs or the student may discover a useful means of extending his vocabulary

These aims are made practical and easy of attainment by an additional aid which no work on synonyms has hitherto given the consultant. Terms listed as *analogous words* and *contrasted words* are arranged in groups, all of which are discriminated in this book. Most of the words are themselves directly discriminated cross reference to the entry where the article is given being made by means of an asterisk or a reference introduced by "see" a few that are not themselves directly discriminated are closely dependent on words that are, as by being their derivatives or inflected forms or by being their negatives and are thereby covered by the article to which a clear cross reference is made Thus, at amenity (in the sense of courtesy) the list of analogous words contains (1) *civility, politeness, courteousness*, plus a cross reference to the article at CIVIL, where *civil, polite, courteous* are discriminated (2) *graciousness, affability, cordiality geniality, sociability*, plus a cross reference to GRACIOUS where *gracious affable, cordial genial sociable* are discriminated Similarly, among the contrasted words at banal are *stimulating* or *stimulative, provoking* or *provocative exciting piquing* which though not discriminated themselves, are fully covered by the article at PROVOKE, where their corresponding verbs are treated Through the cross reference, then the consultant can find the meaning of every term in the word lists, and can sharpen his sense of their differences

It is perhaps unnecessary to point out that the selection of words in each of these lists is not determined by the group of synonyms, but by the one word at whose entry the list appears As a result, each vocabulary entry is complete in itself it has not only its synonyms and antonym or antonyms, but also analogous words which are closely related to it and contrasted words which are sharply opposed to it It is thus treated as a unit, and all essential information is gathered about it

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The left hand column below consists of entries or, usually, parts of entries selected from the main vocabulary to illustrate the principal devices used in this Dictionary The right hand column provides explanations of these devices.

adage *Saying saw proverb maxim motto epigram.

1 The vocabulary entry (usually a single word occasionally a phrase) is printed in heavy faced type

aeon or eon Age era epoch *period

2 Alternative forms, chiefly variant spellings are *listed when they are likely to be of value to the consultant*

aerial or aerial, *adj* *Airy ethereal.
aerial or aerial *n* *Antenna

3 The part of speech is indicated (by means of the commonly accepted abbreviations printed in italic type) where it is desirable or necessary to do so

affection[1] *Feeling emotion passion sentiment.
affection[2] *Disease malady complaint distemper ailment

4 Words identical in spelling and part of speech but of different etymology, are given separate entries and each *entry is numbered with a superior numeral These numerals are also used in cross references to such entries*

amble, *v* **1** Rack single-foot, pace walk canter, lope, trot See under TROT *n*
2 *Saunter stroll

5 Two or more meanings (or senses) of a single vocabulary entry are clearly separated and each meaning is numbered with a heavy faced numeral

6 [illegible]

The source of a quotation is also printed in ita[illegible] list of sources quoted is given on pp 899 ff

artful Wily crafty cunning tricky *sly, foxy
articulation. 1 Integration, concatenation See under INTEGRATE, *v*
2 *Joint suture.

7 [illegible] the first

ascertain. Determine *discover unearth learn
Ana Inquire query interrogate *ask study contemplate weigh *consider observe survey (see SEE)
Con *Conjecture surmise guess presume assume (see PRESUPPOSE)

8 [illegible] (where the facts

ascetic, *adj* Austere *severe stern

9 The label *Ant* introduces the antonym or anto-

austere. *Severe stern, ascetic
Ant Luscious (*of fruits etc*) warm ardent (*of persons, feelings etc*) exuberant (*of style quality etc*)

10 In the lists of Antonyms and less often of Analogous Words and Contrasted Words, italic notations in parentheses indicate the limited use or application in which the preceding word is to be taken See also p xxxiii.

A DICTIONARY

OF

DISCRIMINATED SYNONYMS

WITH ANTONYMS

AND ANALOGOUS AND CONTRASTED WORDS

---

a-. *Un-, non-, in-.

abaft. Abaft, aft, astern are nautical terms meaning behind, or to or at the rear (of) *Abaft* and *aft* are applied to objects or their positions in a ship Abaft (opposed to

abandon, *v* 1 Abandon, desert, forsake, though often used interchangeably in the sense of to quit absolutely are not exact synonyms Abandon, in its strictest use, im

rush to escape the insane had usually been forgotten and *abandoned* to horrible deaths (*V Heiser*) Desert, in precise usage commonly implies previous occupation companionship or guardianship and often connotes desolation, in its narrower sense (esp in deserter, desertion) it emphasizes violation of one's duty as guardian or protector and extreme culpability He that takes the for lorn hope in an attack, is often *deserted* by those that

Ana *Discard cast (away *or* off) scrap, junk reject, repudiate (see DECLINE)

Ant Reclaim — *Con* Hold possess, enjoy (see HAVE) shield safeguard protect (see DEFEND) redeem, *rescue save

2 Surrender *relinquish yield resign leave

Ant. Cherish (*hopes opinions, etc*); restrain (*oneself*). — *Con.* *Keep, retain treasure, prize (see APPRECIATE) *maintain, assert, defend inhibit bridle, curb (see RESTRAIN)

*Unconstraint, spontaneity *freedom, liberty relaxation, laxity or ess (see LOOSE)

straint. — *Con* Repression, suppression) self-possession aplomb (see CONFI se (see BALANCE, TACT)

Abandoned, reprobate, profligate, disso-

Cruel *abandoned* glorying in her shame! (*Cowper*) One is reprobate who is abandoned and therefore rejected—in Calvinism by God, in more general use by one's fel

garded One is profligate who openly and shamelessly flouts all the decencies and wastes his substance in riot-

lascivious, libidinous lecherous (see LICENTIOUS)

Ant. Redeemed regenerate. — *Con* Saved, rescued, reclaimed delivered (see RESCUE)

abase. Abase, demean, debase, degrade, humble, humiliate are synonymous when they denote to lower (one)

A colon ( ) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group *Ana* analogous words. *Ant* antonyms. *Con* contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

in one s own estimation or in that of others Abase commonly suggests loss of d gnity or prestige without neces-

mean implies less humility than *abase* but is stronger in its implications of loss of dignity or social standing It was Mrs Sedley s opinion that her son would *demean* himself by a marriage with an artist s daughter (*Thackeray*) Debase emphasizes deterioration in value or quality it is more often used of things (as to *debase* the currency) but when used of persons it commonly connotes weakening of moral standards or of the moral character as officeholders *debase* themselves by accepting bribes How books *debase* The many for the pleasure of those few (*Wordsworth*) Degrade stresses a lowering in plane rather than in rank and often conveys a strong implication of the shamefulness of the condition to which the person (or group or thing) has been reduced That she and Charlotte two spent old women should be talking to each other of hatred seemed unimaginably hideous and *degrading* (*E Wharton*) Often (esp

when the ignom ny of the reduction in rank is emphasized We are pleased to see him taken down and *humbled* (*Spectator*) When it is employed without

closer to *mortify* for it stresses chagrin and shame When we ask to be *humbled* we must not recoil from being *humiliated* (*C Rossetti*)
Ana Cringe truckle cower *fawn toady grovel (see WALLOW) abash discomfit disconcert *embarrass
Ant Exalt extol (*esp oneself*) — *Con* Magnify aggrandize (see EXALT) elevate *lift raise laud acclaim *praise

abash Discomfit *embarrass disconcert faze rattle
Ana Fluster flurry *d scompose perturb disturb agitate chagrin mortify (see ASHAMED) confound dumfound nonplus (see PUZZLE)
Ant Embolden reassure — *Con* Elate exult (see ELATED)

abate 1 *Abolish extinguish annihilate
Ana End terminate (see CLOSE) *annul void avoid abrogate cancel obliterate (see ERASE) *null fy invalidate
Ant Perpetuate — *Con* *Continue last pers st abide
2 Reduce diminish *decrease lessen
Ana Retard slow slacken *delay *moderate temper mitigate lighten alleviate (see RELIEVE)
Ant Augment accelerate (*pace speed*) intensify (*hopes fears a fever*) — *Con* *Increase multiply enlarge aggravate heighten enhance (see INTENSIFY) *speed quicken hurry
3 Abate, subside, wane, ebb are synonymo extended senses only All then denote to di-

warning of illness There were many many stages in the *ebbing* of her love for him but it was always *ebbing* (*D H Lawrence*)
Ana Dwindle diminish *decrease
Ant Rise revive — *Con* *Increase augment *expand swell dilate mount soar tower surge (see RISE)

abatement *Deduction rebate d scount
Ant Add tion — *Con* Increment accretion accession (see ADDITION) increase augmentation enlargement (see corresponding verbs at INCREASE)

shrink condense attenuate extenuate (see THIN)
Ant Elongate lengthen — *Con* *Extend prolong protract enlarge *increase *expand amplify d late

renounced his throne) especially when sacrifice for a greater end is intentionally implied So strong is this implication and also that of finality in *renounce* (as here considered see also ABJURE) that it often and its derivative renunciation commonly connotes self-denial or surrender for the sake of moral or sp ritual d scipline Consequently in good use one *renounces* not only a right a title an inheritance but also some desired or desirable possession She remains the sort of woman who has *renounced* all happiness for herself and who lives only for a principle (*T S Eliot*) Resign is used in reference chiefly to positions held on tenure and formally relinquished Ordinarily it implies asking permission to leave a position or off ce before the expiration of a term Demit is chiefly Scottish and may have the force of either *abdicate* or *resign* It commonly connotes voluntary relinquishment
Ana *Relinquish surrender abandon leave
Ant Assume usurp — *Con* *Take (sense 3) *arrogate appropriate confiscate

abdomen Abdomen, belly, stomach paunch are often

A colon ( ) groups words discriminated in thi-

trunk below the chest as to crawl on one s *abdomen*

abdominal Abdominal, ventral anterior Abdominal is the adjective correspond ng to *abdomen* Ventral, though synonymous with *abdominal* in its pr m tive sense is more often employed as in zoology and anatomy to im ply relat onship to the entire front surface of the body (n man) or to the under surface of most vertebrates normally in a horizontal ; os tion such as reptiles fish dogs and horses as the *ventral* abdominal wall the *ventral* scales of a rept le In anatomy anterior often re places *ventral* when appl ed to parts of the human body as the *anterior* thoracic nerve

a

commonly connotes seizure and detent on for ransom In

changeably only when the person carried off is a girl

aberrant Atyp c *abnormal
Ana D vergent *d fferent dispa
slous unnatural *exceptional
*strange eccentric
Ant True (*to type*) — *Con* *U ... ary normal *regular typ cal natural.

aberration 1 *Deviation deflection.
Ana Abnormality aberrancy (see ABNORMAL) *error blunder mistake slip lapse *fault fa ling *variation, mutation anomaly (see PARADOX)
Ant Conformity regularity — *Con* Normal ty (see REGULAR) norm *average mean agreement correspondence accord (see correspond ng verbs at AGREE)
2 Aberrat on derangement alienation as I ere com pared, denote mental disorder Aberration may be used to des gnate any form of mental unsoundness com

Ana *Insanity lunacy mania dementia *delusion ... on *mania delirium, hysteria

... *mind*)
t inst gate
elp back (*up*) *support uphold
see UNITE) forward, further pro-

personal subject) — *Con* *Frus- ... alk circumvent

Accessory, accomplice *confeder

Dormant qu escent *latent potent al ... ferred suspended postponed stayed inter ... see DEFER) suppressed repressed (see SUP-

Ant Operative act ve revived — *Con* In progress (see PROGRESS *n*) I ve dynamic (see ACTIVE) *liv ng alive quick renewed restored refreshed (see RENEW)

abhor Abom nate loathe detest *hate
Ana *Despise contemn scorn shun avo d eschew (see ESCAPE)
Ant Admire (*persons their qual ties acts etc.*) enjoy (*things which are a matter of taste*) — *Con* *Like love rel sh dote (on *or* upon) cherish treasure prize value (see APPRECIATE) court woo sol cit (see INVITE) es

ha

ond

ing adjectives at REPUGNANT) horror d smay (see FEAR)

t on enjoyment — *Con* Esteem *re- ... l king rel sh (see correspond ng verbs at ... affect on *attachment

Abom nable *hateful detestable od ous ... mpt ble desp cable scurvy *execrable

ble enjoyable — *Con* Grateful agree- ... t pleas ng gratifying welcome *delight

2 *Repugnant repellent obnoxious d stasteful invid ous
Ana *Antipathetic uncongen al unsympathetic (see INCONSONANT) fore gn, al en (see EXTRINSIC)
Ant Congenial — *Con* Attractive alluring captivat ing (see corresponding verbs at ATTRACT) tempting en ... LURE)

... *ack, observe

Ant Depart. — *Con* *Go, leave quit *move remove shift.
2 Endure last persist, *continue
Ana *Stay ...
Ant Pass
3 Endure *
Ana Subm ...
(to) consent (to) (see ASSENT) accept *rece ve take
Ant Res st — *Con* Withstand *oppose combat *decl ne refuse, spurn shun avoid evade elude (see ESCAPE)

or things Thus it is correct to say 'a child's *ability* to learn but not 'the hall's *ability* to seat 2000 persons, on the other hand it is correct to say a child's mental *capacity* (or *capacity* for learning)' or 'the hall has a seating *capacity* of 2000' In an extended sense and

stresses receptiveness but since the commonly implied reference is to man's intellectual moral or spiritual rather than physical nature the implication of receptiveness becomes more explicitly that of responsiveness susceptibility aptitude or the like *Capacity* therefore

not respectively identical in meaning with the *capacity* for tears the *capacity* for work the *capacity* for payment The phrases of the first group mean that one can weep (because his tear glands are normal) one can work (because strong trained etc) one can pay (because he has the money) those of the latter group indicate in the first case a special sensitiveness to that which is pathetic, in the second case a readiness to work as hard as is necessary on any or every occasion in the third case

person (less often a thing) arising from the possession of the qualities or qualifications necessary to the performance of a certain kind of work or the achievement of a given end as to test the *capability* of the ear to distinguish pitches no applicant will be considered who does not offer proof of *capability* In a secondary sense as applied exclusively to persons *capability* means competence often special competence This connotation is usually supplied or enforced by the context

Ana *Power strength might force energy proficiency skill adeptness (see PROFICIENT) aptitude talent genius faculty (see GIFT) competence qualification (see corresponding adjectives at ABLE)

Ant Inability incapacity — *Con* Impotence powerlessness impuissance (see corresponding adjectives at POWERLESS) incompetence incapability (see corresponding adjectives at INCAPABLE)

abject *Mean ignoble sordid

Ana Servile slavish menial (see SUBSERVIENT) *miserable wretched cringing truckling cowering (see FAWN) groveling (see WALLOW) abased demeaned humbled humiliated (see ABASE)

Ant Exalted (*in rank state condition mood behavior etc*) imperious (*in manner speech attitude etc*) — *Con* Arrogant lordly overbearing supercilious (see PROUD) domineering *masterful aristocratic patrician (see corresponding nouns at GENTLEMAN)

abjure Abjure, renounce, forswear, recant, retract are

the reflexive use of the verb or in the participial adjective forsworn) the suggestion of perjury or of culpable violation of a solemn engagement I have sworn to obey the laws and I cannot *forswear* myself (*Blackie*) In its chief

tract often implies admission of error One *recants* however something that one has openly professed or taught as religious or scientific doctrines one *retracts* something

Ant Pledge (*allegiance a vow etc*) elect (*a way of life a means to an end an end etc*) — *Con* Plight engage (see PROMISE) *choose select opt own, avow *acknowledge

☞ *Do not confuse* abjure *with* adjure

able Able, capable competent, qualified are close syno-

in implications when (especially in attributive use) they

submit willingly to severe discipline in order to acquire some coveted knowledge or skill (*B Russell*) Capable, so used stresses possession of qualities such as adaptability resourcefulness, versatility industry or efficiency and seldom indicates apart from its context the specific ability involved Pretty and charming but stupid

er women to be useless and
f she would be a domestic
Competent and qualified
ze a person or his activities
fic calling as a *competent*
untant *Competent* implies
all the special demands or

treatment of each group.

requirements of a particular situation, craft, or profession, but it does not necessarily imply, as does *qualified* in its current strict use, compliance with set standards,

DIUM) maladroit (see AWKWARD).

ablution. *Purification, lustration purgation, catharsis

joice, gladden *please *satisfy, content

abnegation. Self-abnegation, *renunciation, self-denial.

Ana. Forgoing (*or* foregoing), forbearance, eschewal (see

and is equivalent to *subnormal* in general use however, better than normal powers are often implied 'If a boy

house, home

abolish Abolish, annihilate, extinguish, abate
parable terms when they mean to make nonex
are found both in general and legal use exc
which is now rarely employed except in law A
dom refers to purely physical objects but rath
things as are the outgrowth of law custom hu

Extinguish or its related form extinction is often interchangeable with *annihilate* (or *annihilation*) It however, stresses the power of the cause to overwhelm and suppress rather than the finality of the result 'The man whose hopes and fears are all centred upon himself can hardly view death with equanimity since it *extinguishes* his whole emotional universe (*B Russell*)

In law, abolish keeps close to its general sense of to

as, to *abate* a nuisance, to *abate* an action or writ

Ana Extirpate, eradicate, wipe out *exterminate obliterate, efface blot out expunge (see ERASE) negate, *nullify annul abrogate

Ant. Establish — *Con* *Found institute *bear, pro-

ous, abhorrent
ursed scurvy,
ome, repulsive,

te
*execrate ob-
jurgate curse, damn

Ant. Esteem enjoy — *Con.* Admire, respect, regard (see *under* REGARD *n*) relish, *like, love, dote (on or

1 Abhorrence detestation, loathing
ee HATE, *

Ana Scorn despite contempt disdain (see *under* DESPISE) execration objurgation (see corresponding verbs at EXECRATE)

Ant Esteem enjoyment — *Con.* Admiration. respect

Marvin's term of approbation but not too slick, which was his *abomination* (*M Austin*) That which is anath-

tries to evade or avoid, often, but not invariably the word connotes an imaginary basis for one's fears "What is the dire necessity and iron law under which men groan? Truly most gratuitously invented *bugbears*" (*T H Huxley*) "But to the world no *bugbear* is so great As want of figure and a small estate" (*Pope*) That which is one's **bete noire** (the English translation *black beast* is very rarely used) is one's pet aversion a person or thing one habitually or particularly avoids often with superstitious fear "Truth . . . the breath of the poet the vision of the artist and prophet, the quarry of the scientist . . . the toy of the careless the *bête noire* of the politician" (*Forum*) "It was the *bête noire* of Clerk Gum's life" Mrs Jones (*Mrs H Wood*)

Ana Plague pest annoyance (see corresponding verbs at WORRY) aversion *antipathy

Ant Joy — *Con* Delight *pleasure delectation gratification regalement (see corresponding verbs at PLEASE)

aboriginal Indigenous autochthonous *native

Ana Primitive primordial primeval pristine (see PRIMARY) savage barbarous *barbarian barbaric

Con Sequent successive (see CONSECUTIVE) advanced progressive (see LIBERAL PROGRESS, v) civilized cultured (see corresponding nouns at CIVILIZATION)

aborigine Native indigene autochthon endemic See NATIVE *adj*

abortion Abortion, miscarriage denote the premature expulsion of a fetus before it is capable of living independently Abortion esp in law connotes purposeful and therefore criminal induction of the process In order to avoid childbearing In medicine however *abortion* sometimes denotes the expulsion of the human fetus through any cause during the first sixteen weeks of pregnancy Miscarriage, in general use differs from *abortion* in suggesting a natural expulsion rather than one produced artificially In medicine *miscarriage* is technically used of any expulsion of the fetus occurring after the first sixteen weeks and before the fetus is capable of living independently

abortive Fruitless vain *futile bootless

Ana *Immature unmatured unripe inchoate unformed (see FORMLESS) ineffectual *ineffective inefficacious unfortunate unlucky (see affirmative adjectives at LUCKY)

Ant Consummated — *Con* Completed concluded (see CLOSE v) finished accomplished *consummate effectual *effective efficacious

abound Superabound overflow *teem swarm

Ana Predominate preponderate (see corresponding adjectives at DOMINANT)

Ant Fail fall short — *Con* Want *lack need require scant skimp scrimp (see corresponding adjectives at MEAGER)

about 1 About around, round are often used interchangeably in their comparable prepositional and adverbial senses but not without slight changes in meaning in nearly every case Thus when it is said of the earth that it revolves *around* the sun the circularity of its orbit and the central position of the sun are more clearly implied than if *about* the sun were the chosen expression When *around* the sun is changed to *round* the sun the orbit is less definitely suggested than motion in a circular direction and repeated passage through a cir

circumference of the globe in one's journeyings and end one's travels where one has begun them

In America around is often used colloquially in senses better covered by about, as to travel *around* the country, he weighs *around* 200 pounds It is often used also where the British prefer round, especially when a circuit including a succession of persons or places or a ring formation or an encompassing limit is to be implied as

and *respecting* commonly suggest little more than *about* in very precise use however regarding is appropriate when its object names the goal or center of attention or thought as they avoided all discussion *regarding* the scandal respecting is felicitously employed when selectiveness or specification is to be implied as he had nothing to say *respecting* Spain "There's no outwitting you *respecting* him" (*Browning*) Anent comes very close to *respecting* but it is now rather pedantic

above Above, over are synonymous prepositions when they indicate elevation in position They seldom imply

one who stands on the ground floor Between the figurative senses analogous relations hold *Over* and *above* agree in the idea of superiority but differ in the immediacy of reference Thus the rank of ambassador is *above* that of minister but the British ambassador is not *over* the Chinese minister he stands in that relation to his own subordinates only Similarly *above* and *over* indicate a relationship of excess as his strength is *above* the average, we now have *over* half the amount required we shall not be tempted *above* our power to resist *Above* only however implies transcendence "One there is *above* all others Well deserves the name of Friend His is love beyond a brother's" (*J Newton*)

Ant Below

aboveboard *Straightforward forthright

Ana Open *frank candid honest *upright scrupulous *fair impartial just ingenuous unsophisticated artless (see NATURAL)

Ant Underhand underhanded — *Con* Furtive covert surreptitious, *secret clandestine *dishonest deceitful mendacious *crooked devious

abracadabra *Gibberish hocus pocus mummery

Ana *Magic sorcery thaumaturgy amulet charm periapt (see FETISH)

Con Sense *meaning significance import

abrade Abrade, excoriate, chafe, fret gall come into comparison chiefly when they are referred to injuries of the skin but they are also comparable to an extent in some of their more extended applications Abrade, which means to wear off the surface of something by rubbing or

medical use *abrade* implies the scraping off of skin or

mations of the skin as woolen garments *chafe* some

stances *fret* retains its etymological impl cation of eating and sometimes suggests erosion as the dripping water

Ana Condense *contract compress shrink *cut slash *limit, restr ct reduce diminish *decrease
Ant Expand extend — *Con* Amplify swell distend (see EXPAND) lengthen elongate prolong protract (see EXTEND) enlarge augment *increase.

abridgment Abridgment, abstract, brief, synopsis, conspectus, epitome are terms denoting a condensation of a larger work or of an extended treatment Abridgment implies reduction in compass with the retention of relative completeness it is widely applied but seldom without further specification except in reference to dictionaries or

especially in law A synopsis or conspectus is a presentation of the sal ent points of a treatise (somet mes a subject) in so concise and orderly a fash ion that the whole treatment (or subject) may be apprehended at a glance An epitome is the briefest possible condensa tion giving a complex whole in miniature often in such fashion as to acquire value of its own
Ana Digest précis *compendium sketch syllabus
Ant Expansion — *Con* Paraphrase (see TRANSLATION) *development

abrogate 1 *Annul avoid vacate quash void
Ana *Abolish extinguish abate
Ant Institute (*by enacting decreeing etc*) — *Con* *Ratify confirm establish *found
2 *Nullify annul negate invalidate
Ana *Abolish annihilate extinguish *destroy demolish *ruin wreck cancel obliterate blot out (see ERASE)
Ant Establish fix (*a right a character a quality a custom etc*) — *Con* Settle firm (see SET) uphold *support

abrupt

Ana Quick, speedy (see FAST) hurried hast

abscess Abscess ulcer, canker, canker so

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms.

sores formed by the disintegration of tissue An abscess is a collection of pus having its beginning in the depths of the tissues usually resulting from bacterial infection, it may or may not break through to a surface An ulcer is an open and often pus discharging sore on the surface of the skin or of an organ or on any of the mucous membranes It is commonly caused by bacterial or parasitic

fers to a spreading ulcer or collection of ulcers in or about the mouth A canker sore is a small ulcer affecting chiefly the lips and mouth and is caused by digestive derangements

abscond Decamp flee fly *escape
Ana Depart leave quit *go scram clear out
wait remain

ncy (see corre- ution (see cor vacuum (see HOLE)
Ant Presence. — *Con* Abundance copiousness plenty (see corresponding adjectives at PLENTIFUL) sufficiency adequacy competence enough (see corresponding adjectives at SUFFICIENT)

absent, *adj* Preoccupied *abstracted absent minded distrait distraught
Ana Engrossed absorbed, *intent rapt heedless inadvertent (see CARELESS) oblivious unmindful *forgetful
Ant Attentive — *Con* *Thoughtful considerate

ative adjectives at ATTENTIVE) heedless inadvertent (see CARELESS) unobserving unseeing unperceiving unnoticing (see affirmative verbs at SEE)
Ant Wide-awake — *Con* *Watchful alert vigilant *attentive

absolute 1 *Pure simple sheer
Ana *Perfect whole entire *real true *abstract ideal *consummate finished

authority, as an *absolute* monarch *absolute* control

power or control and *tyrannical* the abuse of such power or control (frequently through harshness oppression or severity) The simplest form of government is *despotism* where all the inferior orbs of power are moved merely by the will of the Supreme (*Burke*) How could

Ana *Totalitarian authoritarian *dictatorial magisterial domineering imperious *masterful

STRACT) independent autonomous *free sovereign *infinite eternal boundless
Ant Conditioned — *Con* Relative *dependent conditional contingent adjective circumscribed limited restricted (see LIMIT *v*)
☞ Very frequently in loose use *absolute* (and still more *absolutely*) suggests no more than one of the simple ideas involved in any of the complex meanings of the word For example *absolute* is often regarded as an exact synonym of *unqualified* (an *absolute* denial) or *unconditional* (an *absolute* gift) or *complete* (*absolute* indifference) or *positive* (*absolute* proof) Moreover in loose use the prime implication of *absolute* in its rich senses—detachment from that which conditions or determines—is lost or obscured

absolution *Pardon indulgence amnesty
Ana Forgiveness remission (see corresponding verbs at EXCUSE)
Ant Condemnation reservation (*as defined in canon law*) — *Con* Censure reprobation reprehension (see corresponding verbs at CENSURE)

absolve 1 Exonerate acquit *exculpate vindicate
Ana Pardon forgive remit (see EXCUSE) release *free discharge
Ant Hold to (*a promise an obligation etc*) charge (*with a sin the blame the responsibility etc*) — *Con* Blame (see CRITICIZE) *sentence condemn doom *punish discipline chasten
2 *Confess shrive remit

has been maintained in spite of the development of a later and more common sense to soak up (both literally

tion and concentration will *absorb* the contents of a book

However *imbibe* like *absorb* often connotes soaking up as the ground *imbibes* (or *absorbs*) moisture In its figurative sense *imbibe* like *absorb* implies a process of learning but it often carries the suggestions that the process has been unconscious and that the effect has been noticeable or profound The pupils *imbibe* no respect for in

substance of the assimilating body In its strict sense it

Ana *Soak saturate impregnate *receive take in corporate embody (see IDENTIFY)
Ant Exude give out — *Con* *Eject expel *throw (off) cast (off *or* out)
2 Engross *monopolize consume
Ana Fix *fasten rivet *secure Immerse submerge (see DIP)
Ant Dissipate (*time attention energies etc*) — *Con* *Scatter disperse dispel *deplete drain exhaust

absorbed *Intent engrossed rapt
Ana Immersed (see DIP) riveted (see SECURE *v*) fixed fastened (see FASTEN)
Ant Distracted — *Con* Absent absent minded distraught distrait *abstracted wandering straying rambling (see WANDER)

abstain *Refrain forbear

PLEASE)

abstemiousness Abstinence *temperance sobriety continence
Ana Self-denial self-abnegation (see RENUNCIATION) asceticism austerity (see corresponding adjectives at SEVERE)
Ant Gluttony — *Con* Greed rapacity (see CUPIDITY) epicurism (cf EPICURE)

abstinence *Temperance continence abstemiousness sobriety
Ana Forbearance refrainment (see corresponding verbs at REFRAIN) forgoing eschewal abnegation (see corresponding verbs at FORGO) *renunciation self-denial self-abnegation.
Ant Self indulgence — *Con* Greediness covetousness graspingness acquisitiveness (see corresponding adjectives at COVETOUS) satisfying contenting (see SATISFY) gorging sating surfeiting (see SATIATE)

Abstract, ideal transcendent transcen- strict use closely analogous rather than erms The difference in meaning between

tion a logical process in which the mind selects the characters common to every known member of a species or

may or may not imply abstraction; very often it suggests the exercise of imagination, or the adding and the elimination of characteristics as the mind seeks a conception of a thing in its perfection. "Plato, in the construction of his *ideal* republic is thinking , of the symmetry and beauty of the whole (*G L Dickinson*) In general

ity to reality or less often fancifulness, and at times untruth. "That lofty order of minds who pant after the *ideal* , [whose] emotions are of too exquisite a character to find fit objects among their everyday fellow men" (*G Eliot*) Transcendent and transcendental, though often used as though they are equivalents of *ideal* actually imply existence beyond experience and lack of correspondence to reality as known through the senses Thus, in careful use *transcendent* (or *transcendental*) beauty is not the perfection of the beauty that is known, but a supersensual beauty which has no parallel in experience and which cannot be apprehended through any likeness in actuality "The idea that God is *transcendent* .. exalted above the world , is yielding to the idea of God as immanent in his creation ' (*A V G Allen*) In Kant s philosophy they are distinguished That which is *transcendent* is both beyond experience and beyond human knowledge, that which is *transcendental* is beyond experience yet knowable because the mind possesses

*ultimate absolute, categorical
Ant. Concrete
actual, *real *
phenomenal.

abstract, *n* Br
spectus.
Ana Sketch, precis, aperçu *compendium, digest

Ant. Insert, introduce — **Con.** Interpolate i

tauley) Preoccupied implies unreadiness for demands on one's attention because one is alre with other thoughts or occupations ' Edna

occupied with misgivings as to whether he wanted to marry her that she had never faced squarely the more important problem of whether she wanted to marry him' (*M. A Barnes*) Absent stresses inability to fix the mind

preoccupation more than absentness, as, he *absent mindedly* put the lighted end of the cigar in his mouth It often implies a mental habit rather than a present mood, as the *absent minded* professor Distrait, a French word now naturalized in English, implies dispersal of the powers of attention and inability to concentrate It may

Ana. *Intent, engrossed oblivious unmindful (see FORGETFUL) ignoring overlooking, disregarding (see NEGLECT, *v*)
Ant. Alert — **Con.** Wide-awake vigilant, *watchful attentive, *thoughtful, considerate observant, noting noticing, seeing (see corresponding verbs at SEE)

abstruse. *Recondite, occult, esoteric

absurd

Ant. Rational. sensible — **Con** Reasonable (see RATIONAL) *wise, sane judicious, prudent *logical
Copious, ample, *plentiful, plenteous

ficient.

I can't *abuse* your generosity to that extent You're doing more than enough for me already" (*C Mackenzie*). ' It turns a man's stomach t hear the Scripture *misused* I'

though a well-known English critic has *maltreated* it of late is a very fine one" (*Saintsbury*). 'His deliberate *maltreatment* of another man's soul resulted in the loss of his own moral free-will' (*J Hawthorne*) "*Ill treatment*

Ant. Respect, honor — *Con.* Esteem (see correspond ing noun at REGARD) *revere, venerate, reverence *commend, applaud, compliment cherish, treasure prize (see APPRECIATE)

abuse, *n* Abuse, vituperation, invective, obloquy, scurrility, billingsgate agree in denoting vehemently ex

than expression of personal disapproval or displeasure 'The word [rhetoric] is merely a vague term of *abuse*

vective implies vehemence and bitterness in attack or

not put up with, so that I gave a loose to my passion, [and] returned his *billingsgate*' (*Smollett*)

Ana. Aspersion reflection stricture *animadversion reviling railing rating berating (see SCOLD *v*) vilification malignment (see corresponding verbs at MALIGN)

Ant Adulation — *Con* Praise laudation, acclaim (see corresponding verbs at PRAISE) *encomium, panegyric eulogy commendation applause, compliment (see corresponding verbs at COMMEND)

abusive Abusive, opprobrious, vituperative, contumelious, scurrilous, scurrile (*or* scurril) apply chiefly to language or utterances, and to persons as they employ such language In such use the words agree in meaning

appellations, and in such terms of contempt or execration as never had been heard' (*Burke*). Vituperative implies

chain of causes and effects that Roosevelt himself if he were alive would denounce as grossly *contumelious* to his native purity of spirit—and perhaps in all honesty' (*Mencken*) Scurrilous or, now less often, scurrile or

(see COMPLIMENT, *v*) panegyrical, eulogistic (see cor nouns at ENCOMIUM) praising lauding cclaiming (see PRAISE, *v*)

Pier, *buttress

abutting. Contiguous, adjoining *adjacent, tangent

near by joining connecting impinging (cf *impingement*

l (see DETACH) disconnected affirmative verbs at JOIN)

ss

d

m

/bic, pelagic, oceanic, marine

*pedantic, bookish scholarly *learned

ted, untaught, unlearned il-

2 *Theoretical speculative

academy. Academy, seminary, institute, college, lycée, gymnasium are here compared as types of secondary schools and not in their other applications In general but not without exceptions the first three represent American usage, the last three respectively, British French and German Academy was originally applied to a type of school established in the early republic to educate youth not planning to enter a university yet wishing to go further than was possible in the lower schools Many of these old foundations still exist, some as public high schools some as private schools and are still called *academies*, as Rome Free *Academy* Phillips Exeter

Newer schools using the designation *academy* he most part private, as Friends *Academy* , in its early English use with reference to a y school, was a designation (often a supposedly signation) of a private school, especially one ladies It is now nearly obsolete in England but ind in the United States in the names of some schools for girls and of some private denomina-

*) indicates place of treatment of each group

tional schools for both sexes as Wyoming *Seminary* Institute is even more variable in its application It is especially applied to technical schools and military schools (as Virginia Military *Institute*) though some of the former are now or were originally of collegiate rank as Pratt *Institute* College as used in reference to secondary schools is found only in the names of a few mostly ancient English public schools (as Eton *College* Winchester *College*) or of similar schools in the British dominions and colonies as Upper Canada *College* College is also used in the name of some secondary schools in France but lycée is the designation of the type of government controlled school with a seven year course ending with the baccalaureate and preparing for the university for St Cyr (the military school) or for one of the great technical schools The German gymnasium has a nine-year course and corresponds roughly to the American second ary school and the first two years of college as understood in the United States *Lycée* and *gymnasium* are also used of similar schools in other European countries

accede Acquiesce *assent consent agree subscribe
Ana Concur co-operate (see UNITE) *yield submit defer relent allow permit *let
Ant Demur — *Con* *Decline refuse reject spurn shy stickle stick, strain balk (see DEMUR) *object protest kick *oppose resist withstand

accelerate *Speed quicken hurry hasten precipitate
Ana Forward further *advance promote drive impel (see MOVE)
Ant Decelerate retard — *Con* *Delay slow slacken impede obstruct block *hinder *hamper clog

accent *n* 1 Stress accentuation *emphasis
Ana Beat pulse throb pulsation (see corresponding verbs at PULSATE) *rhythm cadence meter
2 Intonation *inflection
Ana Pronunciation enunciation articulation (see corresponding verbs at PRONOUNCE)

accentuation Accent stress *emphasis
Ana *Rhythm cadence meter pronunciation enunciation articulation (see corresponding verbs at PRONOUNCE)
Ant Inaccentuation — *Con* Evenness steadiness uniformity (see corresponding adjectives at STEADY)

accept *Receive admit take
Ana *Adopt embrace espouse acquiesce (in) *assent (to) agree (to) subscribe (to)
Ant Reject — *Con* *Decline refuse repudiate spurn disavow disown disacknowledge (see affirmative verbs at ACKNOWLEDGE) *deny contradict, negative ignore disregard (see NEGLECT)

acceptance Acceptance, acceptation have both at one time or another carried the meanings the act or fact of accepting or the state of being accepted Present good usage however restricts their denotations Acceptance only is used to denote the act of accepting (A blind *acceptance* of authority —*Inge*) or the state of one who accepts something especially something inevitable or inescapable (All settled back into a sad sort of *acceptance* of the situation —*Deland*) Both *acceptance* and *acceptation* may be used to denote the state of being accepted or especially of being approved or believed Metrical forms are conventional and therefore rest on *acceptance* (*Lowes*) This is a faithful saying and worthy of all *acceptation* (*1 Timothy* 1 15) Acceptation tends however to confine itself to denoting the sense in which a word or expression is generally received Not a cultivated man in the ordinary *acceptation* of the words (*C W Eliot*)

acceptation 1 *Meaning sense signification significance import
2 *Acceptance

access 1 Ingress *entrance entree entry.
Ana Approaching *or* approach nearing (see APPROACH *v*) *admittance admission *way route passage *door portal gate gateway
Ant. Outlet — *Con* Departure withdrawal retirement (see corresponding verbs at GO) retreat recession (see corresponding verbs at RECEDE)
2 Accession attack *fit paroxysm spasm convulsion
Ana Onset onslaught assault (see ATTACK) seizure clutch taking (see corresponding verbs at TAKE) twinge *pain stitch pang throe

accession 1 *Addition, accretion increment
Ant Discard
2 Access, attack, *fit paroxysm spasm convulsion
Ana See those at ACCESS, 2

accessory *or* **accessary,** *adj* Contributory *auxiliary, subsidiary adjuvant ancillary subservient
Ana Secondary collateral tributary succursal *subordinate concomitant concurrent coincident (see CONTEMPORARY) incidental, adventitious (see ACCIDENTAL)
Ant Constituent integral principal (*in law*) — *Con* *Inherent intrinsic constitutional ingrained essential indispensable requisite *needful necessary fundamental vital cardinal (see ESSENTIAL)

accessory, *n* 1 Appurtenance adjunct *appendage
Ana Concomitant, *accompaniment *addition accretion increment.
2 Accomplice abettor *confederate conspirator
Ant Principal

accident 1 *Quality character attribute property
Ana Mark *sign note badge token, symptom characteristic peculiarity (see corresponding adjectives at CHARACTERISTIC)
Ant Substance (*in philosophy*)
2 *Chance hazard, luck fortune hap
Ana Contingency fortuity *or* fortuitousness adventitiousness (see corresponding adjectives at ACCIDENTAL)
Ant Design intent — *Con* Calculation circumspection (see corresponding adjectives at CAUTIOUS) *plan plot project scheme *intention purpose
3 Accident, casualty, mishap are synonyms when they designate chance or a chance event bringing injury or loss Accident is broadest in its application being used of events that involve persons or things, or injuries or losses serious or slight, as he was crippled by the *accident* a railway *accident* owing to an *accident* to the machines one department was closed down *accidental* spilling of ink Casualty commonly implies destruction especially of life The martlet [=the martin a bird] Builds in the weather on the outward wall Even in the force and road of *casualty* (*Shak*) *Casualty* is now chiefly applied to an individual whose death serious injury or even desertion constitutes a loss to a military (or similar) force engaged in hazardous activities as the regiment suffered heavy *casualties* As applied to insurance *accident* and *casualty* are usually distinguished *accident insurance* is a provision against injury to oneself through accident *casualty insurance* is a provision for indemnification especially for damages incurred through one s liability for injury or loss to others. Mishap, as a rule is applied only to slight accidents especially those involving disappointment or frustration as a day seldom passes without one *mishap* or another
Ana *Disaster catastrophe mischance *misfortune

accidental Accidental, casual, fortuitous contingent incidental adventitious The last five of these words are synonyms of *accidental* but not always of one another For accidental denotes simply either happening by chance (as an *accidental* meeting) or not of the real or

essential nature of a thing (as the essential and the *accidental* values of a college education) *Casual fortuitous* and *contingent* come into comparison with *accidental* in the first of these senses *incidental* and *adventitious* chiefly in its second sense Casual so strongly stresses absence of prearrangement or premeditation that it tends to obscure the impl cation of chance as a *casual* discovery It was no *casual* re-encounter He l ad been enticed into the place with some sinister and perhaps deadly purpose (*Froude*) As applied to persons their actions their clothes and the like it often implies heedlessness or in difference This strange landscape which seemed so

chance that it sometimes connotes the absence or seeming absence of a cause The good frame of the universe was not the product of chance or *fortuitous* concourse of particles of matter (*M Hale*) Contingent as here compared always impl es both poss bility and uncertainty the former because that which is so described may come about the latter because the outcome is unpredictable owing to the possible operation of chance of unseen causes or of the possible influence of unforeseen events *Contingent* is tl erefore always applied to what may come as the *contingent* advantages of a new law are to be dis tinguished from those that are immed ate and certain to prepare for all *contingencies* Incidental may or may not imply chance it often suggests a real and it may be a des gned relationship but one which is secondary and nonessential thus an *incidental* advantage of a college education may have been foreseen or sought after but it is not regarded as of first importance the *incidental* expenses of housekeeping must be provided for in one s budget but they cannot be enumerated under any of the usual headings The Irish question is only *incidental* to the larger question (*J R Lowell*) *Incidental* sometimes impl es contingency that amounts to a strong probability as ills *incidental* to old age loss of morale is *incidental* to poverty Adventitious conveys no necessary

(*Wordsworth*)

Ana Haphazard *random h t or miss chance unintended *undesigned unpurposed* (*see affirmative verbs at* INTEND) contingent *dependent adjective conditional

Ant Planned essential — *Con* Intended des gned purposed (see INTEND) plotted projected schemed (see corresponding verbs under PLAN *n*) *inherent constitutional intrins c ingrained *innate inborn

acclaim *v* Extol laud *praise eulog ze

Ana *Applaud cheer root huzza *exalt magnify glorify honor (see corresponding nouns at FAME)

Ant Vituperate — *Con* Revile berate rate (see SCOLD) *execrate objurgate damn denounce, censure reprobate (see CRITICIZE)

acclaim *n* Acclamation *applause plaudits

Ana Homage *honor reverence renown glory éclat (see FAME) huzza hurrah cheer (see corresponding verbs at APPLAUD)

Ant Vituperation — *Con* Obloquy *abuse invective condemnation denunciation reprobation censure (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE)

acclamation Acclaim *applause plaudits

Ana Ant, *Con* See those at ACCLAIM *n*

acclimate Accl matize *harden inure season

Ana Accustom *habituate *adapt adjust conform

acclimatize Accl mate *harden inure season

Ana See ACCLIMATE

acclivity Slope *slant grade gradient incline inclination

Ana Ascent *ascension elevation *height altitude

Ant Declivity — *Con* Descent (see correspond ng verb at DESCEND) decline declension (see DETERIORATION)

1 Adjust *adapt conform reconcile
omit bow defer mod fy *change alter
ttemper *moderate qualify
— *Con* *Estrange alienate

l assist gratify gladden *please *indulge humor

Ant Incommode — *Con* *Inconvenience discommode trouble annoy harass harry, *worry vex irk (see ANNOY)

3 Hold *contain

Ana Lodge house board shelter *harbor entertain take (in) *receive admit

accompaniment Accompaniment, concomitant denote in common someth ng attendant upon or found in association with another thing Both may imply addition but they vary ch efly in the kind of relationship connoted between the principal and the attendant th ngs

of success Somet mes it so stresses concurrence or co n cidence that a lack of causal connection is suggested A Roman sed tion was the all but invariable *accompaniment* of a Roman coronation (*Bryce*) Concomitant by contrast conveys the idea of customary or necessary association It does not as a rule need the qual fying words invariable essential inevitable which so often *precede it for it impl es in itself the qual ties attributed* by these words as disrupt on of routine is the *concomi*
ses in a staff unemployment is the *con*
financial panic Reproach is a *concomitant*
(*Addison*)

Accompany attend conduct escort con
agree in mean ng to go or be together w th they differ chiefly in their impl cat ons as to the nature or purpose of the associat on Accompany impl es companionship (its etymolog cal not on) or closeness of association and often with a personal subject equal ty of status as rain *accompanied* by wind the l ght headedness which *accompanies* fever (*Kipling*) to *accompany* a friend Attend commonly implies the subord nate or inferior status of the accompanying person or thing as the prince was *attended* (rather than *accompanied*) by an equerry a secretary and a courier The physical sensation that *attends* it [an emotion] (*Lowes*) Sometimes it

water from a trough Occasionally the emphas s is not on guidance but on conveyance or transm ss on as metals

1 *Consider deem regard reckon
rd esteem (see under REGARD, n) rate
aluate assess *est mate
rrate underest mate undervalue (see prim
tive verbs at ESTIMATE) d sregard d sesteem (see af
firmat ve verbs under REGARD n)
2 In form account for *Explain justify rationalize
Ana *Answer (for) expound elucidate interpret (see

corted the caravan through the desert a cru ser convoyed

therefore cannot cl aperon you
Ana Associate (with) l nk (w th) comb ne (with) *jo n
(to) *gu de lead p lot
Con Forsake desert *abandon leave quit withdraw
(see GO)
accomplice *Confederate accessory abettor consp ra
tor
accomplish Achieve, effect fulfill, discharge execute
*perform
Ana Complete finish conclude (see CLOSE) consum
mate (see corresponding adject ve at CONSUMMATE)
implement *enforce
Ant Undo — Con Thwart *frustrate foil circum
vent defeat beat lick (see CONQUER) *nullify annul,
negate
accomplished Finished *consummate
*versa
acqu s
Ana *Art skill craft profic ency adeptness expert
ness (see corresponding adjectives at PROFICIENT)
accord v 1 Comport *agree harmonize correspond
tally conform square j be
Ana Concur co ncide (see AGREE) blend fuse merge
coalesce (see MIX) cohere adhere (see STICK)
Ant Confl ct — Con Clash coll de jar (see corre-
sponding nouns at IMPACT) differ (from) *differ (w th)
contrast *compare.
2 *Grant vouchsafe concede award
Ana De gn condescend (see STOOP) bestow present
confer *give
Ant W thhold — Con *Deny gainsay refuse (see
DECLINE) hold back detain reserve (see KEEP)
accord n 1 Concord, consonance, *harmony
Ana Agreement acquiescence consent (see correspond
ing verbs at ASSENT) union solidarity *unity sym
pathy affinity *attraction
Ant Dissension, strife antagonism — Con *D scord
confl ct variance contention antipathy animos ty
host l ty (see ENMITY)
2 *Agreement understanding
Ana Pact compact treaty entente concordat (see
CONTRACT)
accordingly So consequently *therefore hence then
accost *Address greet hail salute
Ana *Speak (to) talk (with) converse (with) affront
*offend insult
Con Avoid shun, elude evade *escape ignore slight
overlook (see NEGLECT)
accouchement Del very labor travail, *childbirth
parturition

FIT)
(see
e In
consequence ins gnificance (see affirmat ve nouns at
IMPORTANCE)

sion al ays and story often impl es contrast w th another

Ant Unaccountable — Con *Absolute autocratic
despotic tyrannical arb trary irrespons ble iname-
nable unanswerable (see affirmative adjectives at RE
SPONS BLE)
accountant Aud tor *bookkeeper
accouter or **accoutre** Equip arm outf t *furnish
appoint
Ana Array attire *clothe dress vest invest deck.
*adorn embellish decorate
Con *Strip d vest dismantle
accredit 1 Cert fy *approve endorse sanction
Ana Recommend *commend vouch for attest *cer
tify

Con. Reject, repudiate (see DECLINE) *disapprove, deprecate
2 Commission, *authorize, license
3 Credit, charge assign, *ascribe, attribute, impute
Ana. Attach, *fasten connect, link, associate (see JOIN)

accretion. *Addition increment, accession
Ana. Adjunct, *appendage adhesion, cohesion (see

Ana. Gain, win, earn (see GET) collect, *gather *increase augment, multiply, enlarge
Con *Decrease lessen dwindle diminish *abate, sub side, wane, ebb

accumulate. Accumulate, amass, hoard agree, in their literal and figurative senses in denoting to bring to-

accumulated a fortune in his lifetime "True poetry, how

hoard implies greed and, when used of money, avarice, as, a miser is one who *hoards* gold
Ana *Gather, collect *heap pile stack
Ant. Dissipate — Con. *Scatter disperse, dispel diminish, lessen, *decrease *distribute, dispense, deal dole

accumulative. *Cumulative summative, additive
Ana Aggregative, conglomerative (see corresponding nouns at AGGREGATE) multiplicative, augmentative (see corresponding verbs at INCREASE)
Con Dissipating dispelling, dispersing scattering (see SCATTER) disintegrating, crumbling decomposing (see DECAY, v)

accurate. *Correct exact, precise nice right
Ana. True, veracious (see corresponding nouns at TRUTH) *impeccable, errorless flawless, faultless punctilious, meticulous, *careful
Ant. Inaccurate — Con *Careless, heedless, inadvertent *slipshod, slovenly fallacious (see corresponding noun at FALLACY)

accursed Damnable cursed, *execrable
Ana Abominable, odious *hateful, abhorrent, detestable revolting repulsive, loathsome *offensive repugnant
Ant Blessed — Con Admirable, estimable (see corresponding nouns at REGARD) *holy, sacred, divine *honorable honorary

accuse. Accuse, charge, incriminate, criminate, indict, impeach, arraign denote in common to declare a person

in the declaration, as to *accuse* a bystander of attempting to pick one's pocket (an *accusation* which may be-

.. by *criminating* those whom we mean to destroy' (*M Keatinge*). Indict adds to *charge* the implications of a formal consideration of the evidence as in law, by a grand jury or in extended use, by a person or persons acting in the role of jury, and of a decision that the accused person should be called to trial or to an accounting, as, the jury refused to *indict* the men accused of arson

ized to bring such charges, as the House of Representatives *impeached* President Andrew Johnson of high

an editorial "I was carried down to the Sessions house, where I was *arraigned*" (*Defoe*)
Ana. Denounce, blame reprobate, censure, *criticize
Ant. Exculpate — Con Exonerate, vindicate, acquit absolve (see EXCULPATE)

accustom. *Habituate, familiarize addict
Ana. *Adapt, accommodate adjust *harden, inure season, acclimatize
Ant. Disaccustom — Con. Alienate wean, *estrange

accustomed. Wonted, customary habitual, *usual
Ana. Natural normal *regular, typical *common ordinary familiar.
Ant. Unaccustomed — Con. *Strange singular, peculiar odd queer, erratic *infrequent uncommon rare occasional

acerbity. *Acrimony, asperity

tives at ROUGH)
Ant. Mellowness — Con. Gentleness mildness blandness (see corresponding adjectives at SOFT) amiableness good nature complaisance (see corresponding adjectives at AMIABLE)

ache, *n* *Pain, pang throe, twinge stitch
Ana. *Distress, suffering agony, misery anguish, heartache (see SORROW) hurt, *injury torment, torture, rack (see corresponding verbs at AFFLICT)
Con Relief, alleviation, assuagement, mitigation (see corresponding verbs at RELIEVE) ease comfort (see

Ant Fail (*to do something*) fail (in) — *Con* *Begin commence start
2 Attain *reach gain compass
Ana Win secure obtain acquire earn *get *realize actualize *come (to) arrive (at)
Ant Miss (*getting or attaining*) — *Con* Deviate (from) depart (from). *swerve (from) *escape avoid elude shun

achievement. *Feat exploit.
Ana Deed act *action *victory conquest triumph consummation accompl shment (see corresponding ad

at CONQUER)

achromatic *Colorless uncolored
Ana *Neutral negative
Ant Chromatic — *Con* Colored tinted tinged (see corresponding nouns at COLOR)

acid, *adj* Acidulous tart *sour, dry
Ana Acrid *bitter hard (see ALCOHOLIC) *sharp *astringent
Ant Bland sweet alkaline — *Con* *Suave smooth mild *soft gentle basic (see ALKALINE)

acidulous Acid tart *sour dry
Ana *Astringent *sharp *pungent piquant biting cutting (see INCISIVE)
Ant Saccharine — *Con* Mellow ripe (see MATURE) bland mild *soft *suave smooth urbane

acknowledge 1 Acknowledge, admit, own avow, confess are synonymous when they mean bas cally to disclose something against one s will or inclination. All usually imply some sort of pressure as that of the law or of conscience lead ng to the disclosure Acknowledge im plies the making public of one s kno vledge of something which has been or might have been kept back or con cealed as to *acknowledge* a secret marriage one s faults one s ignorance She did at last extort from her father an *acknowledgment* that the horses were engaged (*Aus ten*) Admit, with less suggestion of possible concealment stresses reluctance to grant or concede and refers rather

Ana Disclose divulge *reveal *grant, concede allow publish *declare proclaim
Ant Deny — *Con* Conceal *hide secrete disown (see affirmative verbs at ACKNOWLEDGE) contrad ct impugn negative (see DENY)
2 Acknowledge recognize agree in meaning to

nizance of in some way usually in a way dictated by cus

receipt) to *acknowledge* a gift (that is to send a message indicating the receipt and acceptance of the gift and one s gratitude) to *acknowledge* an introduction (that is to respond to it by a bow a greeting or the like) In freer expression *acknowledge* usually implies definite or formal

as they *acknowledged* the part he had played in their suc

have been slow to *recognise* that statutes

respond reply *answer
Ant Ignore — *Con* Disregard slight, *neglect repudiate spurn reject (see DECLINE)

acme Apex zenith culmination, climax, *summit peak apogee pinnacle meridian

acoustic, acoustical *Auditory audile

acquaint *Inform apprise advise notify advertise
Ana Tell *reveal disclose divulge *teach instruct
uate
back (*in*

nsent agree, *assent accede subscribe
*receive conform *adapt adjust ac

Compliance resignation. See under

e obeisance (see HONOR) submissiveness
ling adjective at TAME)
isness *or* rebellion — *Con* Insubordina
iousness (see corresponding adjectives at
E)
Resigned *compliant
Ana Submissive (see TAME) yielding submitting deferring bowing relenting (see YIELD)

Ana Attain achieve compass *reach annex, *add superadd *buy, purchase *take seize snatch grab
Ant. Forfeit — *Con* Alienate alien *transfer, convey *relinquish surrender, abandon yield

acquirement. *Acquirement, acquisition, attainment,* accomplishment come into comparison when they denote a power or skill that is the fruit of exertion or effort in this sense they are very often used in the plural Ac-

[illegible]

acquired power or grace such as may make for agreeable social intercourse My new *accomplishment* of dancing (*C Churchill*) We found that even for Men of Science this neat clean carving of words was a very necessary *accomplishment* (*Quiller Couch*) He was distinguished not only by solid acquirements but by elegant *accomplishments* (*G Smith*)
Ana Achievement (see FEAT) *addition accretion
Con *Lack want defect privation

acquisition *Acquirement attainment accomplishment
Ana *Addition accession accretion increment *possessions belongings means assets *gift genius talent aptitude *art skill cunning

[illegible]

acquit 1 Absolve exonerate vindicate *exculpate
Ana Discharge *free release liberate *excuse pardon forgive remit
Ant Convict — *Con* Condemn *sentence doom proscribe damn attaint denounce blame (see CRITICIZE)
2 Quit *behave conduct demean deport comport
Ana *Act behave work operate react
Con Misbehave misconduct misdemean (see primitive verbs at BEHAVE)

acrid 1 *Bitter
Ana *Pungent piquant *astringent biting (see INCISIVE) *offensive repugnant loathsome
Ant. Savory — *Con* *Palatable sapid saporous toothsome tasty fragrant *odorous aromatic balmy delicious delectable luscious, *delightful.
2 *Caustic mordant mordacious, scathing
Ana *Sharp keen surly crabbed morose (see SULLEN) malevolent malign spiteful *malicious virulent. venomous *poisonous.

Ant Benign kindly — *Con* *Suave urbane bland smooth politic

[illegible]

seventeenth century are notorious for their We all know how easy it is to defend a with *acrimony* (*Quiller Couch*) Acerbity im[illegible]ess as well as bitterness sometimes as shown in [illegible] or mood but more often as manifested in a

[illegible]

eral use *asperity* stresses quickness of temper or sharpness of resentment but it rarely if ever suggests bitterness 'Mrs Bennet assured him with some *asperity* that they were very well able to keep a good cook (*Austen*)
Ana Bitterness (see corresponding adjective at BITTER) ill will malignity spite spleen *malice malevolence rancor animus animosity antipathy (see ENMITY)
Ant Suavity — *Con* Urbanity diplomacy (see corresponding adjectives at SUAVE) courtesy civility politeness (see corresponding adjectives at CIVIL)

acropolis Citadel *fort fortress stronghold fastness

across Across, crosswise (*or* crossways), athwart are

[illegible]

threads run *athwart* those of the warp
Figuratively especially with reference to plans purposes hopes and the like these words are not always synonymous because they retain and stress their d[illegible]

[illegible]

(*Shak*)

act, *n* 1 *Action, deed

Ana Performance accomplishment achievement (see corresponding verbs at PERFORM) *feat exploit

2 Statute law *bill

act, *v* **1 Act, behave work operate, function react** are comparable when used with reference to the way in which a person or thing does what is expected or responds to external influences or circumstances *Act* is not only the most general word of this group but also the most general of all English intransitive verbs except those which assert being a state of being or relation (*be exist belong etc*) *Act* is therefore used largely in interrogative sentences when knowledge of the specific nature of the action is sought or in declarative sentences with a qualifying adverb adverbial phrase or adjective complement as how did the child *act* when you called him? he *acted* as if he were about to cry he *acted* frightened how should this powder *act* when mixed with water? It seems to me to *act* strangely this medicine *acts* as a poison to some persons **Behave,** in its earliest and at ll most common use applies chiefly to persons and their conduct with reference to a standard of what is right or proper or decorous One must keep one's contracts and *behave* as persons of honour and breeding should *behave* (*R. Macaulay*) However under the influence of physics and psychology *behave* more and more tends to approach *act* in generality as to study how steel *behaves* under stress or how the thyroid gland *behaves* during emotional excitement "Two men may *behave* like a crowd when their emotions are engaged (*Conrad*) **Work, operate, function** agree in meaning to act in the way that is natural or intended The Swiss clock had long since ceased to *work* (*Bennett*) But she had not thought. Her brain would not *operate* (*Bennett*) Sound organs *functioning* vigorously all the time (*Conrad*) In distinction from one another *work* may especially when qualified suggest success or effectiveness *operate* stresses efficient activity rather than achievement except when followed by *on* or *upon* *function* always implies activity with reference to the accomplishment of the end or office for which a thing exists or is designed The fact that a theory has actually *worked* is a better recommendation for its soundness than any amount of ingenious dialectic (*A Huxley*) "The revolutionary spirit ceasing to *operate* in politics (*Macaulay*) His sanguine temper and fearlessness of mind *operated* very differently on her (*Austen*) Consciousness ceases altogether at death when the brain no longer *functions* (*Grant Allen*) Rules of the game which must be observed if society is to *function* at all (*Galsworthy*) **React** a word of rapidly shifting implications is often used as though it were a close synonym of the preceding words especially of *act* or *behave* How he would have acted—or you I believe would say *reacted* (*F M Ford*) In discriminating use it always suggests recoil or rebound often more narrowly but still consistently it implies reciprocal or counteractive influence or a reverse effect as, home and the school *react* [that is, act reciprocally] on each other

Whilst most people's minds succumb to inculcation and environment a few *react* [that is behave in the contrary fashion] vigorously honest and decent people coming from thievish slums and sceptics and realists from country parsonages (*Shaw*) As a result of use in chemistry and psychology *react* now often implies a favorable or desired response as children *react* [that is, act as desired in response] to kind treatment

2 Act, play, impersonate personate are synonyms when they mean to assume the appearance or role of another person or character *Act* nearly always, and *play*, usually imply feigning for theatrical representation as, to *act* Hamlet to *play* the melancholy Dane Even the idiom 'to *play* one a part' has a theatrical origin and still connotes performance and a contribution to an ensemble Whether *impersonate* and *personate* (now increasingly rare) imply simulation for the sake of theatrical representation or for deception can be gathered only from the context as an actor who *impersonates* women he was arrested for *impersonating* a clergyman **Personate** does not imply fraud however when it suggests representation, or standing for someone The donors are identified with and *personated* by the trustees (*Ch Just Marshall*)

acting, *adj* *Temporary supply ad interim provisional.

action **1 Action act deed** agree in designating something done or effected **Action** refers primarily to the process of acting **act** and **deed,** to the result the thing done An *action* is usually regarded as occupying some time and involving more than one step an *act* is more frequently thought of as momentary or instantaneous and as individual as the rescue of a shipwrecked crew is a heroic *action* the launching of the lifeboat a brave *act* a course of *action* the springs of *action* an *act* of vengeance caught in the *act* But the distinction cannot always be made In the plural, *action* has frequently an ethical connotation and is loosely synonymous with *conduct*

By him [the Lord] *actions* are weighed (*1 Samuel ii 3*)

Only the *actions* of the just Smell sweet and blossom in their dust (*Shirley*) **Deed** refers to a thing as done it invariably presupposes intelligence and responsibility in the agent and therefore often connotes as *act* does not (except where it is a translation of the Latin *actum*) illustriousness or achievement The *deed* is worthy doing (*Shak*) What are my *deeds* forgot? (*Shak*)

Little nameless unremembered *acts* Of kindness and of love (*Wordsworth*) *Deed* is frequently opposed to *word* as *act* to *thought* I'll endeavour *deeds* to match these *words*' (*Shak*) Be great in *act* as you have been in *thought* (*Shak*) Give thy thoughts no tongue Nor any unproportion'd thought his *act* (*Shak*)

Ana *Process proceeding procedure performance execution fulfillment (see corresponding verbs at PERFORM) activity, operation work behavior reaction (see corresponding verbs at ACT)

2 Cause case *suit lawsuit

3 *Battle engagement push

Ana Combat conflict fight fray affray *contest *encounter skirmish brush

activate **1** Energize *vitalize

Ana Animate vivify *quicken enliven *stir rouse arouse, rally awaken

Ant Arrest

2 Activate, actuate motivate are sometimes confused when used with reference to persons and the motives which govern their actions They are not synonyms however because they carry divergent denotations Some external influence or agent rather than a motive or desire **activates** a person or thing when it supplies an effective stimulus to activity the motive or at least a latent desire for such activity being commonly presupposed

Kapteyn's work was not final, but it attracted and *activated* others (*G W Gray*) A motive a principle a desire or the like **actuates** a person (not an action or undertaking) when it governs or determines his actions as the desire for conquest *actuated* the explorers of the sixteenth century In suggesting [another's] name to Moxon Hughes he had been *actuated* by good will (*C Mackenzie*) A dramatist, a novelist or the like **motivates** the actions of his characters or the incidents of his plot when he supplies the motives for each as the novelist failed to *motivate* adequately his hero's surrender

to temptation Also an objective a desire a passion or the like *motivates* or gives the underlying motive of an action or undertaking as the desire for conquest *motivated* the explorations of the sixteenth century, ambition *motivated* Macbeth s murder of Duncan

Ana Stimulate *provoke excite galvanize spur goad induce (see corresponding nouns at MOTIVE) *incite instigate foment abet drive impel *move

Ant Restrain inhibit — *Con* Curb check bridle (see RESTRAIN) thwart foil baffle balk *frustrate

active Active, operative, dynamic, live are synonymous when they mean at work or in effective action Some of their distinctions in implications are observable when they are applied to the same things as *active operative dynamic live* principles an *active operative dynamic live* sense of duty Other distinctions are evident only when their widely varying ranges of application are indicated

ket It is also applicable to an agent an operator an instrument or a means and to that which is accomplished by any such agency as an *active* enforcer of the law or *active* enforcement of the law an *active* propagandist or *active* propaganda an *active* seeker of truth or an *active* search for truth *Active* may imply little more action or movement or exertion than shows a state that is not death rest or inertness as his pulse is low but his heart is still *active* it may and usually does imply vigor and energy in action or movement as an *active* market an *active* writer the *active* stage of a disease Often it suggests causation or activation as the *active* principle in a soporific In contrast with *active* operative is applicable only to things that have a capacity for acting working or effecting ends (as a principle a motive an emotion) or for being put into operation (as laws) as when strict ethical principles are *operative* in society men may expect the millennium the rule has been *operative* since January first In contrast with *active* however *operative* usually is weaker in its implication of effectiveness thus one s sense of duty is *operative* when it in any degree influences one s thoughts or actions it is *active* when it serves as a spur to action or is the determinant of one s actions Dynamic stresses the realization of that which is potential in a thing it therefore often connotes release of great energy and consequent forcefulness thus a *dynamic* personality is one that exhibits great power and

laws emotions and motives. It stresses vitality and

(*H Ellis*)

Ana *Agile nimble brisk alert wide-awake (see WATCHFUL) *busy industrious assiduous diligent energetic strenuous *vigorous.

stage or in motion pictures a dancer musician circus acrobat etc It emphasizes actual participation in an exhibition before an audience In theatrical speaking if the *performer* is not exactly proper and graceful he is utterly ridiculous (*Steele*) A mummer is a disguised merrymaker who goes about especially at Christmas time and entertains chiefly by means of dumb show The term and practice are chiefly British *Mummer* is sometimes loosely or contemptuously used for an actor as in George Moore s novel *A Mummer s Wife* Mime is in modern use a term of no very definite application being applied to various kinds of performances (often dancing) which tell a story by actions rather than by speech It may be equivalent to *pantomime* as Charlie Chaplin is a *mime* Thespian is a mock heroic term for a stage player sometimes specifically for a tragedian An impersonator is one who imitates actual persons in speech actions appearance (as an *impersonator* of Theodore Roosevelt) or one who enacts a particular dramatic role (as an *impersonator* of Hamlet) A trouper is a member of a group esp a traveling group of actors staging a play or repertory of plays The term often connotes the seasoning or the sense of obligation to audience and fellow actors that characterizes an experienced actor No real *trouper* while conscious will ever confess himself too sick to go on (*E Ferber*)

actual *Real true

Ana *Material physical phenomenal objective concrete particular (see SPECIAL)

Ant Ideal imaginary — *Con* *Abstract transcendent transcendental spiritual divine (see HOLY) *theoretical speculative academic fabulous *fictitious mythical

actuality *Existence being

Ana Reality truth (see corresponding adjectives at REAL) realization actualization materialization externalization incarnation (see corresponding verbs at REALIZE) attainment achievement (see corresponding verbs at REACH)

Ant Potentiality possibility — *Con* Abstraction ideality transcendence (see corresponding adjectives at ABSTRACT)

*Realize embody incarnate externalize objectivate substantiate substantialize hypos-

1 *Move drive impel

Ana Stimulate *provoke excite galvanize quicken *stir rouse arouse energize activate *vitalize

2 *Activate motivate

Ana Influence *affect sway *incline dispose predispose *induce prevail on *or* upon

Ant Deter (*with a motive fear etc as subject*) — *Con* *Hinder impede bar *restrain inhibit curb check

acumen Penetration *discernment insight perception discrimination divination clairvoyance

Ana Shrewdness sagacity perspicacity astuteness (see

ness purblindness (see correspond ng adjectives at BLIND)

acute 1 *Sharp keen

Ana *Incisive trenchant cutting penetrating pierc ing (see ENTER)

Ant Obtuse — *Con* *Dull blunt *stup d dull crass dense.

2 Acute, critical crucial are synonyms when they are applied to times situations problems and the l ke and mean full of uncerta nty or of menace to the future of those concerned Acute suggests intensification as of un favorable symptoms or conditions or of confl cting emotions to the culminating or breaking point as the

the others as the *critical* po nt in a disease Gettysburg was the *critical* battle of the Civil War Crucial in loose use stresses per ls or hardships and often means l ttle more than *trying* as it was a *crucial* experience In d s criminat ng use it always impl es a crossing or divid ng of the ways and suggests a test or trial involving the deter m nation not of an issue or outcome but of a course or direction thus a *critical* experiment is one which deter mines the success or failure of a scientific investigation a *crucial* experiment is one that determines the future course or line to be taken by the investigator The chil dren were in the *crucial* stage of adolescence (*D H Lawrence*)

Ana Culminating cl mactic (see correspo— SUMMIT) *dangerous hazardous preca menacing threatening (see THREATEN) gravated (see INTENSIFY)

adage *Saying saw proverb maxim π aphorism apothegm

adamant *or* **adamantine** Obdurate ı flexible

rare its place being taken usually by the intransitive *conform* (for other intransitive sense see AGREE) This officer [secretary of state] as his duties were prescribed by that act is to *conform* precisely to the will of the presi dent He is the mere organ by whom that will is commu n cated (*Ch Just Marshall*) Partly because of the association of this word with compulsory legislation regarding religious observances it often implies compl ance or at times, slavish acceptance Mark Twa n had *conformed* to a moral régime in which the profoundest of his instincts could not function (*Van W Brooks*) To reconcile (*with to*) is to demonstrate to one s own or an other s satisfaction the fundamental consistency or con gruity of things that are or seem to be incompat ble Mrs Ballintin s confidence in her own capacity to *recon cile* confl cting portraits of herself (*M Austin*) The great men among the ancients understood how to *recon cile* manual labor with affairs of state (*Locke*) In reflexive use *reconcile* adds to *adapt* the implication of resignation or of submiss on as to *reconcile* oneself to a lonely existence or to the loss of one s fortune

Ana. Temper attemper qualify (see MODERATE) acclimatize acclimate inure (see HARDEN)

Ant Unfit

adaptable

rare figurative use it implies a s milar operation She could not understand Constance s state of mind Cer tainly she could not claim to have *added up* Constance

telling effect thus a lawyer *sums up* when he presents in brief and logical form the evidence that has been given in his client s favor I *summed up* all systems in a phrase and all existence in an epigram (*Wilde*) In this knowl edge [of the relative values of th ngs] and in the use made of it is *summed up* the whole conduct of life (*Inge*) Total (often without *up*) tends to replace *sum up*

umn of figures (as the statements have not yet been *footed* up)

2 Add, append, annex, subjoin, superadd. Add, the

to *append* notes to a book, to *append* a seal to a document One annexes when one adds something that becomes part of the original whole yet bears, usually, a subordinate or subsidiary relation to it, or suffers loss of identity in the merging, as to *annex* a codicil to a will to *annex* conquered territory to the kingdom One subjoins when one adds something under another thing or, especially, to what has already been said or written, as to *subjoin* a postscript to a letter, to *subjoin* additional

added to the horrors of war

Ana *Fasten, attach affix augment, enlarge, *increase

Ant. Subtract, deduct — *Con.* Lessen, *decrease diminish, reduce abstract, *detach prescind

addendum *or (pl)* **addenda.** Supplement *appendix

addict, *v* *Habituate accustom, familiarize

Ana. *Incline, dispose, predispose bias devote apply address *direct

Ant. Wean — *Con* Alienate *estrange *detach, disengage disincline indispose (see affirmative verbs at INCLINE).

addict, *n* Addict, votary, devotee, habitué, fiend, fan, as

ligious senses such as enthusiasm, often amounting to fanaticism and zeal They rarely suggest attachment to that which is degrading or debasing but they do not invariably imply attachment to that which is uplifting, as a *votary* of science, a *devotee* of vegetarianism 'Any

Fiend implies even greater excess than *addict* or even

mail

addition. Addition, accretion, increment, accession, in the sense in which they are here compared agree in denoting a thing that serves to increase another in size, amount, or content Addition implies union with something already existing as a whole or as a unit as, he built an *addition* to his house in 1900, no *addition* was made to the collection for five years 'The office boy, a recent *addition* to the staff, was busy with the copying press' (*Arch Marshall*) Sometimes improvement rather than increase is stressed, as, the paintings were an *addition* to the room Accretion implies attachment from the outside, it may be used of the process as well as of the thing

or alien matter 'All progress in literary style lies in the heroic resolve to cast aside *accretions* and exuberances' (*H Ellis*) Increment usually implies addition bit by bit in consecutive or serial order; as teachers' salaries are raised by annual *increments* 'The movement [free verse] is . one more wave in the endless ebb and flow of action and reaction the infinitesimal *increments* of which we call Progress' (*Lowes*) Sometimes it signifies increase in value, as an unearned *increment* in the value of land resulting from social progress or increase in population Accession denotes something acquired that constitutes an addition to contents, holdings, or possessions, as recent *accessions* to a library or a museum (that is new books, new paintings, or the like) 'The greatest *accession* of positive knowledge has come in our own time' (*Inge*)

additive. Summative, *cumulative accumulative

Ana. Aggregative conglomerative, agglomerative (see corresponding nouns at AGGREGATE) constituent component, elemental (see corresponding nouns at ELEMENT).

addle. Muddle bemuddle *confuse, fuddle befuddle

Ana. Confound dumfound nonplus bewilder (see PUZZLE) flabbergast astound (see SURPRISE) flus-

enliven

person in recognition or in order to obtain recognition Address usually implies formality and an ulterior purpose it also frequently suggests length of speech or communication, as, to *address* prayers to God or a petition to Congress, how does one *address* a governor? 'It was Franklin, the thick chief mate, who was *addressing him*'

stresses ceremoniousness or observance of courtesies demanded by custom 'The wife of his brother . . . must be *saluted* every day, but his paternal and maternal kins

animadvert.
*Expert, wizard, artiste, dab, dabster, artist,

ngler. — Con Dabbler, tyro, *amateur, dilettante apprentice, *novice, probationer

Ana *Speak (to), talk (to), converse (with) court, woo (see INVITE)

address, n 1 *Tact, savoir-faire poise
Ana Dexterity, facility, ease, *readiness adroitness cleverness (see corresponding adjectives at CLEVER) gra ciousness, affability (see corresponding adjectives at GRACIOUS) suavity, urbanity, diplomacy (see corresponding adjectives at SUAVE)
Ant. Maladroitness gaucherie — Con. Awkwardness clumsiness ineptness (see corresponding adjectives at AWKWARD) boorishness, churlishness (see correspond

adept, adj *Proficient, skilled, skillful expert
Ana. *Conversant, versed efficient, *effective *dexterous adroit, deft, feat competent, *able, capable qualified
Ant. Inadept, inept bungling — Con Amateurish, dabbling dilettantist (see corresponding nouns at AMATEUR) *awkward clumsy, maladroit.

scanty, *meager, exiguous abundant, copious plenteous *plentiful

adhere. *Stick cohere cling cleave
Ana *Fasten, attach, affix glue *cement agglutinate

Ant Obligatory compulsory — *Con* Essential necessary (see NEEDFUL) important significant (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE)

adieu Adios *good by farewell Godspeed au revoir auf Wiedersehen bon voyage

ad interim. *Temporary provisional acting supply
Ant Permanent

adios Adieu *good by farewell Godspeed au revoir auf Wiedersehen bon voyage

adipose, *n* Adipose, marrow, suet, tallow, lard designate various forms of animal fat Adipose, or the more com

of most bones Because in the long bones it contains about 95 per cent of fat *marrow* is often used especially figuratively as though it were akin to *fat* All the other words designate fat derived from the animal body Suet is the hard adipose tissue around the kidney or loins of beef or mutton When the suet or other adipose tissue of beef and mutton is melted and clarified it forms a very hard white tasteless substance called tallow The corresponding adipose tissue in hogs when rendered and clarified forms a somewhat soft buttery, white substance called lard

adjacent. Adjacent, adjoining, contiguous abutting,

w th rows of *contiguous* houses It may be used figura

Abutting is usually appl ed to that which borders on or is in contact with something else often with the implication of the termination of one thing by the other as land *abutting* on the road The Bettersworth yard *abutted* on the Allingham s for the space of one woodshed and a horse-chestnut tree (*M Austin*) Tangent implies contact at a single po nt its use is chiefly geometrical as a line *tangent* to a curve *tangent* circles Objects are con

juxtaposed ideas when colors are *juxtaposed* they become affected in hue
Ana *Nearest next successive *consecutive joining connecting (see JOIN *v*)

a

or derivative sprung (from) stemmed (from) (see corresponding verbs at SPRING)

adjoining, *adj* *Adjacent contiguous abutting tangent conterminous juxtaposed
Ana Joined connected (see JOIN *v*) attached (see FASTEN)
Ant Detached disjoined — *Con* Removed *distant remote far

be resumed where they ended except for something to the contrary in its rules of procedure when the crown or its representative prorogues a parliament or other legislative body in Great Britain or her colonies the session is ended and all bills not enacted are quashed and can be taken up only as new business at its subsequent session when a deliberative body dissolves itself or is *dissolved* (as a parliament *dissolved* by the crown) it entirely ceases to exist as it is then constituted and cannot have any further meeting or session until after an election
Ana Suspend stay postpone *defer
Ant Convene — *Con* *Summon convoke call *begin commence start

adjudge Adjudicate *judge arbitrate
Ana Rule *decide determine settle award accord *grant *allot assign

dge arbitrate
le (see DECIDE)
appurtenance accessory
appanage (see RIGHT) at
see corresponding verbs at
)

Conjure entreat *beg beseech implore im supplicate
ray plead (with) appeal (to) (see under PRAYER)
*ask bid enjoin charge *command
not confuse adjure *with* abjure

adjust 1 Adjust, regulate, fix are often used interchangeably in the sense to set right or to r ghts Adjust always implies modification to meet a need In gen

something in a desired condit on One *regulates* a mechan sm a device an organ or the l ke when one uses (or serves as) the means to make it work or operate regularly uniformly* or accurately thus one *regulates* a clock when one adjusts its mechanism so that it will keep accurate time some drugs *regulate* the beat of the heart by slow ng it up others by hastening it until its rate of speed is normal One also *regulates* that which is

where *adjust* or *regulate* would be more explicit and effective as the optician will *fix* her glasses please *fix* the clock he will *fix* up matters for us In distinctive use it implies restoration to good order or a state of repair, as to *fix* one s hair these shoes are not worth *fixing*
Ana Rectify *correct trim steady *stabilize balance *order arrange align *line range
Ant Derange — *Con* Disarrange *disorder disturb upset *discompose
2 *Adapt accommodate conform reconcile
Ana *Harmonize attune correspond conform accord square (see AGREE)
Ant Disadjust.

adjutant, *n* *Assistant coadjutor aide aide-de-camp helper

adjuvant, *adj* *Auxiliary contributory, ancillary, accessory subsidiary subservient.
Ana Aiding helping assisting (see AID, *v*) supporting upholding backing (see SUPPORT *v*) *effective efficient efficacious effectual
Ant Counteractive. — *Con* Neutralizing negativing (see NEUTRALIZE) obstructing hindering impeding (see HINDER *v*)

administer 1 Administer, dispense come into comparison because they are used in certain idiomatic phrases similar in wording but not always equivalent in meaning such as to *administer* justice or to *dispense* justice to *administer* a medicine or to *dispense* medicine (or medicines) to *administer* a sacrament or to *dispense* the Sacrament Historically these words have a common basic meaning to act in the capacity of a steward or by extension of one who is entrusted with the right use of

object of the verb is an abstraction such as justice or charity The citizens disliked the rule of William [the Conqueror] on account of the strict justice which he *administered*" (*Freeman*) These be the sort '—she took a fine judicial tone These be the sort to *dispense* justice They know the land and the customs of the land

distribution and is therefore close to the original sense of the word

med ones who compounds them according to the pre-

dispenses alms when he manages their distribution.
2 *Execute
Ana Direct *conduct manage control

administration *Government

administrative Executive See under EXECUTE 2

administrator, *fem* **administratrix, administratress** Executive, executor See under EXECUTE 2

admiration 1 *Wonder wonderment amaze amazement
Ana Astonishment surprise (see corresponding verbs at SURPRISE) awe fear *reverence rapture, transport *ecstasy
Con Indifference unconcern aloofness (see corresponding adjectives at INDIFFERENT) boredom *tedium ennui
2 Esteem respect *regard
Ana Appreciation cherishment (see corresponding verbs at APPRECIATE) liking loving enjoying (see LIKE) adoration veneration reverence worship (see under REVERE)
Ant Abhorrence — *Con* Loathing detestation hate hatred (see under HATE *v*)

admire Esteem respect regard See under REGARD *n*
Ana, *Appreciate value prize cherish *revere reverence venerate adore worship
Ant Abhor — *Con* *Hate loathe, abominate detest *despise contemn scorn disdain

admission *Admittance

admit 1 *Receive accept take
Ana Allow permit suffer (see LET) *harbor entertain shelter lodge house
Ant Eject expel — *Con* *Exclude debar, shut out bar obstruct block *hinder
2 *Acknowledge own confess avow
Ana Concede *grant allow *assent (to) acquiesce (in) agree (with) subscribe (to) divulge disclose *reveal
Ant Gainsay disdain. — *Con* *Deny, contradict negative
3 *Enter introduce
Ana Induct *initiate install *introduce insert interject interpose
Ant Exclude — *Con* Debar shut out (see EXCLUDE) withdraw *remove expel *eject oust

admittance Admittance admission In present usage admittance is mostly confined to the literal sense of allowing one to enter a locality or building as no *admittance* *admittance* to the grounds Admission has acquired the figurative sense of admitting to rights privileges standing membership as *admission* of a person to the church or to the best society or of new words into the language When entrance into a building or a locality carries with it certain privileges *admission* rather than *admittance* is used as *admission* to a theater, the *admission* of aliens into a country

admixture 1 *Mixture composite blend compound amalgam
2 Admixture, alloy, adulterant are comparable when they denote an added ingredient that destroys the purity or genuineness of a substance Admixture suggests the

"He had his *alloy*, like other people, of ambition and selfishness" (*R. Macaulay*). Adulterant, both literally and figuratively, implies the addition of that which debases or impairs a thing without markedly affecting its

admonish. Chide, *reprove, reproach, rebuke, reprimand.
Ana. *Warn, forewarn, caution· counsel, advise (see under ADVICE, *n*): *criticize, reprehend, reprobate
Ant. Commend — *Con.* *Approve: applaud, compliment (see COMMEND).

adolescence. *Youth, puberty, pubescence.
Ant. Senescence

adopt. Adopt, embrace, espouse come into comparison

uratively one takes to one's bosom in looser use it implies merely willingness to accept, in richer use it suggests

ing the same fortunes and participating in the same experiences, as to *espouse* a friend s quarrel ' Those who . . . *espouse* the cause of free literature" (*Galsworthy*)
Ana. Appropriate, *arrogate, usurp· *assume, affect
Ant. Repudiate discard — *Con.* Reject, spurn (see DECLINE). renounce forswear, *abjure

adoration. Worship, veneration, reverence. See under REVERE *v*
Ana *Honor homage, obeisance praise, laud, extolling (see corresponding verbs at PRAISE).
Ant. Blasphemy — *Con.* Execration cursing (see corresponding verbs at EXECRATE) *profanation, desecration sacrilege.

adore. 1 Worship venerate, *revere reverence.
Ana. Laud, *praise, extol *exalt, magnify.

times, however, it comes very close to *adore*, as a spoiled child is usually one that has been *idolized* by his parents
Ana. Love, dote on *or* upon (see LIKE): admire, esteem (see under REGARD *n*).
Detest. — *Con.* *Hate loathe, abhor, abominate
se, scorn, contemn, disdain.

of immaterial than of material things. "Her modest looks the cottage might *adorn*, Sweet as the primrose peeps beneath the thorn" (*Goldsmith*) ' The most ele-

decorate a lawn, to use inlaying as a chair *decoration* That which ornaments is an adjunct or an accessory which sets off a thing to advantage ' Whose bridle was *ornamented* with silver bells" (*Scott*) *Ornament*, especially the noun

terbalances its plainness or ugliness The eternal orbs

Ant. Disfigure — *Con.* *Deface disfeature· mar,
ir, *injure *deform, distort, contort.
: *Dexterous, deft, feat handy
le, nimble. expert, adept, skillful, skilled
effortless smooth facile *easy
droit. — *Con.* Clumsy, *awkward inept.
cunning, ingenious
rewd, astute, perspicacious *intelligent,
-d smart artful crafty (see SLY)
id — *Con.* *Impassive, apathetic, phlegupid, dull, dense
Flattery *compliment
e, laud, extollation (see corresponding verbs

full fledged.
Ana. Developed, ripened, aged (see MATURE, *v*)
Ant. Juvenile. puerile. — *Con.* *Youthful, boyish, virgin virginal, maiden adolescent, pubescent (see corresponding nouns at YOUTH).

adulterant, *n.* *Admixture, alloy.

adulterate. Adulterate, sophisticate, load, weight, doctor, deacon agree in meaning to alter fraudulently, especially for profit. Adulterate, the usual and technical term, especially when used with reference to foodstuffs and drugs, implies either the admixture of ingredients of similar appearance to increase the bulk, or of a harmful substance as a preservative or as a restorer or improver of appearance, as, to *adulterate* maple sirup with beet sugar sirup "Lime juice *adulterated* with five percent sulphuric acid jellies with formaldehyde peas with copper" (*V Heiser*) In its extended use, *adulterate* always implies

accounts, to *deacon* fruit (by placing the best specimens at the top of the container)
Ana. *Debase vitiate, corrupt pollute, defile, taint (see CONTAMINATE)
Ant. Refine (*wine, sugar, oil, etc*) — *Con.* *Improve, better

adultery. Adultery, fornication, incest designate forms of illicit sexual intercourse which are clearly distin

an unmarried person, thus, in commerce between a married and an unmarried person, the former is guilty of *adultery* and the latter of *fornication* Incest designates sexual intercourse between persons so closely related that their marriage is prohibited by church or state, and usually by both.
Ana. Unfaithfulness. inconstancy, untrueness (see affirmative adjectives at FAITHFUL) infidelity, disloyalty

adumbration. Shadow, umbra, penumbra, *shade, umbrage.

putting ahead. Advance still retains its etymological sense, though its use is confined largely to certain idiomatic phrases, as, the army was *advancing* (moving ahead to its goal or, if a definite point of view is implied approaching) at a rapid pace, he *advanced* a step (moved a step ahead or nearer); "a row of girls . . . each with slippered foot well *advanced* [put forward]" (*Deland*); the date of opening has been *advanced* (put ahead, or nearer

more than its effect. However, the implication of moving

. yet she only *forwarded* the marriage because she wanted to do the girl a favour' (*Belloc*) Further, less

Her sole object . was to *further* him not as an artist but as a popular success' (*Van W Brooks*) 'Bodies like the French Academy have such power for *promoting* it

Ant. Retard check — *Con.* *Hinder, impede *re-

ransitive verbs and as or movement) forward to a material or ideal ey are often employed

y notes facing page 1.

interchangeably, however, there are instances in which one is preferable to the other. Advance only may be used when a concrete instance is signified, though one may say that at a given time science made no *advance* (or *progress*), one must say that there were no *advances* (not *progresses*) in science at that time. *Advance* is preferable to *progress* when the context implies, literally or figuratively, movement ahead such as that of an army marching to its objective, the distance traveled or the rate of traveling. "There are some . who picture to them-

islation" (*Justice Holmes*). Progress usually carries literally or figuratively, implications derived from earlier meanings of a process, a circuit, or a cycle, and so is preferable to *advance* when the movement forward involves these implications, as by suggesting a normal

ment is implied. "It [a certain trend in poetry] may prove . to be nothing more than a localized and temporary disturbance of the general *progress* of poetry" (*Day Lewis*)

Ana. Develop, *mature, *intensify, heighten

Ant. Recede — *Con.* Retreat, retrograde (see RECEDE), retire, withdraw (see GO)

3 *Adduce, allege, cite

Ana. *Offer, present, proffer, propose (see corresponding noun at PROPOSAL), broach, *express, air

advance, *n.* 1 Progress (see under ADVANCE *v.* 2)

Ana. *Development, evolution, improvement, betterment (see corresponding verbs at IMPROVE)

Ant. Recession, retrogression — *Con.* Retrograding, retreating (see RECEDE)

2 *Overture, approach, tender, bid

Ana. *Proposal, proposition, offer, proffer (see corresponding verbs at OFFER)

advanced. 1 Forward, precocious, *premature, untimely

Ant. Backward — *Con.* Retrogressive, retrograde, regressive (see BACKWARD)

2 Radical, *liberal, progressive, left

Ana. Daring, temerarious, venturous, venturesome, *adventurous

Ant. Conservative

advancement. Advancement, preferment, promotion, elevation are here compared as designating the act of

from a series of candidates or possibilities. "Who for *preferments* at a court would wait, Where every gudgeon's

positions of higher rank with increased remuneration

Ant. Degradation, reduction (*in rank or status*).

advantage. 1 Advantage, handicap, allowance, odds, edge agree in denoting a factor or set of factors in a competition or rivalry giving one person or side a position of

a player is often the difference between the average of a certain number of his best scores and par for the course; for instance, if the player's best score average is 78 and par is 75, the *handicap* is 3 and in a *handicap* match the player deducts three strokes from his total score. But *handicap* often (virtually always in extended use) means the exact opposite: an artificial disadvantage imposed on a superior competitor. An allowance is an advantageous handicap stated as a deduction of some sort. Thus in horse racing an *allowance* is a deduction from the weight that the rules require a horse to carry, granted to a horse considered to be at a disadvantage. Odds usually implies a material advantage as in strength, numbers, or resources. It is often used of such an advantage possessed

player to the left of the dealer to have the last say), but the idea of a last say is not a necessary nor even a common implication in the extended sense of *edge*, which is little more than a slang equivalent of *advantage* or *odds*. "Here we have the *edge* on our rivals not only because of our superior location but also because we are reputedly reckless about reducing prices" (*Publishers' Weekly*)

Ant. Detriment. — *Con.* Harm hurt, damage, *injury

advantageous. *Beneficial, profitable

Ana. *Expedient, advisable useful, utilitarian (see corresponding nouns at USE).

Ant. Disadvantageous — *Con.* Detrimental deleterious (see PERNICIOUS) harmful, hurtful, injurious (see corresponding nouns at INJURY)

advenient. *Adventitious, supervenient, adventive

Ana. Acquired (see GET). external, outside (see OUTER)

Ant. Constitutional.

advent. *Arrival

Ana. Coming arriving (see COME) approaching, nearing (see APPROACH, v.) appearing, emerging (see APPEAR)

Ant. Leaving, passing

adventitious. 1 *Accidental, incidental, fortuitous casual contingent

Ana. Acquired (see GET) accessory, subservient (see AUXILIARY)

Ant. Inherent. — *Con.* Constitutional, essential intrinsic, ingrained (see INHERENT) *innate, inborn, inbred

2 **Adventitious, adventive, advenient, supervenient**

and *supervenient* have acquired new importance through their use in very modern philosophy and psychology That is advenient to a thing (especially to the mind) which comes to it as the result purely of external causes The word is used especially to distinguish that element in a sense impression or an apprehension which is wholly external from that which is the result of the constitution of the sense organ or the mind 'Admittedly *advenient* to us is electro-magnetic influence but color is referred to the thing by projicience' (*Lloyd Morgan*) That is supervenient which occurs unexpectedly or without known

Morgan)

Ana *Abnormal aberrant atypic unnatural, anomalous, *irregular derived, stemmed (see SPRING v)

Ant. Natural normal

adventive. Advenient, *adventitious supervenient.

Ana & Ant See those at ADVENTITIOUS, 2

adventure. **Adventure, enterprise, emprise** (*or* **emprize**), **quest** come into comparison mainly when they denote an undertaking an exploit or an experience in

nation and offer . . play to the confined powers" (*Emerson*) "Why fear death? Death is only a beautiful *adventure*" (*C Frohman*) Enterprise, in its richer as well as in its thinner sense, is always applied to an undertaking (rather than an experience) or to the spirit required for such an undertaking As distinguished from *adventure*, it implies arduousness in the undertaking, and initiative, resourcefulness, and sustained energy in the one who carries it through "Ripe for exploits and mighty *enterprises*" (*Shak*) 'Fresh news is got only by *enterprise* and expense' (*Justice Holmes*) 'The nurse of manly sentiment and heroic *enterprise* is gone' (*Burke*) Emprise and quest are archaic words now used only in poetry or elevated prose Both suggest days of chivalry and romantic adventure *Emprise* distinctively connotes deeds of gallantry and daring 'What course were best to take in this hot bold *emprize* (*Spenser*) *Quest* implies a

Ana Exploit, *feat, achievement: hazard, peril risk (see DANGER)

Adventurous, venturous, venturesome,
vil, rash, reckless, temerarious, foolhardy
mon courting danger or exposing oneself
greater degree than is required for cour-
lventurous who is inclined to adventure
or may not imply indiscretion or impru-
ring risk or hazard 'A mind active ambi-
tious, and *adventurous* always aspiring' (*Johnson*) "*Adventurous* boys . climbed, shouting and laughing over the rafters' (*S Anderson*) One is venturous who is inclined to take chances, venturesome (often interchangeable with *venturous*) frequently implies an excessive tendency in that direction. "Every corner Among

ing rather to be thought *temerarious* than timorous' (*Speed*) One is foolhardy who is foolishly daring or reckless. "If any yet be so *foolhardy* to expose themselves to
…dy' (*Bp Butler*)
icious, bold, intrepid, doughty (see BRAVE)
nting (see AIM v) *ambitious, emulous
lventurous cautious
*Opponent, antagonist

adverse 1 Adverse, antagonistic, counter, counteractive agree in mean ng so opposed as to cause interference

tune a spirit *adverse* to tl e ex stence of democracy An tagonistic commonly but not invariably implies hostil ty

antagonistic a ms In its techn cal use *antagonistic* often

stream the *counter* influences of authority and freedom in shap ng the character of youth Counteractive on the other hand invariably impl es the destruction or null fi cation of the thing or tl ngs opposed as prescribing phys cians must kno v the *counteractive* effects of certa n med cines on others in tl e training of del nquents, a bad influence is dealt with by the introduction of a *counteractive* good influence

Ana Harmful hurtful injurious (see correspond ng nouns at INJURY) hindering imped ng obstructing (see corresponding verbs at HINDER) detrimental deleteri ous *pernic ous fatal *deadly

Ant Propitious — *Con* Auspic ous *favorable be nign *beneficial advantageous

2 Adverse averse are actually contrasted rather than synonymous terms though they are occas onally (now rarely) used as though s milar in meaning Etymologi cally *adverse* means turned to and *averse* turned

suffering *poverty privation indigence destitution

Ant Prosper ty — *Con* Felic ty *happiness bliss omfort (see REST) wealth affluence opulence s (see corresponding adjectives at RICH)

1 Advert revert are sometimes confu ed be f a s m lar bas c mean ng when they are used in e to discourse or contemplation Advert denotes to turn from the point topic, or incident under cons der ation in order to take up another In modern usage it

adverting to the causes by which they have been pro duced (*Burke*) The d stinction will be rendered more apparent by *adverting* to that provis on in the sec ond section of the constitution (*Ch Just Marshall*) Revert adds to *advert* tl e implication of return (either consciously or unconsciously) to a point or topic already d scussed or previously in one s m nd He now drops this idea and *reverts* to his reasoning on death (*Goldsmith*)

2 *Refer allude

Ana Remark, notice note observe (see SEE)

d sregard overlook *neglect

Notify *inform apprise adv se acquaint

forewarn caution *reveal disclose d

nnounce proclaim broadcast promulgate

t recount *relate *communicate impart

Con *Suppress repress conceal *hide bury

advertisement Publ cation announcement broad cast ng proclamation promulgation declaration See under DECLARE

of conduct Advice and advise imply real or pretended knowledge or experience often profess onal or techn cal on the part of the one who advises and may apply to any of the affairs of l fe as *advice* (or to *advise*) regarding the cho ce of books the conduct of a bus ness the care of poultry legal or med cal *advice* Counsel often stresses the fruit of wisdom or del beration and presupposes we ght er occasions than *advice* or more authority or a

perfect on.

Ana Admon t on (see correspond ng verb at REPROVE) warning forewarning caut oning (see WARN) instruc verbs at TEACH)

*benef cial advanta

et cable

1 Counsel (see under ADVICE 1)

Admonish (see REPROVE) *warn forewarn cau

*induce persuade

onsult *confer advise

sult *confer commune parley treat negotiate

*D scuss debate argue converse talk (over) (see del berate (see THINK)

Con Counsel (see under ADVISE 1)
3 Notify *inform apprise acquaint advertise
Ana Tell disclose *reveal *communicate (with) impart (to)

advised *Deliberate, considered premeditated designed studied

advocate *n* 1 *Lawyer counselor barrister counsel procurator proctor attorney solicitor
2 Supporter champion, upholder backer See under SUPPORT *v*
Ana Defender vindicator justifier (see corresponding verbs at MAINTAIN) espouser (see corresponding verb at ADOPT) *sponsor backer promoter (see corresponding verb at ADVANCE)
Con *Opponent antagonist adversary assailant attacker (see corresponding verbs at ATTACK) impugner traverser (see corresponding verbs at DENY)

advocate *v* *Support uphold champion back
Ana Defend justify vindicate *maintain espouse (see ADOPT) promote forward *advance
Ant Impugn. — *Con* Assail *attack combat *oppose

aeon *or* **eon** Age era epoch *period

aeonian *or* **eonian** *Secular centuried agelong diuturnal
Ana Eternal illimitable (see INFINITE) *everlasting endless perpetual perdurable *lasting

aerate Aerate ventilate oxygenate carbonate Aerate is the general term and interchangeable in certain phrases with any of the others the last three are specific terms which are not (except in one instance) interchangeable with each other Aerate means to supply or impregnate with air or to expose to the action of air It frequently implies a mechanical process as, to *aerate* soil by plowing to *aerate* water from a reservoir by spraying it into the air so as to remove a flat taste to *aerate* sewage by agitation in fresh air so that bacterial action will decompose it It sometimes however implies a natural process as when through fresh air that is inhaled the blood is *aerated* in the lungs Ventilate is the term commonly used when the introduction of air especially in large quantities with the object of purifying freshening, or cooling, is implied as to *ventilate* a room by opening windows or by mechanical means to *ventilate* an engine by means of holes in its covering It may be used interchangeably with *aerate* when applied to the blood but *aerate* suggests rather the exposure to air and *ventilate* the resulting purification More exact than either for this process is **oxygenate**, since it is the oxygen in the air that is required by the blood Technically *aerate* and **carbonate** are not synonyms, for the latter means to impregnate with a gas or carbon dioxide *Aerate* (or especially *aerated*) is however used in certain designations, such as *aerated* water or *aerated* bread where *carbonated* would correctly describe the process Carbon dioxide was once called fixed air and in appearance water and bread impregnated with it suggest the presence of air As applied to water however *aerated* is distinguishable from *carbonated* the former being applied almost exclusively to artificially charged waters, the latter being used also of those naturally impregnated with carbon dioxide (as, *carbonated* springs)

aerial *or* **aërial** *adj* *Airy ethereal
Ana Immaterial incorporeal (see MATERIAL) impalpable *imperceptible imponderable *subtile, subtle.

aerial *or* **aërial** *n* *Antenna

aeronautics *or* **aëronautics** Aeronautics (*or* aëronautics) aviation, avigation have to do with the operation of aircraft *aeronautics* and *avigation* with the operation of any kind of aircraft *aviation* with the operation of heavier-than-air aircraft Aeronautics is primarily a science (as an *aeronautical* engineer well versed in *aeronautics*) aviation an art or practice (as a man of long experience in *aviation*) Avigation a more recent term coined on the analogy of *navigation* is the science or art of directing aircraft from point to point through determination of position course etc by methods similar to those of navigation, as by use of the principles of astronomy and geometry recognition of landmarks etc

aerostat *or* **aërostat.** Aerostat (*or* aërostat) balloon airship dirigible zeppelin blimp denote a lighter than air aircraft. An aerostat is any such craft A balloon is an aerostat usually spherical, without means of propulsion (other than air currents) and without means of steering Airship and dirigible are in careful use interchangeable terms for an elongated motor propelled aerostat rigid semirigid or nonrigid having steering apparatus. *Dirigible* however is the more definite term *airship* being sometimes loosely used for any kind of aircraft Zeppelin originally a name for any of the large rigid dirigibles built by Count von Zeppelin and later by the Luftschiffbau Zeppelin is now often applied in English to any such dirigible of German make sometimes to any such dirigible wherever made A blimp is a small nonrigid dirigible

aesthete *or* **esthete** Aesthete (*or* esthete) dilettante virtuoso connoisseur are comparable because all designate a person conspicuous for his enjoyment and appreciation of the beautiful the exquisite or the choice Aesthete implies highly developed sensibilities with acute delight in beauty of color line sound texture and the like, and violent distaste for the ugly shapeless and discordant. "No woman could walk down the street without risk of having her hat torn off ... by some *aesthete* who happened to think it unbecoming" (*Shaw*) "That mystical synthetic sense of which the modern *aesthete* dreams—the sense that sees hears tastes smells, touches all in one" (*Babbitt*) Because *aesthete* was originally applied to one of a small group of artists and writers around 1880 who won notoriety on account of their affectations, as in dress, and their emphasis upon decorative beauty the term often carries derogatory connotations such as absurdity extravagance decadence namby pambiness and the like. "He [Maecenas] had all the foibles of the *aesthete*" (*Buchan*) Dilettante originally and still stresses the attitude of the lover of art as distinguished from that of the creative artist Through its application to amateurs who were neither thoroughly familiar with the technique of their particular form of art nor seriously seeking for mastery it acquired connotations of desultoriness dabbling and superficiality At present, though still often used in an uncomplimentary sense (as, he is a mere *dilettante*) there is a strong tendency among good writers to stress its original implication and to apply it to one who pursues an art or studies it merely for his own delight "He would always be by nature a contemplative and a *dilettante* but he had had high things to contemplate great things to delight in" (*E. Wharton*) "A generalization with which I find myself (with all the diffidence of an unlearned *dilettante*) disagreeing" (*A. Huxley*) Virtuoso a term now chiefly in historical use in the sense in which it is here considered was applied originally (around 1700) to a collector of interesting things such as old coins, butterflies, curios and the like Later it was limited to a collector of articles of virtu and especially of beautiful antiques. It has also acquired various depreciatory connotations such as faddishness, trifling and the like which the word rarely carries in modern historical use "In the retrospect we

can see that some of these *virtuosi* were on the way to become serious antiquaries (*Babbitt*) Connoisseur, like *dilettante* implies high appreciation of that which is beautiful in art, unlike it it implies profound knowledge and a trained taste Because of the latter implication *connoisseur* is appl ed not only to one who knows a work

aesthetic *or* **esthetic** *Artistic.
Ant Unaesthetic *or* unesthetic

afeard *or* **afeared.** *Afraid aghast
Ana, *Ant*, *Con* See those at AFRAID 1

affable *Gracious, cordial genial sociable
Ana Courteous polite (see CIVIL) open candid *frank *amiable obliging complaisant *talkative loquacious *suave urbane
Ant Reserved — *Con* Uncommunicative taciturn reticent *s lent curt brusque (see BLUFF) surly glum crabbed (see SULLEN)

affair 1 **Affair, business, concern, matter, thing** come into comparison only when they are little more than vague or general terms meaning something done or dealt with or to be done or dealt with Some (rarely all) are used interchangeably in certain similar collocations even by good writers as it is his own *affair business concern* public and private *affairs concerns matters business* it

action or performance it often impl es a process an operation a proceed ng an undertaking a transaction Seeing a book through the press is a laborious and time wasting *affair* (*T H Huxley*) In the plural it often denotes transactions of great importance such as those involved in the management of finances or in the carrying on of d plomatic negotiations as men of *affairs* He

that which requires attention involves a degree of anxiety or solicitude as the *concerns* of state Matter usually is more objective as well as more vague than the preced

when there is a desire to be vague or inexplicit as he

promised that *things* would be better in the future first *things* should come first, *things* political "More *things* are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of (*Tennyson*) These *things* are managed so well in France (*Harte*)
2 Affaire *amour intrigue liaison

Affair, *amour intrigue liaison
Simulate *assume pretend feign counterfeit

sture attitudinize pose (see under POSTURE *n*)
Affect, influence, touch, impress, strike, sway
or less closely synonymous when they mean to
or to have an effect upon a person or upon a
able of a reaction **Affect** always presupposes a
powerful enough to evoke a response or elic t
on ' Our ear drums are *affected* by ten octaves at most out of the endless range of sounds (*Jeans*) Even changes of season *affect* the townsman very l ttle (*A Huxley*) Very often in addition *affect* implies a definite alteration or modification I am afraid Mr Darcy

and the mind the body The Society of Fr ends had

Monomaniacs having first persuaded themselves contrive to *influence* their neighbors (*Meredith*) **Touch,** as here compared frequently equals *affect* but it often carries a more vivid suggestion of close contact or of the force of an impact and therefore variously connotes stirring arousing harming and the like He was for the f rst time powerfully *touched* by the presence of a woman (*S Anderson*) Did [ancient Greek religion] *tou h* the conscience as well as the imagination and intellect? (*G L Dickinson*) I do not wish to do anything which may *touch* your cred t (*Hardy*) *Touch* most often but *impress* and *strike* always imply a mental or emotional effect **Impress** usually stresses the depth and the lasting ness of the effect for that which impresses is commonly that which is remembered or remarked or is worth re

rather than depth of impression it may even carry a hint of a swift passing as the remark *struck* him as extremely acute Such sweet neglect more taketh me Than all the adulteries of art They *strike* mine eyes but not my heart (*B Jonson*) **Sway** (as here compared see also SWING) which basically means to influence d ffers from the latter word in always implying both the pressure or control of some force that is e ther not resisted or is in itself irresistible and resulting change or fluctuation in the character tl e opinions etc of the person or persons concerned as the notion of capricious deities *swayed* by human passions and desires was incompatible

with the idea of fixed law (*G L. Dickinson*). Other con ditions than those of classroom have *swayed* him [the pupil] for good or evil (*H Suzzallo*) "he is *swayed* by fashion by suggestion by transient moods (*Mencken*)
Ana *Move actuate drive, impel pierce penetrate (see ENTER) *thrill, electrify
2 *Concern
3 Affect, effect are often a source of difficulty because both verbs imply the production of an effect and take as their corresponding noun the same word *effect* Affect, the verb (see AFFECT 1) distinctively implies the action or operation of an agency rather than of an agent it therefore means to influence, as, moisture *affects* steel high prices *affect* our pocketbooks the climate has *affected* his health he [that is, his personality] *affects* me unpleasantly Effect, the verb (see PERFORM) implies the achievement of an end in view and therefore requires as its subject in the active voice an intelligent agent or the means he uses to attain his end it therefore means to bring about as the prisoners *effected* their escape the new system of accounting will *effect* a reduction in costs Since the noun *effect* may be applied to any result whether brought about unconsciously or consciously it serves equally well whether it names that which results from the influence of one thing upon another or from directed effort

affectation. *Pose air mannerism
Ana. *Pretense pretension pretentiousness, ostentation pompousness (see corresponding adjectives at SHOWY)
Ant. Artlessness — *Con* Naturalness, simplicity ingenuousness naïveté, unsophistication (see corresponding adjectives at NATURAL)

affecting, *adj* Touching *moving pathetic poignant impressive
Ana Stirring rousing rallying (see STIR *v*) distressing troubling (see TROUBLE, *v*) *pitiful piteous, pitiable

affection [1] 1 *Feeling emotion passion sentiment
Ana Propensity *leaning penchant *predilection bias inclination disposition (see corresponding verbs at INCLINE)
Ant Antipathy — *Con* Aversion (see ANTIPATHY) *hate hatred
2 Love *attachment
Ana Devotion piety *fidelity liking doting on, enjoying (see LIKE, *v*) tenderness warmth sympathy (see corresponding adjectives at TENDER)
Ant Coldness — *Con* Coolness, frigidity (see corresponding adjectives at COLD) hate detestation, hatred abhorrence (see under HATE *v*)

affection [2] *Disease malady complaint, distemper ailment
Ana. Attack, access paroxysm (see FIT) sickness illness (see corresponding adjectives at SICK) disorder derangement (see corresponding verbs at DISORDER)

affectionate. *Loving devoted fond doting
Ana. Ardent, fervent, passionate (see IMPASSIONED) *tender sympathetic, warm
Ant Cold undemonstrative — *Con* Apathetic *impassive stolid

affiance, *n* *Engagement betrothal, espousal, sponsalia

affidavit. Deposition, testimony *evidence

affiliated Allied *related kindred cognate
Ana. Dependent succursal, *subordinate
Ant Unaffiliated. — *Con* Independent *free, autonomous

affinity 1 *Kinship consanguinity cognation, agnation, enation.
Ana. Relation or relationship connection (see corresponding verbs at JOIN)
2 *Attraction, sympathy
Ant Diffinity — *Con* Repugnance repellency or repulsion abhorrence (see corresponding adjectives at REPUGNANT) *antipathy, aversion.
3 Resemblance, *likeness similarity similitude analogy
Ana Agreement, conformity correspondence accord (see corresponding verbs at AGREE)

affirm 1 Aver avow, protest avouch declare *assert warrant predicate
Ana Asseverate *swear depose attest *certify vouch for witness state (see RELATE)
Ant Deny — *Con* Contradict negative traverse gainsay (see DENY) dispute debate (see DISCUSS)
2 *Swear asseverate depose depone testify

affirmative Affirmative, positive cause difficulties in their extended use since each term has *negative* for its opposite and since both words may qualify identical or similar nouns The distinctions are not clearly fixed but tendencies in good usage may be noted In general affirmative implies denial as its opposite and positive, negation, or the absence of truth reality or actuality That which is not *affirmative* may be destructive that which is not *positive* may be null or nugatory Hence an *affirmative* philosophy either affirms accepted principles or establishes new ones and so is opposed to *negative* philosophies such as skepticism and nihilism A *positive* philosophy (this often equals *positivism*) deduces its principles from that which is evident to the senses or is from the common sense point of view regarded as real and factual Metaphysics is from the positivist's point of view a *negative* philosophy An investigation has an *affirmative* result when it confirms the hypothesis of the investigator it has a *positive* result if something definite is discovered whether the result proves or disproves the hypothesis A person may be said to exercise an *affirmative* influence when he strengthens or improves that which exists or develops something better to take its place he may be said to exert a *positive* influence when he affects others in definite concrete ways A defeatist may exert a very *positive* influence which cannot be described as *affirmative* an optimist's attitude is *affirmative* but it often fails to exert a *positive* influence
Ana *Effective, effectual efficacious
Ant Negative — *Con* Destroying demolishing (see DESTROY) abolishing annihilating extinguishing (see ABOLISH)

affix *v* *Fasten attach fix.
Ana Append *add subjoin annex *stick adhere glue *cement
Ant Detach — *Con.* Disengage (see DETACH) *remove withdraw

afflatus *Inspiration enthusiasm, fury furor frenzy

afflict Afflict, try, torment, torture, rack, grill agree in meaning to inflict upon a person something which he finds hard to bear Anything or anyone that causes pain disability suffering acute annoyance irritation or embarrassment may be said to afflict a person as he is *afflicted* with heart disease blindness *afflicts* many aged persons she is *afflicted* with shyness. "O how this discord doth *afflict* my soul (*Shak*) "He who *afflicts* me knows what I can bear" (*Wordsworth*) Any affliction or any person or thing that imposes a strain upon one's physical or spiritual powers of endurance or tests one's stamina or self-control may be said to try a person, his body his soul his character or the like as, a *trying* situation his *trying* temper "The great heat of the sun and the heat of hard labour ... *try* the body and weaken the digestion" (*R. Jefferies*) Any affliction or any person or thing that persecutes and causes continued or repeated

acute suffering or annoyance may be said to torment one as recurrent stomach pains *torment* him he is *tormented* by his suspicions bullies *torment* smaller boys the horses are *tormented* by flies I wish you would not talk like

said to torture one as to *torture* prisoners of war An

beyond endurance and in a manner suggestive of the excruciating straining and wrenching of the body on the rack an ancient instrument of torture may be said to rack a person as *racked* with pain he is *racked* by doubts of his friend s loyalty to be *racked* by demands from every quarter Vaunting aloud but *racked* with deep despair (*Milton*) How on earth can you *rack* and harry

alleviation (see corresponding verbs at RELIEVE) joy delight *pleasure

affluent Wealthy *rich opulent

cline

affranchise Enfranchise liberate emancipate manumit *free release deliver discharge

Ant Enslave

affray, *v* *Frighten fright affright scare alarm terrify terrorize startle

Ana, *Ant*, *Con* See those at AFFRIGHT

affray, *n* Fray fight combat confl ct *contest

Ana *Brawl row fracas melee rumpus *encounter skirmish brush dispute *argument controversy

affright, *v* *Frighten fright affray scare alarm terrify terrorize startle

(see INFORM)

affront, *v* *Offend outrage insult

Ant Gratify (*by an attention*) — *Con* Humor indulge pamper flatter compliment (see corresponding nouns at COMPLIMENT)

affront, *n* Affront, insult, indignity agree in denoting a speech or an action having for its intention or effect the dishonoring of a person a cause an institution or the l ke An affront is a designed usually an open mark of disre-

SHAMELESS)

Ant Gratification — *Con* Deference *honor homage adulation *compliment flattery

BRAVE)

2 *Fearful apprehensive

Ana Alarmed scared (see FRIGHTEN) timorous *timid

Ant Unafraid sanguine — *Con* *Cool composed imperturbable collected *confident assured sure

Anew *again encore anon

*Abaft astern

*After behind rear back *posterior hind

Ant Fore — *Con* *Before afore ahead forward

after, *prep adj adv* After, behind are synonymous ad

only conveys no suggestion of precedence in order of following but it may by stressing pursuit even obscure its common implication of success on thus to run *after* a person is to attempt to overtake him When as often happens *after* is used with verbs of rest the implication of movement or sequence is rarely lost but rather is transferred to the object or is to be gathered from the context thus one stays *after* the others (who have left)

-ative policies methods solutions etc, set up for

pposition in argument, or support of the negative they argued the measure pro and con

than behind and is the required choice which only subsequence is implied, as, who ruled after James I?, after one o clock, no one may leave the room When behind is used in this connection, it usually implies a time when someone or something is d

Ant. Before. — *Con.* Forward, ahead, afore (see BEFORE).

after, *adj* Hinder hind, rear, *posterior, back.

Con *Preceding, antecedent, prior

aftereffect. *Effect, consequence result aftermath, sequel outcome, upshot, issue event

aftermath. Sequel, consequence result, aftereffect, *effect, issue, outcome upshot, event

again. Again, anew, afresh, anon, encore agree in meaning once more or another time In ordinary use again

tinually, especially at intervals Sometimes *again* implies return as in response or reaction, as he is himself *again* "No mystery at all you loved, Were loved *again*" (*Browning*) Anew and afresh both imply repetition

Through the lost look of *dotage*, is cunning and sly" (*Wordsworth*)

Ant. Youth.

2 **Age, majority** are synonymous when they denote the time of life when one attains one s full civil rights and becomes independent of guardianship Age, in this sense, is to be found chiefly in idiomatic expressions such as to come of *age*, he is under *age* (or, not yet of *age*) In other contexts, *full age* or *legal age* is the usual designation In most English-speaking countries this age is fixed by common law for both men and women at twenty-one years, but in some States of the United States full age is fixed for women at eighteen years In many other countries twenty five years is the accepted full age Majority is the

ephemeral fleeting evanescent, transitory passing *brief short *temporary temporal

a

a

at ACT) activator energizer (see corresponding verbs at VITALIZE) performer executor *or* executive (see corresponding verbs at PERFORM)

Ant Patient

2 Agent, factor, attorney, deputy, proxy are here compared mainly in their general senses in which they agree

executive (*Ch Just Marshall*) Let every eye negotiate for itself And trust no *agent* (*Shak*) Factor was once a near equivalent of *agent* differing from it chiefly in implying delegated authority to act 'Some of us have mingled sums To buy a present for the emperor, Which I the *factor* for the rest have done In France' (*Shak*) In present use *factor* is chiefly employed as a designation for a landlord s agent (see STEWARD) or for a commission merchant on a large scale who is delegated either to buy or to sell for his clients as a wool *factor* a flour *factor* It is also used specifically to name the official in charge of one of the Hudson s Bay Company s trading posts Attorney, now chiefly used as a *designation for a professional legal agent* (see LAWYER) once was applied to one who performed the personal offices of another who was absent incapacitated or unqualified for the work I will attend my husband be his nurse for it is my office And will have no *attorney* but myself (*Shak*) This sense still survives in English but in a narrower application to a person legally delegated to transact certain specified business for another who is absent or otherwise disqualified Such a person is

powers of a superior such as a sovereign a chief executive in a department of government or the like Almost always also it connotes responsibility to the person whose powers are deputed rather than to the state the people or the like thus the governor general of Canada or Australia may appoint *deputies* to exercise his powers or functions locally or temporarily a vicar general is a *deputy* of a bishop Proxy implies a substitution of persons when a promise or pledge is solemnly made or a

3 Oeconomus factor *steward reeve seneschal major domo.

Ant. Lord master

agglomerate *or* **agglomeration.** Conglomerate con

n

corresponding verbs

nding verb ACCUMU

*intensify elevate

Ant Belittle — *Con* Minimize depreciate, disparage *decry detract from derogate from

aggravate 1 Heighten *intensify enhance

EASE)

*irritate provoke roil peeve nettle

pset disturb (see DISCOMPOSE) vex, irk

incense infuriate

— *Con* *Pacify, placate mollify tran

e correspond ng adjectives at CALM)

*Sum total whole number, amount

Ant Individual particular

2 Aggregate, aggregation, conglomerate, conglomeration, agglomerate, agglomeration agree in denoting a mass formed by parts or particles that are not merged into each other Aggregate and aggregation always imply the formation of a whole but without the blend ng or the organic union of its constituents thus sandstone is a natural *aggregate* of several minerals such as quartz and

national aims (*W H Page*) In geology *agglomerate* designates a rock aggregate composed of irregularly shaped fragments scattered by volcanic explosions as distinguished from *conglomerate* an aggregate composed of rounded waterworn stones

Ana Union *unity integrity unification consolidation (see corresponding verbs at COMPACT) complex *system organism network

Ant Constituent

aggregation *Aggregate conglomerate conglomeration agglomerate agglomeration

Ana & *Ant* See those at AGGREGATE 2

ad

ve nouns

e TRES-

PASS *v*

Ant Resisting repelling

2 Aggressive militant assertive self assertive pushing are here compared as appl ed to persons their d sposit ons their acts and the like and as meaning consp cuously or obtrusively active or energet c. Aggressive mpl es a d sposit on to assume or maintain leadersh p or dom nat on somet mes by bullying somet mes by indifference to others rights but more often in current use by self

any kind of job—mayor floor walker professor or secretary of a peace conference—he must be *aggressive* (*Grandgent*) Militant like *aggressive* impl es a fight ng d spos ion but unlike t seldom conveys a suggest on of self seeking In modern nontechn cal use *m litant* usual y impl es extreme devot on to some cause movement or institut on and energet c and often self sacrificing prosecut on of ts ends as *m l tant* fem nists a *m l tant* church or churchman The cause of reform slowly went on ga ning adherents—most of them of the acqu es

(*Bennett*) The soap maker an *assert ve* pos t ve man (*S Anderson*) Self assertive usually adds to *assert ve* the implication of bumptiousness or undue forwardness as *self assert veness* s incompat ble w th co-operativeness Pushing when used w thout any intent to depreciate comes very close to *aggressive* n the current sense of the latter however the word is more commonly a deroga

neering imperious fight ng combat ng or combat ve (see correspond ng nouns at CONTEST)

aggrieve *Wrong oppress persecute
Ana *Afflict try torment harass harry plague annoy *worry *njure hurt harm
Ant Rejo ce — *Con* Gladden, delight *please *benefit profit

aghast *Afra d afeard
Ana Appalled, horr fied (see DISMAY *v*) terrified startled frightened (see FRIGHTEN) astounded amazed (see SURPRISE *v*)
Ant Unmoved apathetic. — *Con* *Impass ve stolid phlegmatic.

agile Agile nimble brisk spry agree in meaning acting or mov ng with qu ckness and alacrity Agile impl es *dexterity and ease in the management of one s limbs or* by extens on one s wits as, *ag le* as a monkey Manag ing their spears with incred ble *ag l ty* (*Evelyn*) A de elopment of thought wh ch requires considerable *ag ty* on the part of the reader (*T S Eliot*) Nimble suggests surpass ng l ghtness and sw ftness of movement or action and often impl es a darting here and there as *n mble* as a squirrel Madame Defarge knitted with *n mble* fingers (*D ckens*) She ran ahead of h s though s like *n mble* fire (*Mered th*) Brisk impl es l veliness, an

(*Eliot*) Spry (more colloquial than the others) stresses alacrity aris ng from vigor or health it however s frequently applied to those from whom alacr ty or briskness of movement s not to be expected as the old lady is as *spry* as a cr cket she is down one day and up and *spry* the next
Ana *Dexterous adro t deft feat qu ck fleet speedy (see FAST) limber l thesome *supple *lively sprightly
Ant Torp d — *Con* *Lethargic sluggish comatose us inert * nact ve passive sup ne

1 *Shake rock convulse
stir rouse arouse *move actuate dr ve impel
Ant Qu et lull st ll
2 Perturb *d scompose upset fluster flurry d sturb d squ et
Ana *Irritate provoke roil exasperate peeve *worry harass plague *annoy vex irk bother
Ant Calm tranqu lize — *Con* *Pacify placate appease moll fy
3 Argue d spute debate *d scuss
Ana Controvert (see DISPROVE) assail *attack revolve *cons d r air ventilate broach (see EXPRESS)
Consangu n ty cognat on enat on *kinsh p

1 *Atheist deist freethinker unbel ever

see correspond ng adject ve SKEPTIC)

agnosticism Skepticism (see under SKEPTIC, *adj*)

ago *Since

agog A tiptoe, *eager keen, anxious av d athirst
Ana Excited galvanized stimulated (see PROVOKE) roused aroused stirred (see STIR *v*) * mpat ent res t ve feverish hect c
Ant Aloof — *Con* *Indifferent unconcerned incuriched uninterested *d s nterested
*Writhe squ rm
iffer endure *bear torment rack torture

agonizing *Excruciating racking
Ana Torturing torment ng racking (see AFFLICT) * ntense vehement
Con *Comfortable, easy restful reposeful comfort ng solacing consoling (see COMFORT)

agony Suffer ng pass on *d stress misery dolor
Ana Pang throe ache *pa n twinge *tr al tr bulation affl ct on vis tat on
Con *Rest repose ease comfort solace consolat on (see correspond ng verbs at COMFORT) rel ef assuagement mitigat on (see correspond ng verbs at RELIEVE)

agrarian Agrarian agricultural are somet mes confused because they carry common mpl cat ons and are used to qual fy l ke terms as an *agrarian* or an *agr c lt ral* soc ety an *agrarian* or an *agr c l ral* cris s an *ag a ian* or an *agricul ural* pol cy Both terms have reference to land the cond t ons under w h ch it is held and ts profitable use Agrarian however stresses the econom c or pol t cal

nineteenth centur es w hen the ssue of tenant rights became acute ag ul ural cri es are l kely to occur wl en

than an *agr cultural* party and a meas re advocated an *agrar an* rather than an *agr cul ural* measure

agree 1 *Assent accede consent acquiesce subscribe
Ana *Grant concede allow accept *receive admit *acknowledge
Ant Protest (*against*) differ (*with*) — *Con* *Object kick expostulate remonstrate *demur balk jib *oppose resist withstand

2 **Agree, concur, coincide** are comparable when they mean to come into or to be in harmony regarding a matter of opinion a policy or the like Agree implies unison in thought or a complete accord even if the context suggests previous discussion the word usually indicates that argument is erded as this is a point upon which all persons *agree* If two of you shall *agree* on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask it shall be done (*Matthew* xviii 19) Concur usually implies reference to a specific or definite agreement particularly one arrived at by a vote or expression of opinion and made the basis of future action the starting point of a discussion or the like I will presume that Mr Murry and myself can *agree* that for our purpose these counters [terms] are adequate and *concur* in disregarding [objections to them] (*T S Eliot*) Coincide implies an agreement amounting to complete identity of opinion Only occasionally however in current use do persons *coincide* more frequently opinions judgments wishes and the like coincide Whether we

ness of events as the fall of Granada and the discovery of America *coincided* (see *coincident* under CONTEMPORARY)
Ana *Unite co-operate conspire collude (see CONNIVE)
Ant Differ disagree — *Con* *Contend fight battle dispute argue debate (see DISCUSS) quarrel wrangle squabble bicker (see under QUARREL *n*)

3 **Agree, square, conform accord, comport harmonize correspond, tally, jibe** (*or* **gibe**) come into comparison when they mean to exist or go together without conflict or incongruity One thing agrees with another when their comparison or association reveals no discrepancy no inequality no untoward effects or the like as the conclusion *agrees* with the evidence the two accounts

ment between the two as to force facts to *square* with

My views of conduct *conform* with what seem to me the implications of my beliefs (*T S Eliot*) One

former measures up to the standard set by the latter or

with) another when however far apart or however close the two things may be they belong together because they match each other, or complement each other or answer to each other Sometimes *correspond* implies

another when the correspondence is so close that they either as in very discriminating use complement each other or agree with each other Pain and pleasure no more *tally* in our sense than red and green (*Browning*) Jibe is a colloquial word much used in the United States as equivalent to *agree* or sometimes to *harmonize* and sometimes to *accord* as his actions do not jibe with his

r (*from*) — *Con* Negative counteract, *neutralize *nullify

Grateful pleasing *pleasant gratifying

Ana *Comfortable easy restful reposeful *delightful delectable attractive charming alluring (see under ATTRACT)
Ant Disagreeable — *Con* *Repugnant repellent obnoxious distasteful *hateful abhorrent abominable odious *offensive loathsome repulsive.

agreement Agreement accord understanding are here

reconciliation of differences Agreement is the most positive word it usually implies a final settlement of terms An *agreement* may or may not be put into writing as in the form of a contract concordat or treaty It may or

execution of such an accord bars further litigation understanding is the least binding of accepted settlements If the term is used to denote the final stage in a negotiation or in settlement of a dispute it implies the existence of definite engagements or the exchange of promises and dependence on the honor of the parties to the agreement for the keeping of such engagements or promises
Ana Pact entente concordat convention cartel (see

istic bucolic geoponic georgic *rural pastoral

*Agrarian

Agriculture, farming husbandry agree in

ndicates place of treatment of each group

husbandry such as hort culture forestry dairying sugar making beekeep ng and the like specifically it stresses knowledge of the chem cal const tuents of soils in relat on to crop product on (agrology) the scientific management of soil so as to promote crop product on (agronomy) and the convers on of farm products such as milk hides etc into manufactured products on the farm or in close rela tion to it (agrotechny) Farming the term in common use has never lost its emphas s on land devoted to the

usually suggests small holdings and product on for the use of a housel old or community rather than for a distant market It often suggests more var ed employments than farming such as dairying beekeep ng etc and it often in general use denotes management of one s affairs especially with respect to thrift (as good *husbandry* bad *husbandry*)

agrology See AGRICULTURE

agronomy See AGRICULTURE.

agrotechny See AGRICULTURE

ahead Forward *before afore

Ant Behind — *Con* *After *abaft aft astern

aid, *v* *Help ass st

SUPPORT)

Ant Impediment — *Con* *Obstacle bar obstruct on restra nt curb check (see correspond ng verbs at RESTRAIN)

aide *or* **aid** *Ass stant adjutant a de-de-camp coadjutor helper

aide de camp A de adjutant *assistant

aigrette *Egret

ail *v* *Trouble d stress

Ana *Afflict try *annoy vex irk bother

Con *Comfort solace console *relieve assuage alleviate mit gate.

ailment Affection malady *d sease complaint distemper

aim *v* 1 Point *direct level train lay

Ana Turn bend *curve twist

2 Aim aspire pant often convey the same meaning to have as a con

u u (*Inge*) Get honour and keep honour flaw Aim at st ll h gher honour (*Browning* especially when followed by an infinit ve o

And was not comforts me A brute I m ght have been but would not s nk i the scale (*Browning*) Pant comes into comparison with the other words only in its extended sense of B blical or gin As the hart *panteth* after the water brooks so *panteth* my soul after thee O God

say endeavor try

aim *n* End goal object ve purpose *intent on object intent des gn

Ana Aspirat on *amb t on *effort exert on pa ns trouble

envelope of the earth or a s milar gaseous envelope of any celestial body as the *atmosphere* of Mars more loosely it is appl ed to the port on of a r which permeates a particular place as the heated *atmosphere* of a room Ether

onymous with *airport* and is being replaced by it Airfield in strict usage is applied only to the part of an air port

as as her *airiness* increased her admirers decreased in

(*Scott*) Aerial in its figurative sense is now found chiefly

surrounding the earth but the rarefied air once believed to fill the heavenly regions Hence it almost invariably imputes a celestial or supramundane character to the person or thing it qualifies Sometimes it suggests an *unearthly translucency* Fire without heat fl cker ing a red gold flame *ethereal* and insubstantial

times he [Joubert] tends to fall into excessive subtlety to be too vaporous and *ethereal* (*Babbitt*)

Ana Tenuous rare *thin delicate dainty exquisite (see CHOICE) light volatile frivolous (see corresponding nouns at LIGHTNESS)

Ant Substantial — *Con* *Massive massy bulky monumental *material corporeal physical solid hard *firm

aisle. *Passage passageway ambulatory corridor

akin *Similar alike l ke analogous comparable parallel homogeneous uniform identical

Ana *Related kindred cognate all ed corresponding agreeing harmonizing according conforming (see AGREE)

Ant Alien — *Con* Foreign extraneous (see EXTRINSIC) divergent d sparate *different

alacrity. *Celer ty legerity

Ana Eagerness avidity anxiety (see corresponding ad

indifference unconcern aloofness (see corresponding adjectives at INDIFFERENT)

alarm

Alarum, a variant of *alarm* is now chiefly archaic or poetic except in its occasional applicat on to the mechanism or apparatus that sounds an alarm Tocsin is e ther an alarm sounded by bells usually from the belfry of a church or more often the bell or bells sounding an alarm ' The loud *tocsin* tolled their last *alarm* (*Campbell*) Alert, a military term for a signal to be on guard and ready for an attack is now chiefly used of a warning as by a siren of an imminent gas or bomb attack and serves as an order to equip oneself with a gas mask as to sound an *alert*

2 Fright *fear panic terror horror d smay dread consternation trepidation

Ana Frightening scaring startling (see FRIGHTEN) on perturbation upset (see corresponding verbs COMPOSE)

Assurance composure — *Con.* Calmness tran y seren ty (see corresponding adjectives at CALM) ssession self assurance (see CONFIDENCE) *equa sang fro d

v *Frighten fright scare startle terrify affright terrorize affray

Ana Appall daunt horrify *dismay *surprise astound amaze astonish

Ant Assure relieve — *Con* *Comfort, solace console

alarum *Alarm tocsin alert

lthough *though

*Magic thaumaturgy wizardry sorcery witchcraft

adj Alcoholic spirituous, ardent, hard comparable when they are used in reference to and denote containing ethyl alcohol Alcoholic general of these terms does not indicate the amount of alcohol present or whether it has been obtained by fermentation or by distillation as beer wine and whisky are *alcoholic* beverages Spirituous signifies the presence of alcohol as the result of distillation and suggests a comparatively high proportion of it as brandy is a *spirituous* liquor distilled from wine Ardent now used only in the phrase *ardent spirits* adds to *spirituous* the suggestion of the burning sensation experienced upon drinking beverages such as brandy rum whisky having a high alcoholic content Hard (in this meaning an Americanism) also is very close to *spirituous* in meaning and is commonly used in the phrase *hard liquor* which is distinguished from soft beverages and from light wines beer and other beverages of comparatively low alcoholic content *Hard* cider is cider that has two to eight per cent of alcohol as the result of fermentation Strong is sometimes equivalent to *alcoholic* usually however it impl es a comparatively high alcoholic content as *strong* beer *strong* drink *strong* liquor *Hard* and

ntox cate

ipsomaniac sot,

arol embrasure

t of each group

ale *Beer stout porter, lager bock.

alert, *adj* 1 *Watchful wide-awake vigilant
Ana *Agile, nimble brisk wary circumspect *cautious
Ant Supine — *Con* Heedless *careless unconcerned aloof detached *indifferent
2 Clever *intelligent smart bright quick witted brilliant knowing
Ana *Sharp keen acute *quick ready prompt apt *shrewd perspicacious
Ant Slow (*mentally*) — *Con* *Languid lackadaisical listless *lethargic sluggish *stupid dull dense

alert, *n* *Alarm alarum tocsin

alfresco *Outdoor open air plein air

alias, *n* *Pseudonym nom de guerre allonym incognito nom de plume pen name

alibi, *n* Excuse pretext plea *apology apologia
Ana Explanation justification rationalization (see corresponding verbs at EXPLAIN)

alien, *adj* Foreign extraneous *extrinsic
Ana External exterior outside (see corresponding adjectives at OUTER) adventitious incidental *accidental *repugnant repellent abhorrent incompatible incongruous *inconsonant
Ant Akin assimilable — *Con* * pertinent germane compatible * congenial kindred cognate *related

alien, *v* Alienate *transfer convey deed

alien, *n* Foreigner *stranger outlander outsider immigrant émigré
Ant Citizen — *Con* Subject national (see CITIZEN) native aborigine (see under NATIVE *adj*)

alienate 1 Alien *transfer convey deed
2 *Estrange disaffect wean
Ana Convert proselytize (see corresponding nouns at CONVERT) *separate part sever sunder divorce
Ant Unite reunite — *Con* Reconcile conform accommodate adjust *adapt associate link *join

alienation. Derangement *aberration
Ana *Insanity lunacy mania dementia imbecility idiocy moronity (see primitive nouns at FOOL)

alienist Psychiatrist psychopathologist *neurologist psychotherapist psychoanalyst

alight, *v* 1 *Descend dismount
Con Mount *ascend scale climb
2 Alight, light land, perch roost come into comparison when they mean to come to rest after or as after a flight a descent or a fall Alight suggests previous movement through the air or open space as of a flying bird or a floating snowflake as skylarks *alight* on the ground "The sun paused ere it should *alight*" (*Shelley*) Light sometimes the equivalent of *alight* more often presupposes a falling or jumping than flying or floating and sometimes merely a wandering or roving as he sprang from the roof and *lighted* on his feet her eyes finally *lighted* on the object of her search. Sometimes it implies random or chance hitting or meeting "You could not *light* upon a sweeter thing" (*Tennyson*) Land, as here considered derives its implications from its literal application to a boat docking or an airplane grounding Though often used interchangeably with *light* it is distinguishable in precise use where it connotes arrival at a destination and sometimes, though not invariably driving force or power as the airplane *landed* in a swamp he fell headlong and *landed* on his face his blow *landed* in the spot he aimed at he has *landed* where he hoped in an executive position. Perch and roost, in literal use, imply alighting of birds but *perch* suggests settling on something elevated to which the claws may [illegible]

of roosting fowls (as boys *roosting* on the rail of a fence) or is a vulgar synonym for *sleep* or *go to bed* as it is time for all of us to *roost* (or go to *roost*)
Con *Rise arise soar ascend rocket

align *or* **aline** *Line range array
Ana *Order arrange marshal regulate fix *adjust
Con *Disorder disarrange derange unsettle

alike Like *similar identical homogeneous uniform akin analogous comparable parallel
Ana *Same selfsame equivalent identical
Ant Different — *Con* *Distinct separate *different divergent diverse disparate various

aliment *Food pabulum nutriment nourishment

[illegible] vivacious sprightly being existing (see BE)
Ant Dead defunct — *Con* Lifeless inanimate deceased (see DEAD) inert *inactive torpid comatose (see LETHARGIC)
2 *Aware awake sensible cognizant conscious
Ana Alert wideawake vigilant *watchful *intelligent knowing quick witted
Ant Blind (*to*) anesthetic (*to*) — *Con* *Indifferent unconcerned aloof insensitive *insensible impassible

alkahest *Solvent dissolvent resolvent menstruum

alkaline Alkaline, basic are closely related but not synonymous terms that are often confused Both terms are opposites or correlatives of the adjective *acid* but alkaline suggests the characteristic properties of bases or alkalies as neutralizing acids turning litmus paper blue etc as *alkaline* taste *alkaline* solution *alkaline* earth. Basic pertains more directly to the bases themselves implying their composition as *basic* salt *basic* dye *basic* rock Sodium bicarbonate is an *acid* salt (the opposite of a *basic* salt) but it has an *alkaline* reaction because sodium hydroxide is a very strong *base* and carbonic acid is a very weak *acid*

all, *adj* 1 *Whole entire total gross
[illegible]

person or thing as he knows *each* person in the society, *each* book on this shelf is worth reading *each* person in this club must pay his share of the expense
Ant No.

allay. *Relieve, alleviate, lighten, assuage, mitigate
Ana Abate, lessen, *decrease, diminish mollify, *pacify, appease *moderate, temper, attemper.
Ant Intensify — *Con.* *Provoke, excite, stimulate

asseverate, depose, depone recite, recount rehearse, state (see RELATE)
Ant. Contravene (*in law*) traverse — *Con.* *Deny, contradict, gainsay, negative, impugn *disprove, refute,

vassal to his lord or sovereign or the subject relationship which such an obligation entailed It implied that in re-

"subject" or 'citizen," and instead of 'lord" one speaks of "sovereign' or "government" Also the subject or

lord Like homage it was demanded not only of the first holder of a fief but of each succeeding one; the doing of homage was the first and the swearing of fealty was the second of the steps in the process of entering into the full possession of a fief

gory is applied to a form of representation found not only in literature but also in painting and sculpture, especially decorative painting and sculpture It evokes a dual interest, one in the story, scene, or characters presented, and the other in the ideas they convey or the significance

painting and sculpture but also in music, architecture ceremonial, pageantry, and the like It implies an attempt to represent that which by its very nature is

sented by a nimbus enclosing a cross, and sainthood by a simple nimbus usually enclosing rays In modern use,

employs *symbolism* when his images his rhythms, his words evoke ideas or emotions that escape analysis, a

Comedy or as a cloak for an attack on persons or for an

Ana. *Moderate, temper, attemper: lessen, reduce, diminish, *decrease remedy, *cure.
Ant. Aggravate — *Con* *Intensify, heighten *provoke excite, stimulate arouse, awaken rouse, *stir.

alley. 1 Allée, mall, *avenue
2 Alleyway, byway, lane, roadway, *road, street, thoroughfare

alleyway. Alley, byway, lane, roadway, *road, street, thoroughfare

[illegible]

as an *alliance* between two royal houses, a defensive *alliance*, the *alliance* between Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania, an *alliance* between producers and consumers League, often used without distinction from *alliance*, commonly suggests a more formal compact or more definite object, and may frequently (unlike *alliance*) be taken in a bad sense, as, the Solemn *League* and Covenant, to be in *league* with the powers of darkness Coalition refers to a temporary alliance of otherwise op-

[illegible]

sociated united connected (see JOIN) co-operating uniting conjoining (see UNITE)
Ant. Unallied — *Con* Alien foreign, extraneous (see EXTRINSIC) *different, divergent, diverse, various disparate

alligator. *Crocodile cayman

allocate *Allot assign, apportion.
Ana. *Distribute dispense, divide, deal, dole *grant accord award
Con. Withhold detain, retain, hold back, *keep.

allocution. *Speech address sermon oration, homily talk lecture harangue prelection.

allonym. *Pseudonym alias nom de guerre, pen name, nom de plume, incognito

allot. Allot, assign, apportion, allocate agree in meaning to give as one's share portion or the like. *Allot* implies more or less arbitrary or haphazard selection and unless qualified, conveys no suggestion of a fair or equal distribution, as, to *allot* oneself an hour a day for exercise, to *allot* 500 [illegible]
lotted [illegible]
Casu [illegible]
Ana [illegible]

[illegible]

ticular use, as, to *allocate* a sum of money for the

[illegible]

bestow
Con *Keep, retain withhold, detain, hold back con- appropriate *arrogate
1 Permit suffer, *let, leave
Tolerate endure stand brook (see BEAR) accede, [illegible]sce (see ASSENT) *yield submit, defer
Inhibit — *Con.* *Forbid, prohibit, enjoin *pre- avert ward off
rant, concede
Admit *acknowledge, confess acquiesce (in), ac- to), *assent (to)
Disallow — *Con.* Reject, refuse (see DECLINE) [illegible]prove, deprecate *deny, gainsay, contradict, se

allowance [illegible]

[illegible]

for that circumstance' (*Dickens*) Concession implies that the change has been made reluctantly and usually

[illegible]

alloy. *Admixture adulterant

all-round *or* **all-around.** *Versatile, many-sided

allure, *v* *Attract captivate charm fascinate take, enchant bewitch
Ana *Lure entice seduce *invite solicit woo court

enticing tempting luring (see corresponding verbs at LURE) beguiling delusive (see corresponding verbs at DECEIVE)
Ant. Repulsive — *Con* *Offensive loathsome repugnant, revolting repellent abhorrent, distasteful obnoxious (see REPUGNANT)
allusion See corresponding verb at REFER
allusive. See corresponding verb at REFER
alluvium *or* **alluvion** *Wash drift diluvium silt
ally. Colleague *partner copartner confederate
Ana *Associate comrade, companion supporter upholder backer (see under SUPPORT *v*) co-operator (see corresponding verb at UNITE)
Ant Adversary — *Con* *Enemy foe competitor rival (see corresponding verbs at RIVAL) *opponent antagonist
almighty. *Omnipotent
Ana *Infinite eternal uncircumscribed potent puissant *powerful
almost *Nearly approximately well nigh
☞ *Do not confuse* almost *with* most
alms
Ana
*ratio
alone,
forlorn
ers b

objective fact of being entirely by oneself, solitary connotes a sense of isolation or remoteness *Alone alone* all all *alone Alone* on a wide wide sea (*Coleridge*) A mind

with Dora only That will be rather *solitary* However I never am and never can be *alone* (*T E Brown*) All is bright and clear and still Round the *solitary* hill

Her life is *lone* he sits apart (*Tennyson*) One is forlorn who is woebegone and listless because of separation from

ten) Repair me with thy presence Silvia, Thou gentle

lorn and lone Through the coral caves where the mermaids roam And all but me have the comforts of home'

(*N Y Sun*) 'Where was love ...

across the sea

forsaken (see ABANDON) isolated secluded (see corresponding nouns at SOLITUDE)
Ant Accompanied — *Con* Attended escorted convoyed chaperoned (see ACCOMPANY) aided assisted helped (see HELP)
2 Alone, *adj* & *adv* *Only
aloof. *Indifferent detached disinterested unconcerned incurious
Ana Disdainful haughty arrogant *proud uninterested *disinterested cool *cold reserved reticent *silent
Ant Familiar close — *Con* Friendly neighborly (see AMICABLE) intimate confidential chummy (see FAMILIAR)
alp Peak *mountain mount
alphabetize Classify pigeonhole *assort sort

That where I am there ye may be also (*John* xiv 3) Every simile ought not only to be well adapted to the

Altar, shrine, tabernacle, chantry are sometimes

celebration of the Divine Liturgy It is also found in many Protestant churches A shrine is a structure before

Benevolent *charitable humanitarian

egating self-deny ng (see correspond ng

ver ever aye evermore forevermore
*Mixture adm xture compound blend

Blend commingle merge coalesce fuse

alter *Change vary mod fy
Ana Ad ust accommodate *adapt qualify temper attemper (see MODERATE) *transform metamorphose convert
Ant Fix — *Con* *Set settle establ sh preserve con serve (see SAVE) *continue last endure ab de pers st
alteration Change var at on mod fication See under CHANGE v
Ana Adjustment adaptat on accommodat on (see correspond ng ve bs at ADAPT) transformat on meta morphos s convers on (see under TRANSFORM)
Ant F xat on fixity — *Con* Permanence stab l ty perdurability (see correspond ng adject ves at LASTING) continuance endurance persistence (see correspond ng verbs at CONTINUE)
alterative *Restorat ve
altercate v Quarrel wrangle squabble b cker spat tiff See under QUARREL n
Ana F ght, *contend battle war d spute debate agi tate (see DISCUSS)
Ant Concur — *Con* *Agree co nc de conform rec oncile accommodate *adapt
altercation *Quarrel wrangle squabble bickering spat t ff
Ana F ght conflict combat *contest *d scord d ssen sion, contention variance str fe controversy d spute *argument
Ant Concurrence accord — *Con* Agreement co n cidence (see corresponding verbs at AGREE) *harmony concord consonance
alternate *adj* *Intermittent recurrent period c
Ana Alternating rotating (see ALTERNATE, v) *re- cip ocal correspondent complementary
Ant Consecut ve — *Con* Successive sequent (see CONSECUTIVE)
alternate n *Substitute supply understudy double stand in p nch hitter locum tenens.
alternate v *Rotate
Ana Recur *return revert oscillate fluctuate sway wa er (see SWING)
Con *Follow succeed
alternation \ c ss t tion
Ana Rotat on (see cc h on fluctuat on wa SWING) turning, re TURN v) recurren RETURN v)
alternative Opt or e ection.
although *Though
altitude

DEEP)

Ana analogous word

Ana Comb ne un te l nk associate *jo n consol date un fy *compact
Con D s ntegrate crumble decompose (see DECAY) d sperse d ss pate *scatte *separate part d vide
amalgamation *Consol dat on merger
amanuensis Scr vener scribe *secretary stenogra pl er typ t
amaranthine Fadeless deathless unfad ng * mmor tal undy ng
Ana *Everlast ng endless, never-end ng eternal (see INFINITE) *last ng perdurable perpetual
amass *Accumulate hoard
Ana Collect *gather assemble *heap pile mass stack.
Ant D stribute — *Con* D s pate *scatter d perse d spense d v de deal dole (see DISTRIBUTE)
amateur Amateur d lettante dabbler tyro (*or* tiro) come into compar son when they denote a person who follo s a pu su t w hout sho ng proficiency or a profes- sional purpose Or g nally amateur denoted (and still

sports where a techn cal d s nct on bet een an *amate r* (one ho competes w thout remuneration) and a *p ofes*

often especially n contrast to *expert* or *adept* it connotes superficial ty bungling indifference to professional

to a beginner especially a young one now does not necessarily imply youth it does however suggest comparable inexperience or audacity with resulting in competence or crudeness It may be fancy on the part of a *tyro* in music to suggest that a change from poetry to prose occurs when Beethoven introduces in the last movement of the Choral Symphony a subject in words (*S Alexander*) A noble theme! the *tyro* cried And straghtway scribbled off a sonnet A noble theme the poet sighed I am not fit to write upon it (*C Wells*)

Ana *Novice apprentice probationer

Ant Profess onal expert — *Con* Adept wizard dab dabster virtuoso (see EXPERT)

amative Amorous amatory *erotic

amatory *Erotic aphrodisiac amative amorous

amaze, *v* Astound flabbergast astonish *surprise

Ana Dumfound bewilder confound nonplus (see PUZZLE) impress touch strike *affect

amaze, *n* Amazement *wonder wonderment admira tion

Ana Bewilderment dumfounding confounding mystification (see corresponding verbs at PUZZLE)

amazement Amaze *wonder wonderment admira tion

Ana See those at AMAZE *n*

amazon *Virago termagant

ambassador *or* **embassador** Ambassador (*or* embassador), legate, nuncio, minister, envoy, internuncio are here compared only in their technical senses with refer ence to their order of precedence as fixed by international regulations All designate a diplomatic agent serving his

entitled to the same honors as would be accorded to the head of the government were he present in person An ambassador is almost always a res dent agent though sometimes the term is appl ed to one who goes on a special mission as the chief executive s d plomatic agent In this case he may be called an ambassador at large The comparable diplomatic agents of the pope are called legate and nuncio, the d fference between them being that a legate goes on a special mission and is clothed with

pal diplomatic agent of the second rank equivalent to an envoy extraord nary or minister plen potentiary An agent of the third rank called more fully minister resi dent transacts d plomatic business for his government in

commonly however, it suggests the use of a word or phrase rather than a construction that may be taken in either of two senses Where no *ambiguity* ar ses the word polygon may be used to refer either to the broken line or to the part of the plane inclosed by it (*R R Smith* Beginners Geometry 1931) *Ambiguity* does not in itself suggest intentional lack of explicitness when that idea is to be conveyed or when an attempt to mis lead or (less often) an indifference to accuracy in statement is to be suggested equivocation is the prefer able word The first cardinal sin from the logician s standpoint is *equivocation* Thus Hobbes has declared that in all discourses wherein one man pretends to in struct or convince another he should use the same word constantly in the same sense (*The Kenyon Review*) *Equivocation* is half way to lying (*Penn*) But *equivoca tion* often specifically impl es the use of a word that is

dressing Tergiversation, a less common word stresses a sh fting of senses especially of a word or words impor tant to one s argument It always impl es evasion and looseness of thought sometimes it connotes intentional subterfuge and often in current use a low standard of intellectual honesty Humanism depends very heav ly I believe upon the *tergiversations* of the word human and in general upon implying clear and distinct philosophic ideas which are never there (*T S Eliot*) Amphibology and amphibologism terms used chiefly (though now rarely) in logic imply ambiguity arising from a grammatical construction which can be made to say two divergent things thus in there is no army in existence that our army can overcome there is an *amphibology* or *amphibologism* for that and our army may be construed respectively as subject and as object of can overcome or vice versa Double entendre (lit erally double meaning) a French phrase used more often

especially a stinging or an indelicate implication Sometimes with these Parliamentary comedies the humour lay in a kind of *double entendre* us ng the phrase in an se (*Manchester Guardian*)

ty explicitness — *Con* Clearness per (see corresponding adjectives at CLEAR)

specificity expressness (see corresponding EXPLICIT)

Equivocal cryptic enigmatic vague *ob-

us *doubtful questionable

t — *Con* Lucid perspicuous *clear ex e specific categorical (see EXPLICIT)

pass *circumference perimeter periphery circuit

ambition Ambition aspiration pretension agree in meaning strong desire for advancement Ambition has personal advancement or preferment as its end It may

aspirations must be nipped in the bud Pretension (see also CLAIM PRETENSE) was once preferred to *aspiration*

Ana. Urge yen lust *desire eagerness avidity keenness anxiety (see corresponding adjectives at EAGER) spur goad incentive *motive

Con Contentment satisfaction (see corresponding verbs at SATISFY) resignation *patience indolence faineance, sloth (see corresponding adjectives at LAZY)

ambitious 1 Ambitious emulous agree in meaning extremely desirous of something that will give one power fame success riches or the like Ambitious usually im

equal or surpass another or all others in older use it often implied envy or covetousness but in modern use it suggests rivalry or the spirit of compet tion. Men of ped gree *Emulous* always of the nearest place To any throne except the throne of grace (*Cowper*)

Ana *Eager avid anxious keen aspiring panting aiming (see AIM v) daring venturous venturesome *adventurous

Ant Unambitious — *Con* Apathetic phlegmati

tious wh ch is either so far beyond what can with certainty

s as *utopian* schemes for the eradication of the reformers started out with an *ambit ous* proch its cr tics called *utopian* time has shown is too *pretentious*

dacious bold (see BRAVE) daring venturous us (see ADVENTUROUS) ostentatious *showy dest — *Con* Lowly *humble *moderate e

1 Rack, single-foot pace walk canter lope under TROT n

2 *Saunter stroll

Ana Loiter dawdle (see DELAY) meander ramble

walk canter lope

ina, amrita (or am- their metaphorical rs are not definitely s a divine or miracu ally the food of the ood fit for the gods appl cable chiefly to id are delectable not and the nostrils as d vine *ambrosial* fruits (*Milton*) but he upon *ambrosia* daily fed That grew in Eden (*G Fletcher*) Nectar, on the other hand is l terally the drink of the Olympian gods in precise use it and its derivatives nec

Ant. Bed ridden (of *patients*)

eripatetic *itinerant no-

ssageway aisle gallery

bush.

bush

ade, ambuscado agree in

tory notes facing page 1

pleasaunce to find And there some yellow daffod ls and jasmine hanging high Did rest the tired eye (*E W Tennant*)
Ana *Pleasure delight joy enjoyment ease comfort relaxation (see REST) mildness softness blandness lenity *or* len ency gentleness (see corresponding adjectives at SOFT)
Ant Rigor — *Con* Harshness roughness ruggedness (see corresponding adjectives at ROUGH) d sagreeableness unpleasantness (see affirmative adjectives at

Ana Trap snare *lure *attack onset onslaught assault

ambush *v* *Surprise waylay
Ana *Attack assault assa l trap entrap snare ensnare nab capture *catch

ameliorate *Improve better help
ct miti
ire harm
ggravate
*respon
s ble
Ana Open subject *liable *subordinate dependent subject
Ant Independent (*of*) autonomous — *Con* Autocratic arbitrary *absolute *free autonomic autarchic
2 Tractable *obedient docile biddable
Ana Pl ant adaptable pliable (see PLASTIC) responsive (see TENDER) sensitive open (see LIABLE) submiss ve *tame subdued
Ant Recalcitrant refractory — *Con* Intractable *unruly ungovernable headstrong truculent *fierce *obstinate stubborn mulish

amend Reform *correct rectify revise emend rem edy redress
Ana *Improve better ameliorate *mend repair elevate raise *lift
Ant Debase impair — *Con* Corrupt vitiate deprave debauch pervert (see DEBASE) *injure mar spo l damage harm hurt

amends Redress *reparation indemnity restitution
Ana Compensation recompense requital (see corresponding verbs at PAY) atonement expiation (see under EXPIATE)

amenity 1 Amenity, luxury pleasance are synonymous when they agree in denoting a thing (an object a

adjectives at SULLEN) *acrimony *affront insult indignity discourtesy incivility impol teness (see corresponding adjectives at RUDE)

amerce Fine mulct sconce *penalize

amercement. Fine (see under PENALIZE)

amiable. 1 *Lovable
Ana Attractive alluring charming tak ng (see under

lik ng From what he said of Miss Darcy I was thoroughly prepared to see a proud reserved d sagreeable g rl Yet he must know that she was as *amiable*

mother] more than he is legally obliged to (*Shaw*) Obliging stresses a readiness to be helpful sometimes but far from frequently as a sign of amiab lity Keppel had a sweet and *obliging* temper (*Macaulay*) Perfect
n from the

is in und scrim nating modern use When em
mpl es a

credit!)
cious cord al affable genial warmhearted

* Ind cates place of treatment of each group

warm responsive *tender kindly *kind benignant benign.
Ant Unamiable surly — *Con* Ungracious *rude ill mannered discourteous impolite *sullen glum morose crabbed dour

amicable. Amicable, neighborly (*or* neighbourly), friendly come into comparison when they are applied to the attitudes, acts, words etc of persons communities and states that have intercourse with each other and when they mean marked by or exhibiting good absence of antag
more tl
quarrel
adjustn
bly (
bargain.
union
good wil
terms w
of their
thought
lend him ... however because of connotations acquired from scriptural uses of *neighbor* especially in the parable of the Good Samaritan (Wh ch now of these three was *neighbour* unto him that fell among the thieves?" —*Luke* x 36) it implies the duty of helpfulness and the spirit of fellowsh p He hath a *neighbourly* charity in him (*Shak*) He in a very *neighbourly* manner admonished me (*Swift*) Friendly is more pos tive in its implications of cordial ty than either of the others and also often suggests warmth of feeling as a *friendly* nod a *friendly* (cf a *neighborly*) call a *friendly* state their relations are *friendly*
Ana Peaceful *pacific peaceable harmonious concordant. accordant (see corresponding nouns at HARMONY) *social gregarious co-operative hospitable
Ant Antagonistic. — *Con* Quarrelsome contentious *belligerent bellicose pugnacious hostile antipathetic (see corresponding nouns at ENMITY)

amidst *or* **amid** *Among

amiss Amiss, astray are not often used interchangeably but they carry in common the meaning wrong or other wise than intended Amiss wh ch ...
failure as of an a
frequently sugges
to reach a stand
sion the point of
of wit went *amiss*
nothing had happe
to him Sometimes
normal or usual or
been previously at
in the Square" ... saw a man running along Wedgewood Street (*Bennett*) Astray mphas zes wandering from a predetermined path or the right way or course it usually suggests moral or intellectual error fancy Lest in temptation s path ye gang *astray* (*Burns*) In many an hour when judgment goes *astray* (*Wordsworth*)
Ana *Wrong *or* wrongly bad *or* badly
Ant Aright right

amity *Friendship comity good will
Ana *Harmony concord accord amicableness, neighborl ness friendliness (see correspond ng adjectives at AMICABLE)
Ant Enmity — *Con* Host l ty animos ty antipathy antagonism (see ENMITY) *d scord strife contention d ssension conflict variance

ammunition Artillery munitions, *armament ordnance arms

amnesty. *Pardon absolution indulgence

among *or* **amongst** 1 Among (*or* amongst), amidst (or amid) agree in denoting surrounded or encompassed by Among, however impl ...
with distinct
fell *amon*
live among t
followed by a
means in the
rounds may o
objects as t
She stood in
the splendor a
both *among* a
jects *among* re
their collective ... scribes the seraph Abd el as *among* the faithless faithful only he ...
in mind the other angels
he adds T
thinking of th
2 *Between

amoral Nonmoral unmoral *immoral

amorous Amative *erotic amatory
Ana Passionate fervid ardent *impassioned *enamored infatuated lustful lascivious (see LICENTIOUS)
Ant Frigid — *Con* *Ind fferent aloof detached *cold cool *impassive apathetic

amorphous Shapeless unformed inchoate *formless chaotic
Ana Unorganized unordered unsystematized (see affirmative verbs at ORDER) unshaped unformed (see affirmative verbs at MAKE)
Ant Morphous

amount, *n* *Sum total quantity number aggregate, whole

amour Amour, liaison intrigue, affair, affaire are synonyms when they denote an instance of illicit love Amour is particularly applied to the illicit attachment of persons in high life it stresses passion as the motivating force and therefore often connotes trans ence Liaison ... es duration but not necess ...
... h
... n
... e
... o
... d

... vainglory complacency self-complacency smugness self satisfaction (see corresponding adjectives at COMPLACENT)

amphibologism Amphibology *ambiguity equivocation tergiversation, double-entendre double entente

amphibology Amphibologism *ambiguity equivocation tergiversation double-entendre double entente

ample 1 *Spacious, capacious, commodious
Ana Expanded d stended swelled or swollen inflated (see EXPAND) *large b g great
Ant Meager circumscribed — *Con* Limited restricted confined (see LIMIT *v*) contracted compressed condensed shrunken (see CONTRACT *v*) scant skimpy exiguous spare (see MEAGER)
2 Abundant, *plentiful, plenteous, cop ous
Ana *Liberal, generous, handsome bountiful *profuse lavish prod gal *suff cient enough adequate
Ant Scanty meager — *Con* Skimpy scrimpy (see MEAGER) insufficient inadequate (see affirmative adjectives at SUFFICIENT) *stingy n ggardly

amplify. *Expand swell distend dilate, inflate
Ana Develop (see MATURE) enlarge augment (see INCREASE)
Ant Abridge condense — *Con* *Shorten abbreviate *contract compress

amplitude *Expanse spread stretch
Ana Largeness bigness greatness (see corresponding adjectives at LARGE) spaciousness commodiousness capaciousness (see corresponding adjectives at SPACIOUS) magnitude extent, *size *bulk mass volume
Ant Straitness limitation. — *Con* Narrowness (see corresponding adjective at NARROW) restriction circumscription (see corresponding verbs at LIMIT)

amrita *or* **amreeta** *Ambrosia nectar manna

amulet Periapt charm talisman *fetish

amuse Amuse, divert, entertain, recreate are synonyms when they mean to cause or enable one to pass one s time in pleasant or agreeable occupations Their corresponding derivative nouns amusement, diversion,

the engagement of one s attent on especially during hours of leisure in that which keeps one interested or engrossed They do not necessarily imply play or sport nevertheless especially apart from a context the words often suggest light purposeless trivial or laughter

to Britain in particular to have had a more continuous religious history (*T S Eliot*) Divert and diversion, on the other hand stress the d straction of the attention

mal expedients or more or less formal circumstances which are usually impl ed in the context as Mrs Brown will *entertain* the Burtons over the weekend radio *entertainers* a church *entertainment* *Entertainment* is what schoolboys are now led to expect they are disappointed if the school is not a hall of unbroken *amusement*

country *recreations* (*L P Smith*)

at MONOPOLIZE) play, sport, *fun, jest disporting frolicking rollicking romping (see PLAY, *v*) jollity *mirth
Ant Boredom — *Con*. *Tedium ennui languidness listlessness spiritlessness (see corresponding adjectives at LANGUID) languor, *lethargy

anachronism. 1 Anachronism, metachronism, par

tion (see article 2 below) Sometimes it specifically implies antedating but more often it is used in reference to any mistake in chronology Metachronism (which is now rare and often ambiguous) and parachronism designate an anachronism that involves giving a later than the true date, prochronism, an anachronism in which an earlier than the true date is ind cated
2 Anachronism, solecism are occasionally used interchangeably as meaning something that does not properly belong to the setting or background in which it is placed and that is incongruous with it Anachronism, in precise use always implies a mistake in associating things which

more and more a dignified *anachronism* with no inherent power of in tiation or resistance (*Buchan*) Solecism on the other hand implies lack of concord or consonance in the association of things that do not properly (that is according to the proprieties the decencies the conventions or the l ke) belong together thus one who in affectation introduces foreign words into Engl sh speech commits a *solecism* in language a curtsy is a *solecism* (or an *anachronism*) in a modern American drawing room by eighteenth century standards Shake-

anaesthetic Variant of ANESTHETIC

anagogical *or* **anagogic** *Mystical mystic cabalistic
Ana Allegorical symbolical (see corresponding nouns at ALLEGORY *allegorical allegoristic occult esoteric.

milar like alike

ee RECIPROCAL)

analogue Counterpart *parallel correlate

That struts and frets his hour upon the stage And then is heard no more' (*Shak*)

analysis. Resolution, dissection anatomy breakdown See under ANALYZE

Ana. Separation, division (see corresponding verbs at SEPARATE) disintegration, decomposition (see corresponding verbs at DECAY)

Ant Synthesis — *Con* Uniting or union, combining or combination (see corresponding verbs at JOIN) integration, concatenation (see under INTEGRATE)

analytical or **analytic.** Subtle, *logical

Ana Acute, keen *sharp profound *deep penetrating piercing (see ENTER) organizing ordering marshaling (see ORDER, *v*)

similarly applied and are distinguishable by the same implications *Analyze* and *analysis*, as a rule presuppose a personal agent and stress division for the sake of determining a thing's true nature or the inner relationship of its parts as to *analyze* a sentence, or the plot of a novel

or parts "Star-clusters . . . so distant that even in telescopes of great power they could not be *resolved*" (J N

a plant so that its physical structure can be studied, in extended or figurative use, one *dissects* something when one takes it to pieces and offers it for examination from

apparently straightforward tale!' (*Quiller Couch*) *Anatomize* and *anatomy* are close synonyms of *dissect* and *dissection* but are now comparatively infrequent in use

company's financial position giving a general statement of assets and liabilities with yearly income and profit and loss account, may be followed by a *breakdown* showing the status earnings etc, of each of the several departments of the business, a consolidated balance sheet is often accompanied by a *breakdown* giving a detailed statement for each of the main items involved In chemistry division into simpler substances (rather than division into elements) is implied, thus, proteins are *broken down* by enzymes into amino acids

Ana *Separate, divide, part classify, pigeonhole, *assort

Ant Compose compound construct — *Con* *Inte-

persensitiveness,

, anarchist. See

anarchism The same distinctions extend to their respective adjectives anarchic (*or* anarchical) and anarchistic (*or* anarchist), as *anarchic* influences, *anarchic* conditions *anarchistic* influences *anarchistic* doctrines

2 Anarchy, chaos, lawlessness denote in common absence suspension breakdown or widespread defiance of government law and order Anarchy is the total absence or suspension of government "Beginning with an energy that inspired without shattering the forms of discipline and law it [the Athenian democracy] dissolved by degrees this coherent whole into an *anarchy* of individual wills (*G L Dickinson*) Chaos is the utter negation of order, as a process calculated to reduce the orderly life of our complicated societies to *chaos* (*A Huxley*) Lawlessness signifies rather a prevalent or

their mandates (*Lowes*) Cf CONFUSION REBELLION
Ant Order discipline

anathema 1 *Excommunication interdict
2 *Abomination bête noire bugbear
3 *Curse malediction malison imprecation
Ana Denunciation condemnation reprobation censure (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE)

anathematize Ban curse damn *execrate objurgate
Ana Denounce condemn censure reprobate (see CRITICIZE) proscribe *sentence

anatomize Dissect *analyze resolve break down
Ana Divide *separate part

anatomy 1 Dissection analysis resolution breakdown See under ANALYZE
2 *Structure skeleton framework

ancestor. Ancestor, progenitor, forefather, forebear (*or* forbear) are close synonyms meaning a person from

parent except humorously In less precise use *ancestor* (especially in the plural) may imply kinship through collaterals or through race The gentleman will please remember that when his half-civilized *ancestors* were

only less rich in its implications than *forefather* but it is also less connotative of sentiment as the land had been owned by his *forebears* for generations, his *forebears* came from Scotland around 1800

endant

Ancestry, lineage, pedigree are often used eably as meaning either one s progenitors col or their quality or character as a whole The wever are clearly distinguishable Ancestry, in recise use evokes the image of a family tree with its increase in branchings and ramifications by geometrical progression the further it ascends as only brothers and sisters have a common *ancestry* However in looser but still good use *ancestry* often suggests one s progenitors in general known or unknown a cause of *pride often but sometimes of indifference or of shame*

sons who can trace their derivation from (or back to) a common ancestor are of the same *lineage* although their *ancestry* may be widely different For this reason, *lineage* is often used as the equivalent of *race* "Though of a *lineage* once abhorred (*Wordsworth*) Pedigree is even more definite in its suggestions for it implies a known and recorded ancestry In commonest usage to *have a pedigree is to have a distinguished or notable*

to the ancestry of persons and to that of animals and plants propagated under controlled conditions.
Ant Descendants posterity

anchor 1 Anchor moor, in nautical use agree in o fix a boat or ship securely in place In gen

onnected by a swivel to prevent interlocking les) which fix the vessel so securely that it can as freely as a vessel held by a single anchor it not necessarily *anchor* suggests a brief stop, a comparatively lengthy one as, battleships

*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

from all countries were *moored* in the Hudson during the tercentenary celebration
2 Moor *secure rivet
Ana *Fasten attach fix affix.

anchorite *or* **anchoret** Hermit eremite, *recluse cenobite
Ana *Ascetic, mystic *religious monk friar

ancient *Old venerable antediluvian antique antiquated archaic obsolete
Ana *Secular centuried agelong aeonian diuturnal primeval, pristine, primal, primordial (see PRIMARY)
Ant Modern. — *Con* *New newfashioned new fangled fresh novel neoteric modernistic current *prevailing

ancillary *Auxiliary contributory subsidiary adjuvant subservient accessory
Ana Assisting aiding helping (see HELP *v*) secondary *subordinate succursal supplementary complementary (see corresponding nouns at COMPLEMENT)

androgynous *Bisexual hermaphrodite hermaphroditic epicene.

anecdote *Story tale yarn narrative
Ana Incident, episode event *occurrence narration relation recital (see corresponding verbs at RELATE)

anele *Anoint chrism

anemic *or* **anaemic.** Bloodless *pale
Ant Full blooded florid

anent Concerning regarding respecting *about

anesthetic *or* **anaesthetic,** *adj* Insensitive *insensible impassible
Ana *Dull obtuse *impassive apathetic stolid impervious impermeable impenetrable *impassable
Ant Alive — *Con* *Aware awake conscious cognizant responsive (see TENDER)

anesthetic *or* **anaesthetic,** *n* *Anodyne analgesic
Ant Stimulant

anew Afresh *again anon encore

anfractuous Tortuous *winding serpentine sinuous flexuous
Ana Complicated intricate involved *complex circuitous roundabout *indirect
Ant Undeviating — *Con* Simple *easy smooth straightforward forthright

angel 1 **Angel archangel cherub seraph** are here compared as denoting literally or figuratively one of a category of celestial beings whose existence is inferred mainly from various Biblical references to them as attendants on the Supreme Being or as intermediaries between him and men The applications and connotations of these words have been greatly affected by the representations of these beings in art and literature by additions mainly from apocryphal and cabalistic sources and by the notion of a celestial hierarchy or of nine orders of celestial beings developed in the early Middle Ages In this hierarchic arrangement *angels* stand lowest *archangels* next above them in ascending order are *thrones dominations virtues powers principalities* (names gleaned from Scriptures) *cherubim* and *seraphim* In ordinary use **angel** is the inclusive term though it calls up a distinctive image (always more or less dependent on the individual's religious and cultural background) most commonly that of a radiant winged youth O speak again bright *angel* for thou art As glorious As is a winged messenger of heaven When he sails upon the bosom of the air (*Shak*) Very often the word suggests a disembodied spirit, an ethereal being akin to man but far surpassing him in intuitive power in refinement of feeling and in delicacy of perception as, Thou hast made him [man] a little lower than the *angels* (*Psalms* viii 5), Tears such as *angels* weep (*Milton*) Unless you can love as the *angels* may with the breadth of heaven betwixt you Oh never call it loving (*E B Browning*) Sometimes the emphasis is on function, particularly that of guiding or guarding (the guard an *angel*) or of ministering in time of sorrow or need Some *angel* guide my pencil while I draw What nothing less than *angel* can exceed (*Young*) O woman! When pain and anguish wring the brow A ministering *angel* thou! (*Scott*) Archangel seldom if ever carries the homelier, human connotations which are so often attached to *angel* the word commonly evokes the image of a knightly or princely being of unrivaled splendor and brilliance (often indicated in art by raiment or armor) *Archangels* are the warriors or ambassadors of heaven They are usually known by name Michael who contended with the devil (*Jude* 9) Gabriel the angel of the Annunciation Raphael the companion of Tobias and several others from apocryphal sources In Milton who is responsible for many of the connotations of this term in English use the word is also a designation of Lucifer and other leaders of the fallen angels. His [Lucifer's] form had not yet lost All her original brightness nor appeared Less than *Archangel* ruined and the excess Of glory obscured (*Milton*) [Coleridge] an *archangel* a little damaged (*Lamb*) In modern use **cherub** evokes an image of a head with a child's face intent eyes and shoulder wings this figure is common in ecclesiastical decoration and in paintings especially of the Madonna where the cherubs' eyes are fixed on the infant Jesus Though the word is often used in the Bible (frequently in the Authorized Version in a corrupt plural *cherubims*) it is in most passages definitely not applied to an angel in those where it has been interpreted as so applying the emphasis is upon nearness to the throne of God (or mercy seat) and upon the face and wings Consequently in the celestial hierarchy the cherub whose gaze is fixed on God excels all other celestial beings in knowledge *Cherub* therefore as applied to an angel stresses watching and contemplation cherubs may soar but they do so within range of the beatific vision Him that yon soars on golden wing The *Cherub* Contemplation (*Milton*) He [a dead child] seemed a *cherub* who had lost his way And wandered hither twas most meet That he should stand before his God (*J R Lowell*) **Seraph** derives its implications from its one Biblical source (*Isaiah* vi) and from its being the designation in the celestial hierarchy of the spirit closest to God and excelling all others in love In the vision of Isaiah (verse 2) each seraph had six wings with twain he covered his face and with twain he covered his feet and with twain he did fly It also was a seraph who took a coal of fire from the altar and touched the lips of Isaiah a symbol of divine inspiration In literary use the word lacks the concrete implications of the other terms for no clear image seems to have become associated with it It is not wanting in connotations, however of transcendent glory ecstatic love and mystical aspiration As the rapt *Seraph* that adores and burns (*Pope*) We loved With a love that the winged *seraphs* of Heaven Coveted her and me (*Poe*) The *Seraph's* face All radiant with the glory and the calm Of having looked upon the front of God (*J R Lowell*)
2 Backer *sponsor patron surety, guarantor

anger, *n* **Anger, ire rage fury indignation, wrath** agree in denoting the emotional excitement induced by intense displeasure **Anger** the generic term of this group names merely the emotional reaction the word in itself suggests no definite degree of intensity and carries no

necessary implication of outward manifestation as to conceal one s *anger* easily aroused to *anger* self destroying *anger* He saw the calf and the dancing and Moses *anger* waxed hot (*Exodus* xxxii 19) Ire, which

(*Pope*) ' 'Then my lad ye ve come to tall [tell] me a liel Farmer Blaize looked straight at the boy undismayed by the dark flush of *ire* he had kindled (*Meredith*) Rage adds to *anger* the implications of lost self-control and of violent boiling over of feeling, it often connotes variously a sense of frustration or temporary derange-

anger often righteous or generous anger aroused by that which one considers mean shameful or otherwise unworthy of a man or men Whose souls No honest *indignation* ever urged To elevated daring ' (*Shelley*)

(*Ephesians* iv 26) Nursing her *wrath* to keep it warm

describe the external effects which in men would be produced by those passions (*E J Whately*)

Ana *Acrimony asperity exasperation irritation provocation (see correspond ng verbs at IRRITATE)

Ant Pleasure gratification forbearance — *Con* *Patience longanimity long suffering forgiveness condonation pardon (see corresponding verbs at EXCUSE) indulgence clemency leniency (see under FORBEARING)

anger, *v* Anger incense enrage, infuriate, madden All these verbs carry in common with anger, their general

especially as provoked by that which is excessively irritating and offensive Mr Critchlow aged and unaccustomed to interference had to render accounts of his trusteeship to this young man and was *incensed*' (*Bennett*) Magistrates and populace were *incensed* at a refusal of customary marks of courtesy and respect for the laws (*Inge*) Enrage suggests a violent display of wrath or fury I pray you speak not Question *en*

Smith) His colleagues and his subordinates had been alternately delighted and *infuriated* by his assumed reluctance to deal with any practical question (*V Sackville West*) Madden is often not distinguishable from *infuriate* Can it be fancied that Deity ever vindictively Made in his image a mannikin merely to *madden* it? (*Poe*) At other times it implies merely excessive annoyance or vexation as *maddening* delays

angle, *v* *Fish

nomious, ure with persons pplied to animals (as an *angry* bull) and by extension because of some of its implications to things (as an *angry* boil an *angry* sky) In reference to persons it implies both emotional and physical excitement usually but not necessarily, exhibited as by an inflamed countenance or inflamed words or by threatening looks or speeches The king is *angry* see he bites the lip (*Shak*) The adultress! What a theme for *angry* verse! (*Cowper*) Irate is applied only to persons or their looks acts or words it often suggests greater exhibition of feeling than *angry* and as a rule implies loss of self-control Ah Sir none the less, contain you nor wax *irate*! (*Browning*) Sometimes it is used half humorously to suggest the disparity between the emotion and its exciting cause Refractory children over whom Mr Spratt exercised an *irate* surveillance (*G Eliot*) Indignant in contrast with *irate* suggests righteousness in the anger and sufficiency of provocation Often its use imputes

However it usually connotes more justification of the anger than *irate* and more vehemence in its expression than *indignant* Why did they lie to me? the young man *wrathfully* exclaimed (*Meredith*) Acrimonious though sometimes still applied to a person s temper or

ANGER) offended outraged affronted (see corresponding verbs at OFFEND)

Ant Good tempered — *Con* *Amiable good natured complaisant obliging *pleasant agreeable

Woe heartache grief *sorrow dole regret stress suffering dolor misery agony worry see CARE) *pain pang throe ache torture

*) indicates place of treatment of each group

torment, affliction (see corresponding verbs at AFFLICT).
Ant Relief —*Con*. Comfort solace, consolation (see corresponding verbs at COMFORT) assuagement allevia tion, mitigation (see corresponding verbs at RELIEVE) *ecstasy rapture transport.

angular. Gaunt, rawboned, lank lanky, *lean, spare, scrawny skinny
Ana. *Thin slender, slim *awkward, clumsy cadaverous *haggard
Ant Rotund —*Con* Plump, chubby, *fleshy stout portly

anile. *Senile, doting doted doddering, doddered
Ana *Aged old superannuated ancient venerable (see OLD) effeminate, womanish (see FEMALE) decadent, declining deteriorating (see corresponding nouns at DETERIORATION).
Ant. Virginal virgin —*Con*. Maiden *youthful juvenile

animadversion Animadversion, stricture, aspersion, reflection are comparable when they denote a *remark* or statement that is an adverse criticism Animadversion, as here narrowly considered (see *animadvert* at REMARK) implies as its motive deep-seated prejudice or ill will or a tendency to carp or cavil as given to *animadversions* on the clergy Mary s *animadversions* hurt me more In part they appeared to me unjust and in part ill natured (*Cowper*) Stricture always implies censure which may be either ill-natured or judicious as foreign *strictures* on the dress looks and behavior of the English abroad (*Arnold*) 'The lash of the merciless Porson [whose] *strictures* are founded in argument enriched with learning and enlivened with wit (*Gibbon*) Aspersion imputes a slanderous character to the criticism ' Who by *aspersions* throw a stone At th head of others hit their own (*Herbert*) At Cambridge (they tell me) while you speak very well you write less expertly you will not set the *aspersion* down to me (*Quiller-Couch*) Reflection often, but not invariably implies indirect aspersion or a defamatory imputation which may be inferred from what has been said He cannot restrain himself from *reflections* on kings and priests when he is most contending for them ' (*Hallam*)
Ana Criticism reprehension censure (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE) observation, comment, *remark captiousness, faultfinding caviling carping censoriousness (see corresponding adjectives at CRITICAL)
Ant Commendation. —*Con* Praise laudation extollation acclaim (see corresponding verbs at PRAISE) *approbation approval

animadvert Comment commentate *remark
Ana *Criticize reprehend censure reprobate deprecate *disapprove depreciate disparage *decry
Con Ignore disregard overlook (see NEGLECT) *commend applaud compliment

animal, *n* Animal, brute, beast are synonyms only when they denote a creature lower than man but like him in possessing senses instincts and appetites Animal sometimes carries no further implications Physiological experiment on *animals* is justifiable for real investigation but not for mere damnable and detestable curiosity (*Darwin*) Very often however the word specifically implies a difference from, rather than a likeness to, man it may be the lack of reasoning powers, or it may be the control of instincts and appetites by biological laws rather than by a will No *animal* Obeys its like with strength all rule begun. The stoutest awes the pasture nicer power Man needs To rule him than is bred of bone and thew (*Browning*) Brute stresses the absence of faculties or powers that are distinctive marks of a human being a superiority such as speech, intellect, self-control, sensibility and the like It is therefore especially effective in ironical use Below my window goes the cattle train And stands for hours along the river park, Fear cold exhaustion hunger thirst, and pain Dumb *brutes* we call them' (*C P Gilman*). Beast is applied chiefly to quadrupeds, except for this distinction it is often not clearly distinguishable from *animal* as painters of *beasts* the *beasts* of the field, "like the bat, they are neither bird nor *beast*" (*Marryat*) *Beast*, however, when used in distinction to *man* may imply a closer likeness than *brute* (which stresses the difference) because it is applied to animals just below man in the scale of creatures 'When he is best, he is a little worse than a man and when he is worst, he is little better than a *beast* ' (*Shak*)

When applied figuratively to human beings *animal* either throws the emphasis on purely physical qualities or implies the ascendancy of the physical nature over the rational and spiritual nature *brute* implies extreme dullness or insensibility to others pain or suffering or uncontrollable passion, *beast* suggests surrender to one s lower nature or sensual indulgence unworthy of a man, thus one may speak of a prize fighter as a superb *animal* of an imbecile as a mere *animal* of a cruel husband as a *brute* of a stupid powerful athlete as a great hulking *brute* and of a drunkard as making a *beast* of himself Both *animal* and *beast* are also, in modern usage applied to man s lower nature often regarded as a relic from an earlier stage in the evolution of the species His fleshly desires were strong and he was unmerciful to the *animal* in himself' (*M K Bradby*) Man The herald of a higher race Move upward working out the *beast* And let the ape and tiger die (*Tennyson*)

animal, *adj* *Carnal fleshly animalistic sensual.
Ana. Physical corporeal *bodily bestial brutal (see corresponding nouns at ANIMAL)
Ant Rational —*Con* Intellectual *mental psychic spiritual (see HOLY)

animalism *Animality
Ana Sensualism voluptuousness (see corresponding adjectives at SENSUOUS) lustfulness, lasciviousness lecherousness (see corresponding adjectives at LICENTIOUS)

animalistic. Sensual *carnal fleshly animal
Ana Sensual voluptuous *sensuous lustful lascivious libidinous lecherous (see LICENTIOUS)

animality Animality, animalism are not always clearly distinguished when they are used to denote animal nature character or springs of action on a man or in men Good writers however, tend to prefer **animality** when they wish a word that suggests likenesses between men and animals rather than differences and **animalism** when they wish one which carries in addition all the derogatory implications of *sensuality* or *sensualism* ' He disliked union with a woman whom he had never seen moreover when he did see her she disappointed him and he begat his first child in mere *animality* (*E M Forster*) Puritanism was a natural and necessary revolt against that Naturalism which threatened to end in sheer *animalism* (*Kingsley*)
Ana Virility maleness masculinity (see corresponding adjectives at MALE)

animate, *v* 1 *Quicken, vivify enliven.
Ana *Vitalize activate energize
2 *Inform inspire fire
Ana Motivate actuate *activate *move drive, impel actuate *stir rouse arouse
Ant Inhibit. —*Con* *Restrain, curb check *frustrate thwart

animate, *adj* *Living quick, alive animated vital.

Ana Physical corporeal *bod ly animal *carnal fleshly
Ant Inanimate — *Con* Lifeless *dead
animated 1 Alive *living animate qu ck vital
Ana *Active live dynamic vitalized energ zed acti vated (see VITALIZE)
Ant Inert — *Con* *Inactive passive lifeless inani mate *dead
2 *Lively vivacious sprightly gay
Ana Buoyant volatile effervescent (see ELASTIC) *agile brisk spry nimble *spirited high spirited
Ant Depressed dejected — *Con* *Languid l stless spiritless enervated *lethargic torpid comatose
animosity *Animus, rancor *enmity hostility antip-athy antagonism*
Ana Hatred hate detestation abhorrence (see under HATE *v*) vind ctiveness revengefulness vengefulness (see corresponding adjectives at VINDICTIVE) *mal ce malevolence ill will sp te
Ant Good will — *Con* *Friendship amity comity friendliness neighborliness amicableness (see corre-spond ng adjectives at AMICABLE)
animus Animos ty rancor *enmity hostil ty antip-athy antagonism
Ana Ill will, spite spleen, grudge (see MALICE) prejudice bias (see PREDILECTION)
Ant Favor — *Con* Good will countenance (see FA VOR) *predilection partial ty sympathy empathy (see PITY)
annals Chronicle *history
anneal *Temper
annex, *v* *Add append subjoin superadd
Ana *Jo n un te connect link associate attach affix *fasten
Con *Detach disengage abstract divorce *separate part
annex, *n* Annex, dependence extension wing ell des

and therefore the same management Dependence is rare in English but is sometimes found as a translation of *dependance* wh ch is the French term covering a hotel

forge shape *renew restore
anniversary, *adj* *Annual yearly*
annotate Annotate, gloss (*or Obs* gloze *or* glose) and their corresponding nouns annotation gloss agree in meaning as verbs to add or append comment or as nouns an added or appended comment intended to be helpful in interpreting a passage or text One annotates a text a literary work or the l ke when one furnishes it with critical historical or explanatory notes (as foot

its strict sense one glosses a word or phrase which is ob scure in meaning because foreign obsolete rare or the like by providing its defin tion as in a marg nal or inter l near note (see *glossary* under DICTIONARY) or one

and rare in our tongue (E K in Epistle prefacing Spenser s *Shepherd's Calendar*) The word acqu red (pos-sibly by confus on with *gloss* to give a luster to) a

comment commentate *remark.
annotation Gloss (see under ANNOTATE)
Ana Commentary comment observation note *remark
announce Publish proclaim *declare promulgate advertise broadcast
Ana Disclose *reveal divulge tell *communicate impart
Con *Suppress repress conceal *hide bury with hold hold back reserve (see KEEP)
announcement. Publication proclamation declara tion promulgation advertisement, broadcasting See under DECLARE.
annoy, *v* 1 Annoy, vex, irk, bother agree in meaning to disturb and nervously upset a person *Annoy* stresses loss of equanimity or patience as a result of be ng forced to endure that which one finds obnoxious or offensive or

turbance than *annoy* it often connotes a degree of anger

gratify tickle
2 *Worry pester plague tantalize tease harass harry
(see
(see
up.

annual, *adj* **Annual, yearly anniversary** are synonyms only when they mean occurring or recurring once a year as *annual* [illegible]

[illegible]

guish

2 Annul, abrogate, void, avoid, vacate, quash are terms chiefly in legal (but not always in technical) use meaning to deprive of validity force, or authority Though varying little in denotation these words are not always [illegible]

[illegible] to abrogate the standards of values that are fixed not by you and not by me but by time (*Lowes*) Void, the verb is not a technical term in law but the adjective *void* is That is *void* [illegible]

which relieve pain by lessening the sensibility of the nerves or by dulling the brain **Analgesic** is a more scientific term than *anodyne* and is narrower in its application usually being applied to any substance the chief [illegible]

[illegible] something used to dull or deaden one's senses or one's sensibility **Anodyne** is frequently used as the opposite of *stimulant* it suggests something that allays excitement or mitigates mental distress [illegible]

[illegible]

The phrase one of the Lord s *anointed* ' is commonly applied to a king especially to one who has been anointed at his coronation it is also occasionally used of a priest who has been anointed with chrism in the sacrament of holy orders Chrism, which denotes to anoint with chrism (that is consecrated oil) is now rarely found, as a *chrismed* child (that is a baptized or confirmed

anomalous *Irregular unnatural
Ana *Abnormal aberrant atypic *monstrous, prodigious singular unique peculiar *strange
Con Normal natural *regular typical *usual wonted accustomed customary
anomaly *Paradox antinomy
anon 1 *Directly immediately forthwith straight way at once right away instantly instantaneously
2 *Again encore anew afresh
answer, *n* Reply replication response rejoinder retort See under ANSWER *v* 1
Ana Defense vindication justification (see corresponding verbs at MAINTAIN) refutation rebuttal (see corresponding verbs at DISPROVE)
Con Question query inquiry interrogation (see corresponding verbs at ASK) summoning *or* summons call (see corresponding verbs at SUMMON)
answer, *v* 1 Answer, respond reply rejoin, retort and their corresponding nouns answer, response reply (or in law, replication), rejoinder, retort agree in meaning to say or write or sometimes to do something (or that which is said written or done) in return as to a question a call a request a charge or the like One answers or makes an answer to the question call etc or the person or thing questioning calling etc when one gives the attention or service demanded by one s situation or office or required by courtesy as to *answer* a query a letter to *answer* the telephone the doorbell In specific collocations the words carry more definite implications thus to *answer* an accusation is to give a detailed and

an *answer* to a salute is uncertain in its nature if no details are given a *reply* to a salute usually indicates that the salute has been returned in kind and spirit Often

not to make *reply* Theirs not to reason why Theirs but to do and die (*Tennyson*) Who is here so vile that will not love his country? If any speak, for him have I offended I pause for a *reply*' None Brutus none (*Shak*) One rejoins, or makes a rejoinder, in the original

the expression, however in discriminating use they often indicate an answer to an unspoken question or to an objection What are you writing? the Baronet inquired testily of Adrian after a pause Do I disturb you Sir? *rejoined* Adrian (*Meredith*) To an abstract objection an abstract *rejoinder* suffices (*W James*) One retorts or makes a retort to an explicit or implicit charge criticism attack or the like when one responds with an answer that is in effect a retaliation or a counter

general it is applied to the plea (often including a demurrer) of the defendant in response to the plaintiff s or complainant s allegation thus where there is a statute covering the situation a judgment by default may be entered if no *answer* is filed *Replication* or in Scots law *reply* is applied to the plaintiff s or complainant s response to the defendant s *answer* Rejoinder designates the defendant s response to a replication
Ana *Acknowledge recognize *disprove refute re
justify vindicate *maintain
on *ask interrogate query inquire quiz
tisfy fulfill
*Responsible accountable amenable
d constrained compelled (see FORCE *v*)
ordinate
normous immense huge vast gigantic
an colossal mammoth elephantine titanic
clopean Gargantuan Brobdingnagian
Antipathy *enmity hostility ani
r animus
tion resistance withstanding (see corre
os at OPPOSE) strife conflict variance
ontention *discord
d comity — *Con* *Agreement under
oncord *harmony consonance
*Opponent adversary
Ana Foe *enemy rival competitor (see corresponding
nding
pond
dant
group

*inconsonant · hostile (see corresponding noun at ENMITY): *antipathetic, averse.
Ant. Favoring, favorable
Con. Propitious, auspicious, benign (see FAVORABLE): advantageous, *beneficial

ante. Build, stake, pot, *bet, wager.
antecedent, *adj.* *Preceding, precedent, foregoing previous, prior, former, anterior.
Ant. Subsequent · consequent
antecedent, *n.* *Cause, determinant, reason, occasion
Ana. Precursor, *forerunner, progenitor, forebear (see ANCESTOR)
Ant. Consequence — *Con.* *Effect, result, issue, sequel aftereffect, aftermath outcome upshot.
antechamber. Anteroom, vestibule, foyer, lobby, hall,

transmitting *antenna* receiving *antenna*.
anterior, *adj* 1 *Preceding, precedent, previous prior, foregoing, antecedent, former
Ant. Posterior — C
(see POSTERIOR)
2 Ventral, *abdomin
anteroom. Antecha
*entry, entryway, na
anthem. *Hymn,
canon.
anthology. Anthology, garland, florilegium, treasury, thesaurus, corpus, chrestomathy, chapbook are here compared only as designating a literary miscellany

like, as, an *anthology* of contemporary American essays an *anthology* of sonnets. Garland and florilegium are more or less poetic equivalents of *anthology*, though they sometimes suggest selection of choice passages rather

...out a small *florilegium* from Mr. ...able volumes" (*J R Lowell*) Both we... chiefly in titles of old collections of poet... works. Treasury is more common in m...

poetic anthologies, but it distinctively suggests selection of complete poems that are the treasures, or the poems

collection, or storehouse, of words (as, Reget's "*Thesaurus* of English Words and Phrases") than of writings, but it is occasionally employed in the latter sense by

to beings not human especially to the Supreme Being is applied not only to beings so conceived, but to the conceptions, and the like, as, the *anthropomorphic* God of Milton's "Paradise Lost", *anthropomorphic* religions

evolution of the human species from prehistoric times to the present. One very important branch of anthropology is ethnology, which is concerned with the origin, development, geographical distribution, and distinguishing characters of the human races. Archaeology is rather a branch of history than of anthropology but since its field

Anthropomorphous, *anthropoid

Ana *Trick wile artifice *caprice freak vagary whim gambol frol c romp (see under PLAY *v*)
2 Clown buffoon zany merry-andrew *fool jester comic stooge comedian pantaloon

anticipate 1 Forestall *prevent
Ana Introduce *enter *foretell forecast presage *frustrate thwart balk.
Ant Consummate — *Con* Finish complete termi nate *close
2 Apprehend *foresee foreknow d vine
Ana *Foretell forecast prognosticate foretaste (see correspond ng noun at PROSPECT) look for await *expect

anticipation Foretaste *prospect outlook
Ana Foreseeing foreknowing (see FORESEE) presenti ment forebod ng *apprehension forecast prophecy predicti
TELL)
Ant R
rememb
correspond ng verbs at REALIZE)

antidote *Corrective check control
Ana Counteractive neutralizer (see correspond ng verbs at NEUTRALIZE) null fier negator annuller (see corresponding verbs at NULLIFY) *remedy medicine phys c

antinomy *Paradox anomaly
Ana Opposite contrad ctory contrary antithes s (see under OPPOSITE *adj*) contrad ction denial (see corre sponding verbs at DENY) conflict variance *discord

antipasto *Appetizer hors d oeuvre smörgåsbord

asked to go elsewhere (*A Repplier*) Ushering in the year with a series of calls on the most remote and the most personally *antipathetic* of our innumerable rela tions (*A Huxley*) In loose and dubiously correct use the word is appl ed to persons (or groups of persons) as though it were the antonym of *sympathetic* in the at tributive pos tion it is definitely objectionable (as an *antipathetic* doctor) but in the pred cate pos tion it is at least countenanced especially when it impl es ani mosity and not merely the absence of sympathy as these nations are *antipathetic* and cannot unite (*Harper s Mag*) In this illustrat on however the addition of to each other after *antipathetic* would (probably) not alter the writer s mean ng but would both clarify it and improve h s English **Unsympathetic** on the other hand is with rare exceptions applied to persons (or to things personified or thought of as express ng personal feel ng) and suggests an attitude of indifference or in sensitiveness or the absence of a response to an appeal to one s interest or emotions as, an *unsympathetic* nurse an *unsympathetic* review of a new book **Averse** (for synonyms in this sense see DISINCLINED) is closer to *un sympathetic* tl an to *antipathetic* in that it suggests the spirit in wh ch a person meets something objective rather than the effect of a thing upon a person However *averse* impl es not merely a lack of response but a def n te

(see under ATTRACT) sympathetic compatible *conso nant agreeable grateful gratifying pleasing *pleasant

antipathy 1 Antagonism *enmity hostility animos ity rancor animus
Ana Repugnance abhorrence repellency distaste (see corresponding adjectives at REPUGNANT) avoidance evasion eschewal escape (see corresponding verbs at ESCAPE)
Ant Taste (*for*) affection (*for*) — *Con* *Attraction sympathy *predilection partiality prepossession *at tachment love

(see ENMITY) **Aversion** on the other hand suggests a pred spos tion or an unwill ngness to meet encounter or entertain which shows itself in avoidance or rejection rather than in hatred thus one has an *antipathy* to cats who is violently repelled by them and drives them from one s presence one has an *aversion* to cats who merely avoids contact with them
Ana, *Ant*, *Con* See those at ANTIPATHY 1

icle canon *hymn anthem

Antithetical contrary *op
nymous
Antithesis contrary oppos te
ee under OPPOSITE *adj*
solete antediluvian antique

Ana Superannuated *aged
Ant Modern stic mod sh — *Con* Modern newfash ioned novel newfangled *new *stylish fashionable smart

antique Ancient *old venerable antiquated ante d luv an obsolete archaic.
Ant Modern current

antisepsis See under STERILE

antiseptic *adj* 1 Germicidal bactericidal disinfect ant See under ANTISEPTIC, *n*
2 *Sterile aseptic

antiseptic *n* Antiseptic germicide bactericide dis infectant, bacteriophage, phage antitoxin agree in denoting an agent that interferes with the growth and activity of microorganisms An antiseptic is an agent

stables *Disinfectant* is sometimes appl ed tain substances such a disagreeable odors by it bacteria causing putri hold for the correspond cidal, bactericidal dis ... phage (or its shortened form phage) and antitoxin differ from the preceding terms in applying to substances produced in a living body and effective in destroying disease germs or in counteracting the poison or toxin they create *Bacteriophage* applies specifically to a bacteria-destroying agent normally found in the intestinal tract of those recovering from a bacterial disease and in blood urine pus, and the like *Antitoxin* applies specifically to a substance produced in the body of a human being or animal which is effective in counteracting the toxin developed by an infectious disease In ordinary use, however the term designates a substance produced in the body of an animal such as a horse by the injection of the toxin of diphtheria and used in the treatment of persons suffering from that disease

antisocial Asocial *unsocial nonsocial
Ana Anarchic anarchistic anarchist (see under ANARCHY) misanthropic pessimistic, *cynical
Ant Social.

antithesis 1 Contrast *comparison parallel collation
2 Opposite antipodes contradictory contrary antonym See under OPPOSITE *adj*

antithetical *or* **antithetic** *Opposite contrary contradictory antonymous

antitoxin Bacteriophage bactericide germicide *antiseptic disinfectant

antitype Ectype (see PROTOTYPE)
Ant Type (*in sense covered at* SYMBOL 2)

antonym Opposite contradictory contrary antithesis, antipodes See under OPPOSITE *adj*

antonymous *Opposite contradictory contrary antithetical antipodal

anxiety Worry *care concern solicitude
Ana *Distress suffering misery *fear dread alarm panic *apprehension foreboding misgiving doubt *uncertainty mistrust
Ant Security — *Con* *Certainty assurance certitude *confidence self possession aplomb composure *equanimity sang froid

anxious 1 Worried concerned solicitous careful. See under CARE *n*
Ana *Fearful apprehensive afraid uneasy jittery *impatient perturbed agitated upset (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE)
Ant Composed — *Con* *Cool unruffled imperturbable collected. *confident assured sanguine sure
2 *Eager keen, agog a tiptoe avid
Ana Desiring or desirous wishing or wishful craving (see corresponding verbs at DESIRE) yearning longing pining (see LONG *v*)
Ant Loath — *Con* Reluctant hesitant *disinclined indisposed averse

any, *adj* *Some

apache *Ruffian thug Mohock gangster desperado

apartment 1 Flat tenement chambers, *room(s) lodgings quarters diggings digs.
2 *Room chamber

apathetic Phlegmatic stolid *impassive stoic
Ana Insensitive, impassible *insensible anesthetic callous, *hardened unaffected untouched unimpressed (see affirmative verbs at AFFECT) listless, spiritless, *languid

left (sense 1) aghast — *Con* Stirred roused awakened (see STIR *v*) vigilant *watchful wake
Phlegm stolid ty ...

Ant corr conc adjec ... stupidity torpor
Ant ... enthusiasm — *Con* Ardor fervor *passion anxiety concern solicitude (see CARE *n*)

ape, *v* *Copy imitate mimic mock.
Ana *Caricature burlesque emulate *rival

aperçu Sketch précis survey digest pandect *compendium syllabus
Ana. Epitome brief abstract *abridgment

aperient, aperitive *Physic laxative purgative cathartic purge

apéritif *Appetizer

aperture Aperture, interstice, orifice are general terms denoting an opening allowing passage through or in and out *Aperture* is applied especially to any opening in a thing that otherwise presents a solid or closed surface or structure it may be applied to an opening that is a flaw such as a crack or cleft or to one that is structurally essential as daylight filtered through small *apertures* in the dungeon's outside wall windows are *apertures* to admit light and air the *aperture* of a camera pores are minute *apertures* in the skin through which moisture is exuded and absorbed. Interstice is applied to any unfilled space or gap or interval especially in a fabric (in its widest sense) or in a mass It is especially applicable to any of the openings in something that is loose in texture coarse grained layered piled up and the like as. the *interstices* between the stones of the wall were not filled with mortar a mesh is one of the *interstices* in a fish net a wire screen or sieve or the like *Interstice* is also used of time in the sense of an empty interval as. "What do they do in all the mysterious *interstices* of their lives?" (*L P Smith*) Orifice (now chiefly in technical or literary use) is applied to any opening that serves chiefly as a mouth or as a vent as the *orifice* of the bladder the *orifice* of a chimney the *orifice* of a wound "Horror when Mongibello belches forth from all its *orifices* its sulphureous fires" (*Borrow*)
Ana Perforation puncture bore prick (see corresponding verbs at PERFORATE) *hole hollow cavity slit slash cut (see corresponding verbs at CUT)

apex 1 Apex, vertex are so often used interchangeably with reference to the tip or top point of a cone a pyramid a conic section or the like that a fundamental difference in implications is often ignored *Apex* has particular reference to the sharpness or angularity of the point or tip it may or may not in its literal application to things imply that this is the highest point thus the *apex* of the heart is its lower and pointed end the *apex* of a lung is its upper cone-shaped end *Apex* may also refer to the converging point of two lines whether they extend in a vertical plane or not as the *apex* of a leaf the *apex* of crest of a vein in a mine Vertex, as a rule and apart from some technical senses in mathematics, implies a base (real or assumed) and therefore a top or highest point This implication is retained when the word is applied to concrete things thus the *vertex* of the head or of the skull is the highest point or the upper end of its axis *vertex* in astronomy is the zenith either with reference to the observer or to the particular body under observation.
2 Peak, *summit culmination, pinnacle climax, acme meridian zenith apogee

aphorism Apothegm epigram *saying saw maxim adage proverb motto
aphrodisiac or **aphrodisiacal.** *Erotic amatory amorous
Ant Anaphrodisiac
apiece *Each severally individually respectively
aplomb Assurance self assurance self possession *confidence self-confidence
Ana Coolness collectedness nonchalance imperturbability (see corresponding adjectives at COOL) *equanimity composure sang froid po se savoir faire (see TACT)
Ant Shyness — *Con* Embarrassment discomfiture (see corresponding verbs at EMBARRASS) confusion befuddlement (see corresponding verbs at CONFUSE) perplexity bewilderment, distraction (see corresponding verbs at PUZZLE)
apocalypse. Vision *revelation prophecy
☞ *Do not confuse* apocalypse *with* apocrypha
apocalyptic or **apocalyptical** See under REVELATION
Ana Visionary *imaginary chimerical quixotic *mysterious arcane inscrutable mystic *mystical anagogical grandiose magnificent august *grand

ments The term however in general and in spec fically

were rejected by the Protestant reformers because not found in the Hebrew These books had been and still are admitted as canonical books in the Roman Catholic

books of a second or later canon) Pseudepigrapha, in

both Protestants and Catholics
☞ *Do not confuse* apocrypha *with* apocalypse
apocryphal Mythical *fictitious legendary fabulous
Ana Questionable dubious *doubtful
Con Genuine *authentic veritable bona fide
apodictic or **apodeictic, apodictical** or **apodeictical** Necessary inevitable *certain
Ana Proved demonstrated tried tested (see PROVE)
Ant Indemonstrable
apogee Climax peak culmination apex acme meridian, zenith *summit pinnacle
Ant Perigee.
apologetic or **apologetical** *Controversial polemic polemical
Ana Explanatory or explaining expounding interpretative or interpreting elucidating (see corresponding verbs at EXPLAIN) defending justifying vindicating (see MAINTAIN)
apologia *Apology excuse plea alibi pretext
Ana Defense justification vindication (see corresponding verbs at MAINTAIN) interpretation elucidation explanation (see corresponding verbs at EXPLAIN)
apologue Fable *allegory, parable myth
apology Apology, apologia, excuse, plea, pretext, alibi come into comparison when they denote the reason or

writers it implies no admission of guilt or error but a

Fallodon the other day delivered an *apologia* for democracy (N Y *Times*) Excuse always implies an

does because there is an *excuse* for it (*Austen*) Plea

having a license [for hunting] and was putting that for a *plea* against the expedition (*Meredith*) Prete[xt] invariably suggests subterfuge and the offering of o[ne] reason or motive in place of the true one He made m[y] health a *pretext* for taking all the heavy chores long aft[er] I was as well as he was (*Cather*) Alibi (literally *els[e]where*) in law designates a plea of having been in anoth[er] place at the time a crime was committed In its broad[er] colloquial use it impl es a desire to shift blame or t[o] evade punishment It commonly connotes plaus b l[e] rather than truth in the excuse offered We l e to ou[r] selves in order that we may still have the *excuse* [of] ignorance the *alibi* of stupid ty and incomprehensio[n] possessing which we can continue with a good conscienc[e] to comm t and tolerate crimes (*A Huxley*)
Ana Defense justification vindication (see correspond[ing] verbs at MAINTAIN) extenuation palliation glozing whitewashing (see corresponding verbs at PALLIATE) amends *reparation
apoplexy Stroke shock See PARALYSIS.
apostasy Desertion *defection
apostate, *n* *Renegade pervert turncoat recreant backslider
Ana Deserter forsaker abandoner (see corresponding verbs at ABANDON) *heretic schismatic d ssenter nonconformist
Con *Convert proselyte
apostle 1 *Disciple evangelist
2 *Missionary evangelist revivalist
apothecary Pharmacist pharmaceutist *druggist chemist
apothegm Aphorism epigram *saying saw, maxim, adage proverb motto
apotheosis Sublimation *paragon phoenix nonpareil, nonesuch

appall *or* **appal.** Horrify, *dismay, daunt
Ana. Terrify affright, *frighten confound dumfound bewilder (see PUZZLE)
Ant. Nerve embolden. — *Con.* Energize, *vitalize, activate *comfort, solace, console

Ant Reassuring
appanage *or* **apanage.** Prerogative, perquisite, birthright, *right.
apparatus. 1 *Equipment gear, tackle, outfit, paraphernalia, machinery, matériel
Ana. Tool, *implement, utensil instrument network, *system scheme
2 *Machine appliance engine
Ana *Device, contrivance contraption, gadget
apparel, *v* *Clothe, attire tire, dress array, robe, vest, invest
Ana Outfit, accouter appoint equip (see FURNISH)
Ant Divest — *Con* *Strip bare dismantle denude
apparel, *n* *Clothes, clothing, dress, attire, tire, raiment vesture, array
apparent. 1 *Evident, manifest patent distinct, ob-

imagination as by a work of art that causes one to

certain sense

whole of Burns's song has no

cates professed or avowed (as an aim or
which has the outward marks of the characte
to it yet which by implication may not be

or motive, or character, thus when one says that the *ostensible* purpose of a naval review is the celebration of a national holiday one implies that there may be an other, deeper, and more significant purpose not revealed such as mobilization for war, "Natives from independent and feudatory courts whose *ostensible* business was the repair of broken necklaces but whose real end seemed to be to raise money for angry Maharanees or young Rajahs" (*Kipling*)
Ana. *False wrong deceptive, delusory, delusive, *misleading specious credible, *plausible
Ant. Real — *Con* Actual, true (see REAL) intrinsic, *inherent, essential

apparition. Apparition, phantasm, phantom, wraith, fetch, ghost, spirit, specter, shade, revenant, spook, haunt (*or* hant) agree in meaning a visible but immaterial appearance of a person or thing, especially a

disordered or overexcited imagination, and *phantom* a dreamlike character and form without substance or shape without body or mass "[Enter the ghost of

pecially in extended use, stresses the insubstantial and evanescent character of the apparition "O hollow *wraith* of dying fame, Fade wholly, while the soul exults" (*Tennyson*) The remaining words in their literal senses

ended a form appeared on the threshold Why does

member still Till you are dust like me Dear *Shade!* I will" (*Pope*) Revenant, when it denotes a ghost, carries none of the

a terrifying character Haunt or hant is a dialectal term common in some parts of the United States for *ghost* especially for one that frequently revisits a spot or house

Ana Illusion *delusion hallucination

appeal, *v* Plead pray sue petition See under PRAYER
Ana Implore *beg beseech entreat supplicate solicit request *ask
Con *Demand exact claim protest kick *object

appeal, *n* Plea *prayer petition suit
Ana Entreating *or* entreaty beseeching supplicating *or* supplication imploring (see corresponding verbs at BEG) soliciting *or* solicitation requesting *or* request asking (see corresponding verbs at ASK)
Con Demanding *or* demand exacting *or* exaction claim (see corresponding verbs at DEMAND) protesting *or* protest objecting *or* objection kicking (see correspond ing verbs at OBJECT)

appear 1 Appear, loom, emerge carry basically the same meaning to come out into view Actually how ever they are only rarely interchangeable Appear is weakest in its implication of a definite physical back ground or a source consequently it sometimes means merely to become visible or to become apparent (see

given out to the public as Lawyer Blank *appeared* as counsel for the defendant Booth *appeared* nightly as Hamlet for the last two weeks of his run the new biogra

in the shadows (*Bennett*) Because things seen in a fog are often magnified by their indistinct outlines *loom*

Emerge definitely implies a coming out into the open from something that envelops the word therefore pre supposes a period or condition of concealment obscurity

(*Times Lit Sup*)
Ana *Come arrive issue emanate rise arise *spring
Ant Disappear vanish — *Con* Depart retire with draw *go leave
2 *Seem look.

upon concrete details such as of color shape expression observable to everybody *look* is the proper choice as he had the *look* of a man who works indoors and takes l ttle exercise I choose my friends for their good *looks* my acquaintances for their good characters and my enem es for their good intellects (*Wilde*) Specifically *look* is often applied to a person s expression as manifest in one s face or posture She had a *look* about her That I wish I could forget— The *look* of a scared thing Sitting in a net! (*Millay*) Aspect, like *look* stresses the features of a person or thing but when applied to persons it usually distinctively suggests the characteristic or ha bitual appearance and expression especially facial expression as Not risking a landing because of the fierce *aspect* of the natives (*V Heiser*), he was a very handsome man of a commanding *aspect* (*Austen*) As *pect* often specifically implies reference to all the features that give a distinguishing appearance to a place at a definite moment an age a particular situation or t' like 'The *aspect* of affairs was very alarming (*Dicken*
Fifty years from now it may be the olive tree w ll a most have disappeared from southern France ar Provence will wear another *aspect* (*A Huxley*) Sem blance comes into comparison w th the other words this group because it basically implies outward seem n without necessarily suggesting a false appearance Ne ertheless it is rarely used in this sense without a expressed or implied contrast between the outward a pearance and the inner real ty Thou whose exteri *semblance* doth belie Thy Soul s immensity (*Word worth*) Consequently the word frequently implies false appearance or a counterfe t of the truth ' It wa also a snuff box that brought about the only *semblan* of reconciliat on that ever occurred (*Lucas*) Sometime however the word stresses the likeness of the thing t some h ng else without suggesting deceptiveness in th
ice A p ked road that even then had begun t the *semblance* of a street (*S Anderson*)
*Pacify placate mollify propitiate conc liat ssuage alleviate mitigate lighten *reliev extenuate *satisfy content
Ant Exasperate aggravate — *Con* Perturb upse disturb *discompose vex irk *annoy bother *ange incense enrage infuriate

appellation *Name title designation denominatio style

append *Add a h n annex a peradd

subordination, as, the caudal *appendage* the smaller borough is a mere *appendage* of the larger "Those graceful and useless *appendages* called Directors (*Scott*) **Appurtenance** is applied to something that belongs to the principal object or goes with it customarily yet is not an integral part of it as the barns outhouses, gardens etc on a piece of land or the permanent fixtures in a building "The bed itself, with all *appurtenances* of palliasse mattresses etc" (*Barham*) **Accessory** is applied usually to that which is dispensable yet contributes to the appearance usefulness comfort convenience or the like of the principal thing as automobile *accessories* costume *accessories* **Adjunct** is applied to that which is or may be added or joined to the principal thing without becoming an essential part of it "In the great age of Louis XIV, it [the ballet] became an established institution still an *adjunct* of opera (*H Ellis*) "Metre and rhyme are not mere *adjuncts* of poetry" (*S Alexander*)

appendix. Appendix, addendum or (*pl*) addenda, supplement come into comparison when they designate additional matter subjoined to a book **Appendix** is used of appended material which contributes by way of illustration amplification citation of documents etc, to the effectiveness of a treatment that is still relatively complete in itself **Addendum** and **supplement**, however agree in implying that the additional matter is essential to completeness of treatment but differ in that *addendum* suggests greater brevity and is frequently used of material added to supply omissions while *supplement* implies larger compass and is often applied to material added after some lapse of time often as a separate publication to embody later information When the additional matter of an addendum is a list as of words or items the plural *addenda* is often used instead of *addendum*

apperception Assimilation identification *recognition

appertain Pertain belong relate *bear apply

appetence *or* **appetency** Appetite *desire concupiscence lust passion urge yen

Ana, *Con*. See those at APPETITE

appetite. Appetence, *desire concupiscence lust passion urge yen

Ana Hungering *or* hunger thirsting *or* thirst yearning longing (see corresponding verbs at LONG) craving wishing coveting (see DESIRE *v*) impulse spring *motive *cupidity greed

Con Abnegation self abnegation self-denial *renunciation asceticism (see under ASCETIC, *n*) repugnance distaste (see corresponding adjectives at REPUGNANT)

appetizer Appetizer, hors d oeuvre, antipasto, smörgåsbord apéritif **Appetizer** is the comprehensive term denoting any food or drink served in advance of a meal as a whet to the appetite In American use *appetizer* is a generic term including cocktails and any savory tidbit served before going to the table or a first course such as of oysters, clams a fruit cocktail or a canapé served at the table **Hors d oeuvre** a French term widely current in English speaking countries in place of *appetizer* may be used of any savory salt smoked tart or uncooked food served with cocktails or as a first course at table Its more common plural form *hors d'oeuvres* generally suggests a tray of such foods from which one selects what pleases one s taste The typical hors d oeuvres include small sausages small molds of potted or jellied meats cured salt meats sardines anchovies herrings crevettes canapés of sorts radishes tomatoes fresh fruits such as figs and melon and the like Sometimes hot foods are added such as small patties or snails in a sauce Fresh butter is a characteristic French addition **Antipasto** designates an Italian collection of cold appetizers usually served as an essential first course of a complete dinner and on an individual plate *Antipasto* characteristically but not invariably includes salami anchovy sliced ham sliced tomatoes celery radishes and olives on a bed of lettuce **Smörgåsbord** the comparable Swedish term is now used widely in the United States for a collection of appetizers similar to hors d oeuvres but characteristically displayed on a table or sideboard and presenting a more extensive variety of cold and hot dishes *Smörgåsbord* is preferable to *hors d oeuvres* as a designation when there is a wider choice of dishes and an emphasis on heartier foods (not tidbits) such as smoked salmon, cheese hard boiled eggs the heavier sausages and the like Fish in various forms (pickled smoked paste etc) usually predominates in smörgåsbord An **apéritif** is a small drink of liquor (vermouth sherry and the like) taken shortly before lunch or dinner for the purpose of or under the pretext of stimulating the appetite In somewhat loose use the meaning of this word has been at times extended to be equivalent to *appetizer* but in France where the term originated it is used of liquor alone

appetizing *Palatable relishing tasty toothsome flavorsome savory sapid saporous

Ant Nauseating

applaud 1 Applaud, cheer, hurrah huzza root agree in meaning to demonstrate one s feeling especially one s approbation or joy audibly and enthusiastically **Applaud** specifically and usually implies hand clapping as it is not the custom *to applaud* preachers the audiences at grand opera are asked to *applaud* only at the end of an act or scene each graduate was *applauded* as he came up to receive his diploma **Cheer** suggests shouting, usually of meaningless words such as rah rah rah hip-hip-hooray or of a set form of words adopted by a school college or organization as its own in one very modern use it implies organized rather than spontaneous effort, and includes singing as well as shouting *Cheer* differs from *applaud* also in its purpose which is chiefly that of encouraging or inspiriting individuals or a team going into or taking part in a competition or contest, often however it suggests jubilation aroused by a successful play or a brilliant feat **Hurrah** and **huzza** also suggest shouting but they emphasize the shouting of these particular words in unison and as an expression particularly of triumph and exultation as over a military or political victory The words are now less used in speech than formerly **Root** which is peculiarly American slang, may imply cheering or applauding but it stresses encouragement as the motive Consequently in extended use it implies strong partisanship and vocal public championship of that which one favors as *to root* for a candidate *to root* for one s home team or one s town s advantages

Ana Acclaim, extol (see PRAISE)

Ant Hiss boo — *Con* Deride taunt *ridicule, mock.

2 *Commend compliment recommend

Ana. *Praise eulogize laud *approve endorse, sanction

Ant Disparage criticize — *Con* *Decry depreciate belittle censure reprobate (see CRITICIZE) *disapprove deprecate

applause Applause, acclamation acclaim plaudits agree both in their concrete and abstract senses in denoting public expression of approbation **Applause** usually suggests loudness or liveliness of demonstration and often carries its literal implication of clapping hands as she waited until the *applause* died down round after round of *applause* greeted him However it may be used to designate any other noisy or emphatic expression of approval such as *stamping of feet*, cheering or waving of flags "*Applause* rang out from a hundred thousand

throats (*Froude*)
it to the clouds
the implications
unanimity of ass

acclamation though often interchanged with the latter it sometimes carries implications of loftier deeds and more enduring esteem than *acclamation* as the heroes were hailed with *acclaim* his poetry met with universal

(see corresponding verbs at RIDICULE)

appliance 1 Tool *implement instrument utensil
Ana Accessory adjunct (*see* APPENDAGE) *device contrivance gadget
2 Apparatus *machine eng ne

applicable *Relevant pertinent apposite apropos germane mater al
Ana *Fit suitable appropriate apt felicitous happy meet fitting proper
Ant Inapplicable — *Con* *Impertinent inept *awkward.

applicant Asp rant *candidate

application Concentration *atter tion study
Ana Intentness engrossment absorption (see corresponding adjectives at INTENT) toil grind drudgery (see WORK) sedulousness assiduousness industriousness *or* industry dil gence (see correspond ng adjectives at BUSY)
Ant Indolence — *Con* Abstractedness *or* abstraction absent mindedness (see correspond ng adjectives at ABSTRACTED) laziness slothfulness faineance (see corresponding adjectives at LAZY)

appliqué, *v* *Overlay superpose superimpose
Ana Ornament *adorn decorate affix attach *fasten.

apply 1 *Use employ utilize avail oneself of
2 Devote *d rect address
Ana Attend m nd *tend add ct accustom *hab tu ate toil labor work grind (see corresponding nouns at WORK)
Con *Neglect sl ght d vert (see AMUSE)
3 Go turn *resort refer
Ana Appeal petition (see under PRAYER) *beg beseech implore suppl cate
4 *Bear relate pertain appertain

appoint 1 Name *des gnate nominate elect
Ana *Choose select p ck single out commission, *authorize accred t
Con *D smiss discharge cashier
2 *Furn sh equip accouter outfit arm
Ana Garn sh beaut fy embell sh bedeck, deck (see ADORN) array vest invest (see CLOTHE)
Con D smantle divest denude *strip

appointed Destined *prescribed
Ana Allotted assigned (see ALLOT) forecast foretold pred cted (see FORETELL *v*) determined decided settled (see DECIDE)

appointment *Engagement rendezvous tryst assignation date

ssign
se deal dole *share
consolidate concentrate *compact
2 Apportion portion, parcel, ration, prorate agree in

courts (*Ch Just Marshall*) Portion (often with *out*) commonly but not necessarily suggests division into shares as to *portion* out the leftovers from a banquet to the servants the country was *portioned* out among the petty chiefs Parcel (commonly with *out*) does not always imply immed ate distribution but it does imply division for the sake of ultimate d stribution among purchasers heirs etc it is the preferred word when that which is

world was *parceled* out among privileged companies

proportional assessment) for the sake of fairness to tho concerned it may imply an authoritative decis on as b a leg slature or an agreement among those concerne as to *prorate* employment among the workers durir slack seasons to *prorate* the annual product on of oil b the various companies to *prorate* overhead expens among the various departments of a company
Ana *Grant accord award *give bestow *separat divide part

apposite Pertinent germane *relevant apropos ap pl cable material
Ana Fel citous happy apt appropriate suitable *fi fitting pat timely opportune *seasonable
Ant Inappos te inapt — *Con* *Impertinent *awk ward inept casual hit-or m ss f aphazard *random

appraise *or* **apprize** Value *estimate evaluate assay rate assess
Ana *Judge adjudge determine ascertain *discover inspect examine *scrutinize audit

appraising See under ESTIMATE *v*

appreciable *Perceptible sensible ponderable pal pable tang ble
Ana Apparent *evident d scernible noticeable (see corresponding verbs at SEE)
Ant Inapprec able — *Con* Impalpable imponderable *imperceptible intang ble insensible

appreciate 1 Comprehend *understand
Ana Appra se value rate *estimate evaluate *judge adjudge *apprehend comprehend
Ant Depreciate — *Con* Disparage derogate from, detract from bel ttle *decry
2 Appreciate value prize treasure cherish come into

comparison when they mean to hold in high estimation.

worth more than other persons or things, as to *value* honor more than life, there is nothing he *values* so much as the respect of his children. ' Suddenly Gard was smitten by the tragedy of plain women, to be *valued*, but not loved ' (*M. Austin*) One prizes that which one values highly especially as a possession, and takes deep pride

or attaches great sentimental value to it, as she *treasures*

only, and those few chosen not for their fame in the world

Ana *Criticize (also see CRITICISM) admire, esteem, respect, regard (see under REGARD *n*) enjoy *like relish

Ant. Despise — *Con.* Contemn scorn, disdain (see DESPISE) depreciate disparage, *decry

apprehend. 1 *Arrest, detain, attach

Ana. Seize, *take capture, *catch cop nab

Ana *Understand, appreciate grasp, *take (in). perceive, observe, notice note (see SEE)

3 Divine, anticipate, *foresee, foreknow

…ad (see corresponding nouns at FEAR)

…t, forebode, *foretell

…1 Arrest, detention, attachment See

…seizure, taking (see corresponding verbs …uring *or* capture, catching, copping nabbing (see corresponding verbs at CATCH)

Con. Releasing *or* release, discharging *or* discharge, liberation (see corresponding verbs at FREE)

2 Comprehension (see under APPREHEND 2)

Ana. Understanding appreciation (see corresponding verbs at UNDERSTAND), perceiving *or* perception, observing *or* observation, noticing *or* notice, noting (see corresponding verbs at SEE)

3 Apprehension, foreboding, misgiving, presentiment are here compared as meaning fear (or an instance of it) that something is going wrong or will go wrong. Apprehension usually implies fear that obsesses the mind and keeps one anxious and worried as, to be under *apprehension* concerning a child s health "The relapse you have described was not quite unforeseen by its subject . You have no idea how such an *apprehension* weighs on the sufferer s mind ' (*Dickens*) Foreboding, in precise use designates oppressive anticipatory fear, often superstitious, unreasoning or inadequately defined fear, thus one may relieve a person s *apprehensions*, yet find it hard to dispel his *forebodings* ' There was a sad

anecdote a sudden *misgiving* chilled me—had I told them about this Goat before?' (*L P Smith*) 'His self confidence had given place to a *misgiving* that he had been making a fool of himself" (*Show*) Presentiment always implies a vague feeling or a dim almost mystical perception of something (not necessarily unpleasant) that seems bound to happen

apprise *or* **apprize.** *Inform advise, notify, acquaint advertise
Ana Tell *reveal disclose divulge discover, betray publish, proclaim *declare announce
apprize Variant of APPRAISE.

relation such as likeness or identification that is implied as her interest in others sometimes *approaches* intrusiveness students are expected to *approach* the standard set for them by their teachers many words of distinctly different origin gradually *approach* each other in meaning Often especially in current use though the word retains its implication of coming close it also implies actual or imminent contact thus to *approach* a man with a proposal is actually to make

had been *approached* during the trial Near is inter

spiritual one idea or entity to another etc as results that *approximate* perfection "For raw art any given moment even under the most favorable conditions cannot do more than *approximate* to its own ideal (*G L. Dickinson*) The plastic arts of painting and sculpture are most art when they *approximate* to music (*S Alexander*) *Approximate* is specifically used in refer

abstain forbear retreat, *recede withdraw, retire depart, leave *go
2 Touch, equal, *match rival.
Con Diverge deviate (see SWERVE)
approach, *n* *Overture advance tender bid

Ana Attempt, endeavor, essay, try (see under ATTEMPT *v*)
Ant Repulse.
approbation. Approbation, approval are both derived from the same root as *approve* and are therefore closely related in meaning Approbation, the older word once carried all the meanings usually found in nouns (derived from verbs) ending in *-tion* such as the act of approving or the state or fact of being approved In current English however it is not so inclusive or so widely applicable. It now stresses admiration or high favor and is applied either to actual expressions of such feeling or to the state of mind of the person or persons whose favorable opinion is manifest as *his speech won general approbation* terms of *approbation* to feel pleasure in the *approbation* of his superiors disapprobation and *approbation* when socialized exert a powerful influence over legislators and legislation. Approval requires qualification by words such

applied especially to the formal act of approving or to a formal statement such as a permission an endorsement or a confirmation, as no interscholastic games are to be

to debate!" (*Deland*)
Ana Admiration esteem respect *regard *applause acclaim acclamation plaudits.
Ant Disapprobation — *Con* Odium opprobrium disrepute (see DISGRACE) hatred detestation abhorrence (see under HATE *v*) censuring *or* censure condemning *or* condemnation reprehension (see corre-

*fit suitable apt.

e *relevant pat

g *false incongru

e confiscate usurp
ld embezzle pecu

government business or any institution controlling large sums of money for the amount formally and officially allotted to any one of its departments projects services or beneficiaries in advance of the expenditure

general senses of *grant* called *grant in aid*) as a rule
a corpora

may be a specific institution a corporation or even an individual the gift may be a sum of money but when the government is the benefactor it is often a tract of land or a valuable franchise thus *grants* of land (*land grants*) from the federal government were made to various rail-

roads building new lines and to various colleges and universities providing agricultural and industrial courses in the mid nineteenth century, the Rockefeller Foundation makes *grants* chiefly to institutions engaged in health and medical research. Subvention is more restricted than *grant* since it always implies pecuniary aid especially to a person or institution in straits, it now more often applies to a grant in-aid to an artistic literary or scientific undertaking than a commercial one as opera in many places is possible only because of a *subvention subventioned* research (that is research supported by a subvention). Subsidy applies to a grant made to an individual or a company to enable him (or it) to carry on some work regarded as advantageous to the public but not for one reason or another self supporting. *Subvention* is often preferred when the grant is made by an educational or charitable foundation or similar agency, *subsidy* when it is made by the government, thus the Carnegie Corporation makes *subventions* to libraries and educational institutions, the British government provides *subsidies* for mail carrying vessels.

approval *Approbation

Ana Commending *or* commendation, applauding *or* applause, compliment (see corresponding verbs at COMMEND), endorsing *or* endorsement, sanction (see corresponding verbs at APPROVE)

Ant Disapproval — *Con* Criticizing *or* criticism, reprehension, censure (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE), disparagement, depreciation, derogation (see corresponding verbs at DECRY)

approve Approve, endorse (*or* indorse), sanction, accredit, certify agree in meaning to have or to express a favorable opinion of. Approve often means no more than this. Daring them . . . to *approve* her conduct (*Conrad*). Sometimes however it suggests esteem or admiration. "Jane secretly *approved* his discernment" (*R Macaulay*). Endorse adds to *approve* the implication of backing or supporting, as by an explicit statement; it is therefore used chiefly in reference to things requiring promotion or publicity, as to *endorse* a person's candidacy, to *endorse* the platform of a new political party, to *endorse* an advertised article. Sanction not only implies approval but also authorization, as the school dances were *sanctioned* by the board of education. The agent (or one that sanctions) may be not only a person or group but anything which provides a standard by which something can be approved and authorized or disapproved and discountenanced, as, proposed laws not *sanctioned* by public opinion, some churches permit divorce but do not *sanction* remarriage. These statements are *sanctioned* by common sense (*J Gilbert*). The introduction into a particular rite of features not *sanctioned* by the texts (*L. P Smith*). Accredit and certify now usually imply official endorsement and conformity with certain standards. Their selection is dependent on idiom rather than on distinctions in meaning, as an *accredited* herd of dairy cattle, *certified* milk, an *accredited* school or college, a *certified* teacher, a *certified* public accountant. *Accredited* however is sometimes used generally as implying public approval or general acceptance. "If any . . . break away from *accredited* custom" (*Inge*). "Sages so fully *accredited* as Mr Bertrand Russell" (*C. E. Montague*)

Ana *Commend, applaud, compliment, *ratify, confirm.

Ant Disapprove — *Con* Reject, refuse, repudiate, spurn (see DECLINE), condemn, reprehend, *criticize

approximate *v* *Approach, near

approximately *Nearly, almost, well nigh

Ant Precisely, exactly

appurtenance Accessory, adjunct, *appendage

Ana Belonging, possession, effect (see POSSESSIONS), furnishing *or* furniture, equipment, appointment (see corresponding verbs at FURNISH)

apropos *or* **à propos** Apposite, pertinent, *relevant, germane, applicable, material

Ana Pat, timely, opportune, *seasonable, appropriate, fitting, *fit, suitable, apt, proper, meet, happy

Ant Unapropos

apt 1 Happy, felicitous, appropriate, fitting, *fit, suitable, meet, proper

Ana Apposite, pertinent, *relevant, apropos, pat, timely, opportune (see SEASONABLE), telling, convincing (see VALID), right, nice, precise, exact (see CORRECT)

Ant Inapt, inept — *Con* *Awkward, maladroit, wrong, *false

2 Apt, likely, liable are often confused in use even by good writers when followed by *to* and the infinitive. The correct choice is often difficult but their differences in meaning are clear and offer the safest guide in selection. Apt implies an inherent or habitual tendency such as an inclination, bent, predisposition. It refers to the past and the present as much as, if not more than, to the future. It applies commonly to persons but may apply to things that show a tendency or drift. "You are just a little *apt* to let yourself be a slave to that house of yours" (*Bennett*). "The upper circles . . . are *apt* to favor a pronunciation derived . . . from that which prevailed in England" (*Grandgent*). Long poems are always *apt* to drop in places into what is only not called prose because it is metrical (*S Alexander*). Likely stresses probability; it refers in time to the future and therefore has its place in predictions, as he is *likely* to succeed, the wedding is *likely* to cost her parents more than they can afford, it is *likely* to rain tomorrow. "How now! is Jack Cade slain? 'No, my lord, nor *likely* to be slain; for they have won the bridge'" (*Shak*). Liable (as here considered; see also LIABLE, RESPONSIBLE) implies exposure to a risk or danger; it suggests a chance rather than a probability and is therefore often used in warnings, in cautions, or in the expression of fears, as children who play in the street are *liable* to be injured or killed by automobiles (*likely* might be used here if the chances are so great as to amount to a probability), drivers must remember that cars are *liable* to skid on wet roads, anyone who disobeys this rule is *liable* to be punished severely. Thus, a person who is *apt* to lose his head under stress knows that he is *likely* to fail when he is put to a test and therefore forms the habit of avoiding situations in which he is *liable* to encounter difficulties.

Ana Inclined, disposed, predisposed (see INCLINE *v*), prone, *liable

Con Averse, *disinclined, indisposed, loath

3 *Quick, prompt, ready

Ana Clever, smart, bright, *intelligent, quick witted, alert, gifted, talented (see corresponding nouns at GIFT)

Con *Slow, laggard, *lethargic, sluggish, *stupid, dull, dense, crass

aptitude Bent, turn, talent, faculty, *gift, knack, genius.

Ana *Taste, gusto, zest, propensity, *leaning, penchant, flair

Ant Inaptitude.

aquatic Aquatic, lacustrine (*or* lacustrian), lacuscular, fluvial, fluviatile, marine, oceanic, thalassic, neritic, pelagic, abyssal, bathysmal, bathybic imply reference to water, especially to a body of water, but all of them except *aquatic* are highly specific in their applications and all as here compared more or less technical terms in the geographical and biological sciences and in geology. Aquatic may imply a habitat in water but as applied to

animals and plants it often means living in (but not necessarily submerged by) water or on the water, or around a body of water It is specifically applicable to any plant that has its roots in water or in a mud bottom, such as the water hyacinth and the water lily It is also applicable to any animal that frequents the water, especially to

...ptile are specific terms suggesting the action or operation

denudation, as it is sometimes termed (*T H Huxley*)

is intended oceanic is the preferred word, thus *marine*

torians, as a *thalassic* empire These terms however, are not so definitely restricted and therefore so precise as the succeeding technical terms which usually name definite zones of the ocean Neritic is referable only to the

neritic zone and in its depth only to so much of the water

Arab. Arabic, *Arabian

Arabian, *adj* Arabian, Arab, Arabic are not in general applicable to the same things and are consequently often misused Arabian is used chiefly with reference to a place, *Arabia*, the large peninsula in southwestern Asia which includes the modern kingdom of Saudi Arabia Thus one speaks of the *Arabian* peninsula desert kingdoms, flora, fauna, caravans rugs history etc Arab is

Arab horses Arabic, however, refers usually to a language (*Arabic*) originally the language of the Arabs but now the prevailing speech of several countries whose in-

conforms to the classical standards set by the Koran and is that of an important literature which flourished in ...sia, northern Africa, and Spain between A D ...250, the term *Arabic* is also applicable to a ... to any manifestations of that culture, as ...hitecture, philosophers, *Arabic* numerals

...rab, *Arabian.

...Judge, arbitrator, umpire, referee

... Autocratic, *absolute despotic, tyrannical ...tatorial, authoritarian, magisterial magistral domineering, *masterful, imperious, peremp-

...arcade. 1 *Arcature, *colonnade, portico peristyle* ..., cloister ambulatory, *passage passageway

... Pastoral, bucolic georgic, rustic, *rural ...eoponic

...*Mysterious inscrutable

Ana Occult, esoteric, *recondite cabalistic, anagogical mystic *mystical

... Arcade, *colonnade

... *Curve bow, arc

... *Saucy pert

Ana Roguish, waggish, impish mischievous, *playful mocking deriding *or* derisive, twitting (see corresponding verbs at RIDICULE) ... *disarming ingratiating insinuating

... *Anthropology, ethnology ...ed, antique, *old, ancient

...resh, novel, *new, newfan... modernistic fashionable modish (see STYLISH)

..., cherub seraph

...politan *bishop, ordinary, primate

...ype, ectype

... artificer artisan

... Architectural (see under ARCHITECTURE)

architectonic *or* **architectonics,** *n* *Architecture

architectural. Architectonic (see under ARCHITECTURE)

architecture. Architecture, architectonic (*or* architectonics) and their corresponding adjectives architectural and architectonic are often not distinguishable, but in current use they tend to diverge, if not in their meanings at least in their emphasis The nouns agree in meaning the science of planning and building structures, such as churches houses, bridges, and ships involving problems of artistic design engineering and adaptation to the ends in view In modern popular use, architecture, and

...tonic, place the emphasis on constructive skill they

ho mmemo k a eleton or a rel

speaks of it as a triumph of *arch tectonics* one calls at tention to it as a great work of engineering where the

adject ve are far more common in extended use than *arcl itecture* and *architectural* for the latter seldom escape the r suggestions of build ng with stone wood steel or other material *Architectonic* on tl e other hand often is referable to a system of ideas or philosophy or to a work of art especially to an ep c or a poet c drama where there is not only perfect articulation of parts but their comb

arctic Fr gid freez ng icy gelid glacial *cold chilly frosty cool

Ant Torrid

ardent 1 Pass onate fervid perfervid fervent *im pass oned

Ana *Intense vehement enthus astic, zealous (see corresponding nouns at PASSION) *eager av d keen

2 *Alcohol c spirituous hard strong

ardor *or* **ardour** Fervor enthusiasm zeal *pass on.

Ana Exc tement stimulat on qu cken ng galvaniz ng (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKE) eagerness avidity (see correspond ng adject ves at EAGER) zest gusto (see TASTE)

Ant Coolness indifference — *Con* Unconcernedness *or* unconcern aloofness detachment dis nterestedness (see correspond ng adject ves at INDIFFERENT) l st lessness, languidness *or* languor lackadaisicality (see corresponding adjectives at LANGUID)

arduous *Hard d fficult

Ana Laborious, toilsome (see corresponding nouns at WORK) exhausting wearying *or* wear some tiring fa t guing (see corresponding verbs at TIRE) *onerous exacting oppress ve

Ant Light facile — *Con* *Easy simple effortless smooth.

m ngled but lying in sol d *areas* of light a (*Cather*) Tract, on the other hand stresses exte than lim ts it is therefore preferred to *area* in de a space that m ght otherwise be descr bed as ar or is thought of as widespread or far stretch n

form in character Beyond the *area* of small farms lay larger *tracts* that were immensely productive (*S Anderson*) Panley Common v ewed from the back windows

the upper *region* of the air the Finger Lake *region* of

chart as the torrid arctic and temperate *zones* the

United States

Ana *Locality d strict *expanse stretch

2 Extent *size dimens ons magnitude volume

arena Arena circus lists ring cockpit court field gridiron diamond rink denote in common an area or place in wh ch a contest or combat is held usually in the

combats combats between beasts or between gladiators and beasts and mock sea fights were held In modern use *arena* is often applied to a large indoor space surrounded by seats for spectators, in which various kinds of athlet c contests or exh b tions of animals (as ice hockey games or horse shows) are held or to the ent re structure A

chariots mad around the m ddle barrier In modern use

these necessarily have seats for spectators A *court* may or may not be enclosed (on all sides or on three sides) and may or may not have a roof or ceiling A field is an area usually outdoors and frequently enclosed for base ball cricket football lacrosse and certain other athletic contests as used of the area on which a track and field

tors

Arena lists ring cockpit often have figurative senses which derive from the literal senses here treated Arena is used for any place of public contest or exertion or for any sphere of action To the schoolboys it [the world] is an *arena* a risky place where however fortune fa vours the brave' (*Times Lit Sup*) Lists is most fel c tously made the scene of charging impetuous contest in the common expression *to enter the lists* it emphasizes the

argosy Ship, vessel craft, *boat
Ana *Fleet squadron armada flotilla

argot Cant jargon slang *dialect patter lingo vernacular patois.

argue. 1 Debate dispute agitate *discuss
Ana *Prove demonstrate *disprove refute rebut controvert expostulate protest *object remonstrate
2 Bespeak prove attest betoken *indicate
Ana *Show manifest evidence demonstrate evince imply *suggest intimate

argument 1 Proof *reason ground
Ana Proving demonstrating *or* demonstration (see corresponding verbs at PROVE) disproving *or* disproof refuting *or* refutation rebutting *or* rebuttal (see corresponding verbs at DISPROVE)
2 Argument dispute, controversy come into comparison

ment as the decrees of a dictator are not subject to *dispute* When applied to a verbal contention *dispute* ... a challenger and one challenged but

peace "A *dispute* begun in jest is continued by the desire of conquest till vanity kindles into rage and opposition rankles into enmity (*Johnson*) You dislike an *argument* and want to silence this Perhaps I do *Arguments* are too much like *disputes* (*Austen*) Controversy emphasizes a profound difference of op n ion not so often between persons as between parties the

ing refuting rebutting (see DISPROVE) contention dissension (see DISCORD)
3 Theme *subject matter, subject matter topic text motive leitmotiv

argumentation. Argumentation, disputation debate forensic, dialectic come into comparison when they mean the act or art of argument or an exercise of one s powers of argument In contrast with *argument dispute controversy (see* ARGUMENT *2) they stress formality and a more* or less disciplinary intention Argumentation is the designation given to a form of discourse the aim of which is to prove or disprove propositions or to an oral or written exercise having such proof or disproof for its end as a course in exposit on and *argumentation* the next theme will be an *argumentation* Disputation and debate both imply the handling of a proposition with the intent to sustain one s position not only by advancing arguments

in some modern universities, in which a thesis is tested by the ab lity of its proponent or defender to susta n it in the face of severe critical attack *debate* to a two-s ded contest between persons or teams which is governed by

to an argumentative exercise intended to convince its

among philosophers than in general or academic use It is however applied to a method of reasoning the aim of which is to reach the truth by the correct application of the rules of logic or less often to argument or argu mentation that observes what its writer bel eves to be the laws of reasoning Newman s masterly English and ompetent if not supreme *dialectic* (*Saintsbury*)
*Argument dispute, controversy
*Dry
Barren infertile *sterile unfruitful *bare bald
en des ccated dehydrated parched (see DRY)
Ant Moist verdant quick (sense 1) — *Con* *Wet
lank, humid *living alive vital lush luxuriant
) *fertile fruitful fecund
*Rise ascend mount soar levitate surge tower rocket
Ana *Lift raise elevate rear
Ant Recl ne slump
*spring originate derive flow issue emanate stem

*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

Ana Emerge *appear loom *begin, commence, start ensue succeed *follow

aristocracy 1 Plutocracy *oligarchy

2 **Aristocracy, nobility gentry, county, gentlefolk, elite, society** are here compared as meaning a body of persons who constitute a socially superior caste **Aristocracy** often refers to an ideally superior caste and therefore does not invariably apply to a fixed or definite group of persons There is a natural *aristocracy* among men. The grounds of this are virtue and talents (*Jefferson*) Usually the term connotes superiority in birth breeding and social station and is applicable to all those persons generally recognized as first in family and in personal importance He comes of the Brahmin caste of New England This is the harmless inoffensive untitled *aristocracy* (*Holmes*) However in countries where there is a privileged and titled class the nob l — often used to d

t
t
f
e
n

n u superior to no-
bi ne d stinguishing characteristic of an *aristocracy* is the enjoyment of privileges which are not communicable to other citizens s mply by anyth — can themselves do to ob
nob

j u oc de
s e technical sense) and ladies
l u w o are without hereditary title and are classed as commoners In British use *gentry* refers to a class in rank just below the nobility but often h
ship persons of
howeve
family
ersh p o us the *gentry* and the *nobility* e on friendliest terms the newcomers were slow in being accepted by the *county* The advantage claimed for this plan is that it provides us with a *gentry* that is with a class of rich people able to cultivate themselves by an expensive education' (*Sl ow*) "'I am sure said Mrs Rochford the *county* will like far better to see you there than Mrs Russell Penton (*Mrs Oliphant*) **Gentlefolk** is in both British and American use in the former it is often nearly equivalent to *gentry* in American and in some British use it is appl cable to those persons who are marked as apart by their gentleness of breeding or habituation to the refinements of life and living rather than by their definite social status or long pedigrees "Oh Sir you would not talk thus if you knew What life is this of ours You *gentlefolk* have got Warm chambers to your wish (*Wordsworth*) **Elite** which literally means the chosen is referable not to a social rank, but to those members of any group or class who stand out as its flower or the ones most frequently sought after as, the *elite* of the nobility few others of the mathematical *elite* (*Karl K Darrow*) When used without qual fication, *elite* usually means the group regarded as the h ghest especially as judged by social or cultural standards It is the business of the college to produce an *elite*—superior men (*North American Review*) **Society**, as here compared, is appl ed to that portion of a community which marks itself apart as a leisured class much given to formal entertainments, fashionable sports, and other pursuits characteristic of an active social life *Society* is now one polish d horde Form d of two mighty tribes the Bores and Bored (*Byron*) There are only about four hundred people in New York *Society* (*Ward McAllister*)

Ant People proletariat

aristocrat Patrician *gentleman.

Ant Commoner (*i e one of the common people*)

ark Refuge *shelter retreat sanctuary asylum cover

arm, *n* 1 Might puissance *power force energy strength

Ana Auxiliary subs diary (see corresponding adjectives at AUXILIARY) executor executive administrator (see under EXECUTE)

arm, *n* 2 *Weapon

n general they mean
u all military and naval (including air) opera tions **Armament** is by far the most inclusive term for it comprehends everything that must be considered in determining a nation s military strength such as trained sold ers sailors and fliers land fortifications battleships and all other war vessels including transports submarines destroyers and the like aircraft guns provisions equipment available man power resources etc **Munitions** is far less inclusive it comprehends materials only or suppl es of war including mil tary equipment of all kinds especially all weapons of attack and defense and the missiles projectiles propellants and the like necessary for their use **Arms** (see also WEAPON) is less definite in its application than either of the preceding words but in general when used as an inclusive term it covers whatever weapons soldiers or sailors need in actual fighting such as cannon guns rifles pistols swords and bayonets **Ordnance** is used in two senses the more general of which is probably the less common. In that sense the term includes not only everything which is covered by *arms* but every other weapon of attack or defense such as tanks and everything needed for the equipment and use of these weapons such as mounts carriages projectiles and missiles or for their manufacture or repair such as tools and machinery In the United States Navy *ordnance* also includes torpedoes submarine mines range finders armor and the like More narrowly and more commonly also *ordnance* is a comprehensive term for all kinds of heavy firearms especially those discharged from mounts such as cannon guns howitzers and mortars **Artillery** is a close synonym of *ordnance* in this latter sense but it suggests actual warfare and therefore impl es group service in the management of mounted firearms. The term sometimes comprehends not only ordnance but also the mounts ammunition and the like essential to the work of that branch of the army dealing with the operation of heavy guns (also called the *artillery*) **Ammunition** though once used as a general term nearly equal to *munitions* is now restricted in its appl cation to the projectiles used in warfare such as bullets shells grenades, bombs and their necessary propellants detonators fuses and primers

Ana *Weapon arm *fleet squadron armada flotilla *fort fortress citadel stronghold *bulwark breastwork rampart barbette bastion parapet.

armistice *Truce

armory *or* **armoury** Armory (*or* armoury) arsenal,

applications one a public building in which troops such

establishment for the manufacture storage and issue of arms ammunition and the like in popular nontechnical use especially in figurative use the word usually suggests a store of or a storehouse for weapons and ammunition as Weapons from the *arsenal* of poetic

use it often more narrowly suggests a storehouse for ammunition especially for explosives as a powder *magazine* As when high Jove his sharp artillery forms And opes his cloudy *magazine* of storms (*Pope*) An educated man stands as it were in the midst of a boundless *arsenal* and *magazine* filled with all the weapons and engines which man s skill has been able to devise from the earliest time (*Carlyle*) In extended but correct use *magazine* is applied to a supply chamber as one in a gun for cartridges one in a camera for films one in a typesetting machine for matrices or the like

arms Ordnance artillery munitions *armament ammunition
Ana *Weapon arm

army Host legion *multitude
Ana Throng press crush *crowd mob rout horde

aroma Odor scent *smell
Ana *Fragrance perfume redolence incense bouquet savor (see TASTE)
Ant Stink stench — *Con* Stinkingness rankness malodorousness (see corresponding adjectives at MALODOROUS)

aromatic Balmy redolent fragrant *odorous
Ana Spicy *pungent piquant savory (see PALATABLE)
Ant Acrid (*of odors*) — *Con* *Malodorous fetid musty fusty noisome rank putrid

around Round *about

arouse Rouse awaken waken *stir rally
Ana *Wake awake stimulate quicken galvanize excite *provoke electrify *thrill inflame kindle enkindle fire (see LIGHT) *move drive impel
Ant Quiet calm — *Con* Allay assuage alleviate mitigate *relieve *pacify mollify placate

arraign Charge *accuse impeach indict incriminate criminate
Ana *Summon cite try test (see PROVE)
Con *Answer rejoin reply respond acquit exonerate *exculpate absolve vindicate defend justify (see MAINTAIN)

arrange 1 *Order marshal organize systematize methodize
Ana Dispose (see corresponding noun DISPOSAL) *line range array align *assort classify alphabetize pigeonhole sort
Ant Derange disarrange — *Con* *Disorder disorganize unsettle disturb disperse *scatter

array, *n* 1 *Display parade pomp

ing dress

arrear *or* **arrears.** Arrearage, *debt indebtedness debit obligation, liability

arrearage Arrear, *debt indebtedness debit obligation, liability

n Apprehension detention attachment See ARREST *v*

arrest, *v* 1 Arrest, check, interrupt come into compari

development books that *arrest* attention Check (see also RESTRAIN) suggests suddenness and force in stopping as though bringing to a halt sharply or with a jerk

*stir (up) rouse arouse awaken

2 Arrest apprehend, attach, detain are here compared

words for the seizing of a person and holding him in custody It refers both to civil cases where a person is placed under restraint and to criminal cases where apprehend

sense of *apprehend* for it carries connotations which make its use objectionable in reference to witnesses or

inter
cont
usua
or th
used
catec ... e health officers
detain ... e ship to detain a suspect or a witness
Ana Seize *take *catch capture ... nab *im
prison ...

a ... je outstand
... cting po gn
... active enchanting (see
under ATTRACT)
Con *Common ord nary familiar hackneyed stereo-
typed *trite

arride. Delight tickle regale gratify *please gladden
rejoice
Ana *Amuse divert entertain beguile wile *while
Con Irk bother vex *annoy *tire weary

arrival Arrival advent denote
of a destin
movement
morning of
an importar
forward to
connotes b
scene more
a journey
woman [if
terest (M
Ana Coming (see COME) appearing or appearance
emerg ng or emergence (see corresponding verbs at
APPEAR)
Ant Departure — Con Going leaving withdrawing
or withdrawal (see corresponding verbs at GO)

arrive *Come
Ant Depart — Con *Go leave withdraw retire

arrogant *Proud haughty lordly insolent overbear
ing supercilious disdainful
Ana Imperious domineering *masterful peremptory
imperative pretentious pompous ostentatious (see
SHOWY)
Ant Meek unassuming — Con *Humble modest
lowly yield ng submitting or submissive deferring or
deferential (see correspond ng verbs at YIELD)

arrogate, v Arrogate usurp, pre empt, appropriate
confiscate agree in mean
by mo
monly
pronou
lent or

... s was a monopoly which the most
active of the children had arrogated by force and cun
ning to themselves (A Huxley) Usurp stresses unlaw
ful or wrongful intrusion of oneself into the place of
another (usually a person by ...
law custom
and the seizure
authority pre
the dictator
of the parliam
Arnold to
Pre-empt impl ... orehandedness in taking something
desired by others and keeping it in one
Historically
(lan
on t
time
pre ... ory once held either
in so ... guity or on equal terms by poetry (Lowes) In
current use it more often suggests

... in the
pre emptive bid
shutting out th
saries Appropri
to one s own us
a particular or p ... ever the lat
tion
m
T
or
la
ele
ap
me
digestive po
Confiscate
goods throu
not however ... suggest conversion to
one s own use though that may or may not follow
the teacher confiscated all pack
police
other
confis
when ... e tive to pay their way by
their labor will be perceptibly slackened (Shaw)
Ana Seize *take grab *take assume
Ant Renounce yield — Con *Relinquish surrender
cede resign

arsenal *Armory magazine

art, n 1 Art, skill cunning artifice, craft come into
comparison when they mean the faculty of performing or
executing that which is planned or devised Art is not
actually a comprehensive term

... to say if
... skill Apper
(Pope) Bc
impl cation
properly I
stone restr
Able boys ... willingly to severe
discipl ne in order to acquire some coveted skil
(B Russell) Art also at t mes comes close to cunning
(as here compared
older unc
where it
d te know
for perfec

in the phrase 'a work of *art* once often called 'a work of *cunning* In the following citations either word may be substituted for the other without change of meaning High ribbed vault With perfect *cunning* framed (*Wordsworth*) Praised be the *Art* whose subtle power could stay Yon cloud and fix it in that glorious shape (*Wordsworth*) *Art* also may be used interchangeably with artifice (as here compared see also TRICK) when the latter stresses skill and intelligence (or obedience to rules) in contriving devising or constructing and suggests lack of creative power In this sense both *art* and *artifice* in their emphas s on mechanical skill imply a contrast with power derived from nature or inspiration Flowers worthy of Paradise which not nice *Art* In beds and curi ous knots but Nature boon Poured forth profuse on hill (*Milton*) When you come to dissect the *Odyssey* what amazing *artifice* is found under that apparently straightforward tale (*Quiller Couch*) *Art* and craft (see also TRADE) were once close synonyms but now tend to become contrasted terms Both words still imply ingenu

doth fail And p ece the lion with the fox s tail (*J Wilson*) The lion s skin too short you know Was lengthened by the fox s tail And *art* suppl es where strength may fa l (*Unknown*) Both words as here considered are also affected by their use as designations

achieving results which defy analysis and imitation thus an artist may demonstrate his *craft* in painting sunlight but he manifests his *art* in painting a scene that conveys his feeling to the spectator

2 Craft handicraft profession *trade

3 Art, science are comparable when they designate a branch of learning Art (especially as it is found today in the phrases the liberal *arts* bachelor of *arts* master of *arts*) h storically refers to one of the fundamental branches of learning regarded as necessary to every edu cated person and serving as an instrument for his advance-

art however because it was not restricted to stud es giving the rudiments or providing the apparatus for fur ther study but was appl ed to any branch of learning that was a recogn zed subject of study I do present you

vergence in implications and applications and a tendency (*especially in the plural forms*) to be used as generic

d stinctions are drawn between the two when *art* or *science* refers not so much to a branch of learning as to a pursuit for which one is prepared by the study of an art or science thus questions arise as to whether architec ture is an *art* or a *science* that is (1) whether its essential demands of the architect are inventiveness taste and technical skill or a knowledge of the principles of physics of eng neering and of other related sciences (2) whether the end to be served is to g ve aesthetic pleas ure or to produce something useful Hence rhetoric was for Rome both an *art* and a *science* It had obvious utilitarian value and its materials were not only exact *logical concepts but the sonorous words and the noble* rhythms which were the glory of their tongue (*Buchan*)

artefact. Variant of ARTIFACT

Route course *way passage pass

*Road highway highroad roadway thorough arkway drive

Wily crafty, cunning tricky *sly foxy

Adroit *dexterous politic diplomatic smooth ingratiating insinuating (see DISARMING)

Ant Artless — *Con* S mple *natural ingenuous un sophisticated naive candid open *frank

article *n* **1** Clause plank count *paragraph verse

2 *Thing object

Ana *Item deta l particular

3 *Essay paper theme composition

articled Indentured *bound bond

articulate, *adj* **1** *Also* **articulated** Integrated concatenated See under INTEGRATE

Ana United joined connected linked related (see JOIN) organized systematized methodized ordered (see ORDER *v*)

Con Dissected anatomized resolved analyzed (see ANALYZE) separate *distinct discrete

2 *Vocal oral

Ana Distinct clear (see EVIDENT) uttered voiced (see EXPRESS *v*)

Ant Inarticulate dumb

3 *Vocal fluent eloquent voluble glib

Ana Expressing voicing uttering venting (see EXPRESS *v*) *expressive meaningful significant voluble *talkative

Ant Inarticulate dumb

articulate *v* **1** *Integrate concatenate

Ana Unite *join connect link relate organize systematize methodize *order

Con Dissect anatomize resolve *analyze *separate part divide

ider

cor

on-

up

2 *Joint, suture

artifact *or* **artefact.** Product, *work production, opus

artifice. 1 *Art cunning craft, skill

Ana. Ingeniousness *or* ingenuity, cleverness adroitness (see corresponding adjectives at CLEVER). adeptness proficiency, expertness (see corresponding adjectives at PROFICIENT)

channel *device contrivance expedient, shift, makeshift (see RESOURCE)

artificer. Artisan, *artist, architect.

Ana Craftsman handicraftsman, mechanic, workman (see WORKER)

artificial. Artificial, factitious, synthetic, ersatz come into comparison because they mean not brought into

of naturalness or spontaneity and often connotes affecta-

like) for one s own ends or purposes as to create a *factitious* demand for shares of a given stock the vogue was

in distinguishing products that are derived by chemical

especially favored when the synthetic article has qualities, virtues or uses not characteristic of the thing it originally imitates However the content and application of the word are still in a process of fluctuation Ersatz (a

as a substitute, it is used chiefly with the name of a natural product (as *ersatz* coffee, *ersatz* butter, *ersatz* wool) thereby implying imitation and inferiority and, often, suggesting a base or disagreeable origin "*The search for Ersatz* . . . materials was unceasing Sugar from saw-

raftsman, handicraftsman, hand, laborer, roust-

1 Artist, artificer, artisan, architect are here ired chiefly as meaning one who makes something ful or useful (or both) In their larger senses (which metimes their original rather than their extended

give pleasure were combined so that since the early

e idea of art or skill in meaning so that it came ntiveness than is usually ent English it suggests especially to those who

ory notes facing page 1

work in some plastic substance such as silver or gold which permits the exercise of skill taste and ingenuity in contrivance A fine cook and *artificer* of strange English dishes (*Bennett*) The teacher has been only one of the *artificers* in the making of this changing personality [the school child] (*H Suzzallo*) In Shakespeare s time

tween *artisan* and *artist* widened as *artist* came to imply a love of the beautiful and the power to create or produce beautiful things and became restricted in its application to a worker in the fine arts In current use *artisan* is a

often contrasted with *artist* the latter now implying imaginative power and a passion for perfection the former mere mechanical industry Free verse is not yet out of the experimental stage and the *artists* who practice it have still the *artisans* in their own craft to reckon with (*Lowes*) Architect has never lost its etymological implication of a master builder though it has come to

construction in order to see that the design is executed in every particular In extended use the word usually implies the power to conceive a thing as a whole and in

differs from the former in its greater emphasis upon

perimenting with a variety of materials concerned with new designs (*Day Lewis*)

Ana Craftsman workman (see WORKER) creator *maker *writer composer author

2 Artiste virtuoso *expert adept wizard dab dabster

artiste Artist virtuoso adept *expert dab dabster wizard

artistic Artistic, aesthetic (*or* esthetic) are often understood as equivalent terms especially when used in such collocations as the *artistic* or *aesthetic* temperament *artistic* or *aesthetic* satisfaction *artistic* or *aesthetic* standards or values for *artistic* or *aesthetic* reasons In precise use they are very carefully distinguished In general artistic stresses the point of view of the artist or of one who actually produces a work of art, who thinks

ment shows itself in an urge to fashion or to express and to create out of materials or of words or of sounds the beautiful thing that the artist designs or conceives the *aesthetic* temperament shows itself in responsiveness to beauty wherever it is found and by contrast in aversion to that which is ugly *Artistic* satisfaction is the gratification that comes to one who can look at a work of art (his own or another s) and call it good *aesthetic* satisfaction is the content that accompanies the enjoyment of beauty for its own sake and independently of all other considerations For *aesthetic* largely because of its connection with *aesthetics* the branch of philosophy or of psychology dealing with beauty usually implies a distinction between that which is beautiful and that which is moral or useful, or merely pleasing *Artistic* standards are therefore the tests of perfection in a work of art which artists and critics have accepted *aesthetic* standards are the criteria (usually subjective) which have been set up by aestheticians or by the individual to enable one to distinguish that which is beautiful from that which is merely pleasing or gratifying

artless *Natural simple ingenuous naive unsophisticated unaffected

Ana *Spontaneous impulsive candid open plain *frank *straightforward aboveboard forthright

Ant Artful affected — *Con* *Sly cunning wily designing (see INTEND)

*because for inasmuch as

*Rise arise mount soar tower rocket levitate raise rear *lift *advance progress

Ant Descend

2 **Ascend, mount, climb, scale** agree in meaning to move

a river in the direction of its source as the Amazon can be *ascended* by seagoing ships 2300 miles Mount almost invariably implies getting up on something above the level of the ground and is therefore preferred to *ascend* in some collocations thus one *mounts* (better than *ascends*) a platform or a scaffold but one may *ascend* (or

suggestion of progression by steps but that of great difficulty it is referable therefore to feats of climbing as to *scale* a wall a precipice A ladder quaintly made of cords

Would serve to *scale* another Hero s tower (*Shak*)

Ant Descend

ascendancy *or* **ascendency.** *Supremacy

Ana Dominance predominance (see corresponding adjectives at DOMINANT) command sway dominion control *power authority sovereignty (see corresponding adjectives at FREE)

Ascension, ascent are often used in distinc... each other when they denote the act of moving ... the movement upward Ascension in modern ... where there is no implication

occurs but is regarded as incorrect. "Assumption" (a

stratosphere, her rapid *ascent* in the social scale, to make an *ascent* of three miles in an airplane These distinctions are not always observed, however, for *ascension* is increasingly rare except in religious and some astronomical use, and *ascent* is employed even by good writers, in all collocations where *ascension* is sometimes preferred or is traditionally used

ascent. *Ascension

ascertain. Determine *discover, unearth, learn

Ana Inquire, query interrogate, *ask study, contemplate, weigh, *consider observe, survey (see SEE)

Con. *Conjecture surmise guess presume, assume (see PRESUPPOSE)

ascetic, *adj* Austere, *severe stern.

Ana. Disciplined, trained, schooled (see TEACH) self-denying, self-abnegating (see corresponding nouns at RENUNCIATION) abstaining *or* abstinent, forbearing (see corresponding verbs at REFRAIN) abstemious (see corresponding noun at TEMPERANCE).

Ant. Luxurious, voluptuous (see SENSUOUS) — *Con* *Sensuous sensual, epicurean sybaritic dissolute, *abandoned

ascetic, *n* Ascetic, mystic and their derivative nouns asceticism, mysticism are not synonyms but are not always clearly distinguished partly because of overlapping implications but largely because the first two are often applicable to the same person. Historically many of the great mystics have been ascetics. But **ascetic** suggests an austere mode of life in which everything that does not contribute to or may interfere with the end in view

the other hand suggests the possession of a power such as a high capacity for contemplation, or of an "inner light," by means of which one overpasses the limits of human reason and by a kind of spiritual sight comes to a knowledge of that which is divine or supernatural *As*

practices are based *Asceticism* often designates the the-

that to approve *mysticism* is to preach *asceticism* Cer-

Ana. Anchorite hermit eremite, cenobite (see RECLUSE) monk friar nun *religious

Ant. Bon vivant — *Con.* *Epicure gourmet, gourmand, glutton sensualist voluptuary, Sybarite (see corresponding adjectives at SENSUOUS)

asceticism. Mysticism (see under ASCETIC, *n*)

ascribe. Ascribe, attribute, impute, assign, refer, credit,

conjectured, such as a motive a feeling an opinion, or a value. "Whatever else might be in her head it was . . . neither love, nor romance, nor any of the emotions usually *ascribed* to the young" (*V Sackville-West*) Also one *ascribes* something whose origin is unknown or disputed *to* that which is conjectured to be its source, cause or author, as, a poem formerly *ascribed* to Chaucer "That conceit always *ascribed* to a lack of intelligence" (*Brownell*) One attributes *to* a person or thing something believed usually on good grounds, to belong to it or to be appropriate to it such as a quality, a character, or a value, or something for which that person or thing is judged to be responsible or accountable "If he disclaimed the virtues *attributed* to him he should only accentuate his embarrassment" (*C Mackenzie*) "A combination might have *attributed* to it the character of a monopoly merely by virtue of its size" (*Justice Holmes*) "The counter reformation, and the collapse of Protestantism in France must be largely *attributed* to Jesuit efforts (*B Russell*) One imputes when one so

you sir, *impute* such monstrous intentions to me? (*Shaw*) One assigns something *to* a person or thing when

tance I here *assigned* to criticism was excessive" (*Arnold*)

times *assign* suggests allegation, but this connotation is usually derived from the context. "Whatever reason of

ultimate cause or source, as, the aurora borealis is commonly *referred* to the class of electric phenomena "I am

credited Moriarty's queerness of manner and moody

person or rarely, a thing *with* something said or done when one accepts him as the author or agent or it as the cause or motive thereby tasking him or it with responsi

one fixes the responsibility for a fault crime evil or the like on him or it Crimes as base as any *charged* on me? (*Cowper*)

Ana Attach *fasten affix *conjecture surmise guess allege advance *adduce cite

asepsis See under STERILE

aseptic, *adj* *Sterile antiseptic.

asexualize *Sterilize castrate spay, geld emasculate mutilate caponize

ash *Ashes cinders embers clinkers

ashamed Ashamed, mortified, chagrined agree in meaning acutely or manifestly conscious of embarrassment and humiliation One is ashamed whose embarrassment and humiliation are mixed sometimes with a sense of guilt and always with the awareness of being discredited or disgraced by one s own or vicariously another s shameful or indecorous act behavior situa

I cannot dig to beg I am *ashamed* (*Luke* xvi 3) One is mortified whose embarrassment and humiliation are mixed with a strong sense of being put in a false or disagreeable light and who suffers more because of loss of esteem or a hurt to his own pride than because of the shameful or indecorous character of the act behavior or situation as he professed not to be *ashamed* of his conduct but he was *mortified* when his parents learned of it Don t spare him let the university expel him! Let Robert be *ashamed* if you would save his soul alive! Robert was sullen and *mortified* but alas not *ashamed* (*M Deland*) One is chagrined whose embarrassment and humiliation are accompanied by vexation or annoyance Tony somewhat *chagrined* at his mistake said he should like to see the other pictures (*Arch Marshall*) I was as much *chagrined* as they were flabbergasted by this involuntary outbreak (*L. P Smith*)

Ana Embarrassed discomfited abashed (see EMBARRASS) humiliated humbled abased (see ABASE) abject *mean contrite penitent repentant (see corresponding nouns at PENITENCE)

Ant Proud — *Con* Vain vainglorious (see under PRIDE *n*) arrogant overbearing (see PROUD)

ashen Ashy livid pallid wan *pale

Ana *Ghastly grim macabre blanched bleached decolorized (see WHITEN)

ashes Ashes, ash cinders, clinkers embers are comparable when they mean the remains of combustible material after it has been destroyed by fire Ashes in

ing of coarse particles which if the combustion is incomplete, are capable of further burning but without flame (as to sift the *ashes* from the *cinders*) or which if combustion is imperfect are more precisely called small clinkers A *clinker* is a fused or vitrified stony mass such as is formed in burning impure coal or in smelting metals containing impurities or is ejected from a volcano thus, *cinders* which are composed mainly of small *clinkers* are often used for surfacing paths driveways and tracks (cf a *cinder* track) Embers is applied to the still glowing or still smoldering remains of a fire just before it is reduced to ashes or cinders

ashy Ashen livid pallid wan *pale.

Ana See those at ASHEN

asinine *Simple fatuous silly foolish

Ana *Stupid crass dumb dense, dull puerile (see YOUTHFUL) *irrational unreasonable

Ant Sensible judicious — *Con* *Wise sane prudent sapient sage *intelligent clever knowing smart *rational reasonable

ask. 1 Ask, question, interrogate, query, inquire (*or* enquire), speer (*or* speir, spier), catechize, quiz, examine agree in meaning to address a person in an attempt to

ask the question which they were trying to answer (*H Ellis*) Question usually suggests asking one question after another as in teaching in examining a witness or a candidate or the like as to *question* a suspect at length Socrates preferred *questioning* his disciples to lecturing them Interrogate stresses formal or systematic questioning They examined many witnesses whom they *interrogated* not only upon the express words of the statute but upon all collateral or presumptive circumstances (*Bp Burnet*) Query is often formal or bookish for *ask* but it may be used without a suggestion of either formality or bookishness when it strongly implies a desire for authoritative information or the resolution of a doubt as Should not one *query* whether he had not those proofs in his hands antecedent to the cabinet? (*Walpole*) In current use the word is specifically a proofreader s term If the copy is not perfectly clear or if you have reason to doubt its correctness, look up the point or *query* it to the publisher s editor Do not *query* a misspelled word in ordinary text Never *query* style to the author' (*Manual of Style U of Chicago Press*) Inquire has for its fundamental implication a search for the facts or the truth only when it distinctly implies in addition to such an intention the asking of a question or questions does it come into comparison with the other

[illegible] Scottish and North of England [illegible] very close to *inquire* with its dual implication of a search and the asking of questions It does not however as often suggest an investigation as does *inquire* and frequently it connotes curiosity as the motive *Speer* as [illegible]out him as he does about you (*Scott*) Catechize [illegible] *interrogate* the suggestion of an aim to elicit a [illegible]ind of answer Often the answers expected are statements of doctrine already phrased in a [illegible]n (a book supplying questions and answers concerning the doctrines of a church) as, to *catechize* a [illegible]e for the ministry In extended use however [illegible] often the implication of a desire to lead the [illegible]ho is questioned into making answers that are

[illegible]*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

self-condemnatory or that will reveal his weaknesses, as it was their policy to *catechize* every candidate for a doc-

sition when it is necessary to determine the extent of their preparation and the adequacy of their training or

took the whole day to *examine* and to *cross examine* the principal witness.
Con Reply, *answer, respond rejoin retort
2 Ask, request, solicit agree in meaning to seek to obtain

handbills or advertisements in journals, a magazine *solicits* subscriptions when it sends an agent (a solicitor) to interview possible subscribers
Ana Appeal petition, plead, pray, sue (see under PRAYER) *address accost
Con. *Get obtain, acquire, secure *decline, refuse, spurn *deny gainsay
askance Askew *awry
Ana Mistrustfully distrustfully (see corresponding verbs at DISTRUST) enviously jealously (see corresponding adjectives at ENVIOUS)

Ant Straight.
asocial. *Unsocial antisocial, nonsocial.
Ant Social
aspect. 1 Look *appearance semblance
Ana *Face countenance, visage *bearing mien, carriage port presence
2 Exposure *frontage
Ana Outlook *prospect
3 *Phase side facet angle
Ana Angle slant *point of view, standpoint, viewpoint
asperity. *Acrimony acerbity

Ana. Sharpness, keenness (see corresponding adjectives at SHARP) causticity, mordancy (see corresponding

AVE)
1 *Sprinkle, besprinkle, spatter, bespatter,

*malign, traduce, calumniate, slander, defame

arage, depreciate derogate from, detract from,
vile, vituperate (see SCOLD). defile (see CONTAMINATE)
Con *Praise, extol laud, acclaim eulogize *commend, applaud compliment
aspersion. Reflection, *animadversion, stricture
Ana. *Libel, lampoon, pasquinade squib skit *abuse, vituperation, invective, obloquy. *detraction, backbit-

or compliment (see corresponding verbs at COMMEND).
aspirant. *Candidate applicant, nominee.

*desire, pas-

hunger, thirst,

forth under the influence of this drug The term in all of its uses stresses secrecy and treachery in operation, as like *assassins* these destructive animals do their work in the dark It is now chiefly applied to murderers of important personages, as tyrants always live in dread of *assassins* revolutions breed *assassins* *Cutthroat* and *gunman* designate professional and usually hireling murderers Cutthroat is now chiefly literary (or merely figurative) because daggers and knives are no longer the weapons usually employed by such criminals but the

assistant who points out the intended victim. Bravo was

sponding verbs at KILL)

assassinate Murder *kill slay dispatch execute

assault, *v* Storm *attack bombard assail
Ana Smite slug *strike *beat pound buffet pummel
Con Resist withstand *oppose combat *defend protect shield guard

assay, *n* Essay attempt try endeavor striving struggle See under ATTEMPT *v*
Ana *Effort exertion trial test proof (see under PROVE)

assay, *v* 1 Essay *attempt try endeavor strive struggle
Ana *Aim aspire *begin commence start
2 Assess evaluate *estimate appraise value rate
Ana *Analyze resolve *calculate compute reckon *prove test try demonstrate

assemblage 1 Assembly collection congregation gathering See under GATHER

assembled) Assemblage may be used freely in reference

general kind or one that is a whole formed by the union of miscellaneous things (as an *assemblage* of logs an automobile is an *assemblage* of various distinct parts) It may be applied to something that can be seen as a unit or whole or that can be conceived as such "We have just been picturing nature as an *assemblage* of particles set in a framework of space and time (*Jeans*) Assembly on the other hand was until recently restricted in its application to a group of persons who gather together in a given place usually for the purpose of acting in concert or of social enjoyment or in a more specific sense in order to serve as a deliberative or legislative body as the mayor decided to call an *assembly* of the citizens the New York State *Assembly* There is a tendency now to use *assembly* instead of *assemblage* of a structure or machine or part of a machine that is formed by the union of different parts as a hub *assembly*
Ana See those at ASSEMBLAGE 1

assemble Congregate collect *gather
Ana Convene convoke muster (see SUMMON) combine associate unite (see JOIN)
Ant Disperse — *Con* *Scatter dissipate dispel *distribute dispense divide deal dole

assembly 1 Assemblage congregation gathering collection See under GATHER
Ana *Company party troop band *crowd throng crush press *convention convocation congress synod conference council
2 *Assemblage.
Ana See those at ASSEMBLY 1

assent

mind and compels *assent* and acceptance (*A Huxley*) Consent involves the will or the feelings and indicates compliance with what is requested or desired A lady

Neither *assent* nor *consent* necessarily implies approval as one sometimes *assents* against his better judgment Accede implies a yielding either of one's adherence (as

esce implies tacit acceptance or forbearance of opposition No organism *acquiesces* in its own destruction (*Mencken*) Agree may or may not imply previous differ

mathematics derive their validity from their applicability to sensible experience (*S Alexander*)
Ana Accept *receive *adopt embrace espouse believe credit (see corresponding nouns at BELIEF)
Ant Dissent — *Con* *Deny gainsay impugn reject spurn refuse (see DECLINE) *object protest

assert 1 Assert declare affirm aver, protest avouch avow predicate warrant as here compared agree in meaning to state positively either in anticipation of denial or objection or in the face of it Assert implies absence of proof it usually ascribes to the speaker or

that no war can ever be right (*Inge*) Some one had seen Steve Hunter shot down in the street and had *declared* the harness maker had done it (*S Anderson*) Affirm implies conviction of truth and willingness to

confidence and certainty of truth For all *averred* I had killed the bird (*Coleridge*) Protest (see also OBJECT)

eth the word of God" (*Bible Preface to A V* 1611) Predicate, though once often and still occasionally used as a close synonym of the preced ng words is now chiefly a term of logic implying the affirmation of something as a quality a property or an attribute of a thing especially of a thing as a member of its class species or genus, as to *predicate* sweetness of sugar or whiteness of snow to *predicate* intelligence of human beings, logic works by *predicating* of the single instance what is true of all its kind (*W James*) In somewhat looser use the term implies the affirmation of a quality property or attribute which can be regarded as evidently or permanently a possession of the individual person or thing described There was nothing to be *predicated* of him in general he was but a bundle of incongruities most of them unattractive and in comb nation futile" (*Belloc*) Because that which is predicated of a thing is accepted as true and forms a postulate for one s reasoning regarding that thing the word *predicate* is now often used especially in the United States in the sense of to ground or to base (as success *predicated* on efficiency) Such a meaning though found in writers like Charles Sumner and J R Lowell has not been generally approved **Warrant**, in the sense here considered (see also JUSTIFY 3) is now found chiefly in colloquial use it carries a strong implication of assurance or positiveness sometimes suggesting little or no fear that one will be doubted or contradicted and at other times connoting one s personal guarantee as I *warrant* that s just what will happen. [My neck is] as smooth as s lk I *warrant* ye (*L Estrange*) cheap-jacks who sell at dockyard gates a pill *warranted* to cure measles toothache and rupture (*C E Montague*)

Ana Allege advance cite *adduce asseverate, affirm *swear depose

Ant Deny controvert — *Con* Gainsay contrad ct negative traverse contravene (see DENY) *disprove refute rebut confute

2 Vindicate justify *maintain defend

Ana Proclaim *declare publish advertise *express voice utter

assertive Self-assertive *aggressive pushing militant

Ana Positive *affirmative blatant clamorous, *vociferous cocksure certain *sure positive *confident assured sanguine

Ant Retiring acquiescent — *Con* *Shy bashful diffident modest docile *obedient amenable biddable

assess Assay appraise value evaluate *estimate rate

Ana *Calculate compute reckon.

assessment Levy *tax rate duty impost toll, tithe teind, cess customs excise tribute tariff

asset **1** In plural form **assets** Resources, means *possessions effects belongings.

Ant Liab lities.

2 *Credit

Ant Handicap

asseverate *Swear affirm depose depone testify

Ana *Assert declare aff rm aver protest avow avouch

assiduous Sedulous d ligent industrious, *busy

Ana *Indefat gable tireless, untiring unwearied.

Ant Desultory — *Con* *Random haphazard casual, hit-or miss, happy go-lucky *lazy slothful indolent faineant remiss lax slack (see NEGLIGENT)

assign **1** *Allot allocate apportion

Ana Fix *set establish settle *d stribute deal, dole dispense

2 Refer *ascribe. attribute impute cred t accred t charge

Ana Attach *fasten affix relate link, associate (see JOIN) pigeonhole classify (see ASSORT)

3 *Prescribe define

Ana Determine settle *decide consign relegate *commit entrust.

assignation Rendezvous tryst date *engagement appointment

assignment *Task stint duty job chore chare

assimilate. **1** *Identify incorporate embody

Ana *Change alter mod fy vary *transform metamorphose transmute blend fuse merge commingle *mix

2 *Absorb imbibe

Ana Engross absorb *monopolize *adopt embrace espouse *infuse imbue ingrain suffuse inoculate leaven.

assimilation. Apperception identification *recognition.

assist *Help aid

Ana *Support uphold back champion profit avail *benefit attend, *accompany escort co-operate concur (see UNITE)

Ant Hamper impede — *Con* *Hinder obstruct block trammel clog fetter (see HAMPER) *prevent forestall

assistance Help aid See under HELP *v*

Ana Service advantage profit avail *use supporting upholding backing (see SUPPORT *v*) subsidy grant subvention *appropriation co-operation, concurrence (see correspond ng verbs at UNITE)

Ant Impediment obstruction

assistant, *n* Assistant helper, coadjutor, adjutant, aide (*or* aid), aid e-de camp are here compared as designations of persons who take over part of the duties of another especially in a subord nate capacity **Assistant** is appl cable to any person who meets this descript on regardless of the status of his work as a baker s *assistant* a b shop s *assistant* a superintendent s *assistant* **Helper** often implies apprenticeship in a trade or the status of an unskilled laborer as a bricklayer s *helper* Sometimes it is euphemistic thus a mother s *helper* often performs the duties of a nursemaid **Coadjutor** in its general use usually impl es equivalence except in authority it is chiefly appl ed to a co-worker He [Octavian] no longer stood alone the compan ons of his youth [Agrippa and Maecenas] had become in the full sense his *coadjutors* (*Buchan*) In specific use it names or is appl ed to a bishop who serves as an ass stant to the b shop having jurisd ction over a diocese Especially in Roman Cathol c and Protestant Episcopal use it implies the right of succession **Adjutant** now rare in its general sense is appl ed almost exclusively to a staff officer in charge of the personnel division of a m litary command and respons ble for all records, reports correspondence orders (except combat orders) and the like **Aide** and **aide de-camp** des gnate a military or naval off cer who personally attends a general or a sovereign a president or a governor often as an escort but sometimes with definitely prescribed duties

associate *v* Connect relate link *join, combine unite

Ana Merge, m ngle *mix blend amalgamate coalesce organize (see ORDER *v*)

Con Al enate, *estrange *separate part, divorce sever sunder divide

associate, *n* **Associate** companion comrade, crony chum pal buddy are here compared as meaning a person in company with whom one is found **Associate** is the general term referable to anyone whose company one enjoys or tolerates more or less regularly and usually on terms of equal ty because of a bus ness, social fraternal or similar connection or because of a community of interests or aims as, a person is known by his *associates*

brother her beloved *companion* in adventure (*R Macaulay*) Sometimes the association is not the result of friendship or of relationship but of a business arrangement as the old lady sought a competent paid *companion* Comrade always implies association in a common calling or pursuit and more or less familiarity in companionship as *comrades* in arms school *comrades* Commonly however it connotes more sentiment than either *associate* or *companion* even though that sentiment is sometimes

(*Shak*) Which weep the *comrade* of my choice The human hearted man I loved (*Tennyson*) The word is also used as a term of address for a member of one s party or faction by communists and others Crony was originally a term of university and school slang in England

long absence from England the two old ladies are great *cronies* Chum (regarded as colloquial) and pal (regarded as slang) are applied to one s most intimate friend or as

and intimacy as they have been *chums* since boyhood Pal often carries a suggestion of helpfulness or of partnership in work or recreation as one does not double-cross a *pal* Buddy, originally a diminutive or pet name for *brother* was used by American soldiers during World War

acquaintances or even strangers as a man passing by called to him Look out *buddy*

Ana *Partner colleague ally confederate accomplice abettor accessory (see CONFEDERATE) *assistant helper coadjutor aide

Con Antagonist adversary *opponent *enemy foe rival competitor (see corresponding verbs at RIVAL)

association Association society club order are comprehensive terms which agree in denoting a body of persons who unite in the pursuit of a common aim or object Association is in general used of an organization

through election and invitation it often also implies

aims and accept common obligations such as those of working together in brotherly union and of practicing certain virtues as a religious *order* a fraternal *order* In modern societies *order* in the legal name usually but not necessarily suggests in addition a ritual a uniform and ary distinctions as the Independent *Order* of Odd s the Benevolent and Protective *Order* of Elks

Archaic form of *absolve* For synonyms see CONFESS EXCULPATE.

assort Assort sort classify, alphabetize, pigeonhole, agree in meaning to arrange in systematic order or according to some definite method of arrangement or distribution Assort (see also *assorted* under MISCELLANEOUS) implies division into groups as of like things or of things intended for the same purpose or destination as to *assort* the contents of an attic to *assort* one s papers

it implies selection either of that to be eliminated or of that to be chosen or preserved The company indeed

literary or too technical as to *sort* mail to *sort* stockings to *sort* yarns Frequently especially with out *sort* im

into types genera species or the like and an arrange-

alphabetized under their writers names papers may be *alphabetized* by subject or topic one must *assort* one s papers before *alphabetizing* them Pigeonhole is a picturesque term suggesting an arrangement of small

of a number of things in its right class or category, thus one who *pigeonholes* the wild flowers he meets on a day's walk assigns each to its proper classification or is able to give it its proper specific or generic name one *pigeonholes* every bit of information that comes to him who files it away in his memory properly labeled and in its right place with relation to the rest of his knowledge
Ana Arrange methodize systematize *order
Con *Mix mingle commingle derange disarrange disorganize, *disorder

assorted *Miscellaneous, heterogeneous motley promiscuous
Ana Diverse *different various disparate divergent selected picked chosen preferred (see CHOOSE) mixed mingled (see MIX)
Ant Jumbled — *Con* Like *similar identical uniform

assortment See corresponding adjective *assorted* at MISCELLANEOUS.
Ana *Mixture blend compound combining *or* combination associating *or* association uniting *or* union (see corresponding verbs at JOIN)
Ant Jumble hodgepodge

assuage Alleviate *relieve, mitigate lighten, allay
Ana Temper *moderate, attemper *comfort solace console mollify placate appease *pacify
Ant Exacerbate intensify — *Con* Kindle enkindle inflame (see LIGHT *v*) aggravate heighten (see INTENSIFY) *increase augment

assume 1 *Take
Ana Accept *receive *arrogate pre-empt usurp vest invest *clothe
2 [illegible]

[illegible] that by *assuming* an air of cheerfulness we become cheerful in reality (*Cowper*) To affect is to make a show of possessing or using usually for effect sometimes because of one's liking for it as to *affect* plainness of speech. To *affect* a gesture an opinion, a phrase because it is the rage with a large number of persons (*Hazlitt*) Jones had really that taste for humour which others *affect* (*Fielding*) Pretend implies overt profession of what is false as, that *pretended* liking called politeness (*L. P. Smith*) to *pretend* to be insane To simulate is to assume the appearance or characteristics of something else by imitating its signs as to *simulate* insanity Feign implies more invention than *pretend* less specific imitation of life than *simulate* as to *feign* madness (by a fictitious representation) I grow angry and I curse them, and they *feign* penitence but behind my back I know they call me a toothless old ape (*Kipling*) But *feign* and *simulate* are often interchangeable Counterfeit implies the highest degree of verisimilitude of any of the words in this group Are you not mad indeed? or do you but *counterfeit* (*Shak.*) There was never *counterfeit* of passion came so near the life of passion (*Shak.*) Sham always implies feigning with an intent to deceive it usually connotes deception so obvious that it fools only the gullible as, to *sham* sickness to *sham* sleeping D's all ot sand an' ginger when alive An' e's generally *shammin'* when e's dead (*Kipling*)
Ana Dissemble *disguise cloak, mask.
3 *Presuppose postulate presume, premise posit
Ana *Conjecture surmise *grant concede allow *assert affirm aver predicate.

assumption Presupposition, postulate position, presumption premise. See under PRESUPPOSE.
Ana. *Hypothesis theory *principle fundamental axiom, theorem conjecture surmise (see under CONJECTURE, *v*)

assurance 1 *Insurance.
2 Certitude *certainty conviction
Ana *Belief faith credence credit *trust confidence reliance dependence positiveness sureness cocksureness (see corresponding adjectives at SURE)
Ant Mistrust dubiousness. — *Con* Doubt *uncertainty skepticism suspicion disbelief *unbelief incredulity
3 Self-assurance, *confidence self-confidence self possession, aplomb
Ana Sang froid composure *equanimity sureness sanguineness (see corresponding adjectives at CONFIDENT) mettle resolution spirit *courage tenacity effrontery *temerity nerve.
Ant Diffidence alarm — *Con* Timorousness timidity (see corresponding adjectives at TIMID) shyness bashfulness, modesty (see corresponding adjectives at SHY)

assure Insure *ensure secure
Ant Alarm — *Con* *Frighten, scare fright terrify abash discomfit *embarrass *intimidate cow

assured *Confident sanguine sure.
Ana Fearless unapprehensive, unafraid (see affirmative adjectives at FEARFUL) *cool composed unruffled imperturbable collected *reliant, self reliant
Ant Abashed timorous — *Con* Discomfited embarrassed rattled disconcerted (see EMBARRASS) *fearful apprehensive afraid hesitant reluctant (see DISINCLINED)

astern *Abaft aft
[illegible] rear back (see POSTERIOR)
Con *Before, afore forward
[illegible] rise astound amaze flabbergast
[illegible] dumfound bewilder confound (see PUZZLE) impress strike touch *affect

astound *Surprise astonish amaze flabbergast
Ana Dumfound confound nonplus bewilder (see PUZZLE) startle affright alarm terrify (see FRIGHTEN)

astral *Starry stellar sidereal.

astray *Amiss.

astringent, *adj* Astringent constringent styptic come into comparison when they mean having the quality of contracting or shrinking organic tissue or matter Astringent, the most inclusive term is applicable to any of several agents used in the treatment of mucous membranes and other surfaces to dry up secretions, arrest discharges, contract the ends of blood vessels or in cosmetics to tighten the pores as tannin is an *astringent* substance used in medicine an *astringent* lotion Constringent occurs infrequently in comparison with *astringent* it usually suggests a stiffening effect rather than a drying up thus timothy is said to have a *constringent* property which keeps horses from becoming flabby the *constringent* effect of severe cold Styptic was once frequently but is now seldom used as an equivalent of *astringent* it is now commonly restricted in its application to an astringent agent used in arresting bleeding as to apply a *styptic* collodion to a cut a *styptic* pencil (a stick of some styptic substance used in treating small cuts such as those made in shaving)

astute *Shrewd perspicacious, sagacious
Ana *Sharp keen, acute discreet prudent foresighted (see under PRUDENCE) knowing *intelligent clever smart wily crafty cunning *sly
Ant Gullible — *Con* Ingenuous naïve simple unsophisticated (see NATURAL) candid, open, plain *frank forthright *straightforward aboveboard

asylum *Shelter refuge retreat sanctuary ark cover

at 1 At in, on cause difficulty when used in phrases giving the place or locality of an action When reference to the interior of any place is made prominent in is used when a place is regarded as a mere local point at is more commonly employed, when the direction is indicated on is sometimes used in place of *at* as to look for a book *in*

institutions public offices business houses etc, as *in* America *in* the South Milton was educated *at* Christ s College *at* the customhouse *at* the jeweler s With names of towns and cities the use of *in* or *at* is usually determined according as the place designated is regarded respectively (1) as an including area or scene especially with an implication of destination or permanence of occupancy or of having familiar associations for the speaker or (2) merely as a point as along a journey or course on a map or plan or at a remove from the speaker as on our way to visit *in* Troy we lunched *at*

United States as he lives *in* (or *on*) Riverside Avenue

riod in the course of which an action occurs in is the correct preposition as at two o clock *in* the afternoon September 1st *in* the year 1939 *in* the month of May When the reference is to a particular day in the course of which something occurs on is used as *on* July fourth there will be a celebration it happened *on* a Sunday *On* is sometimes used also with reference to a point of time with which there is or should be coincidence as be here *on* the hour he is always *on* the dot

atavism *Reversion throwback

atavistic Reversionary reversive See under REVERSION

who rejects the conception of a supreme being as ruler and guide of men and the universe but still believes in a god who is the creator and the final judge of men Since

term is now rarely used with such value except in histori

and *pagan* In Roman Catholic canon law it is a very inclusive term designating any unbaptized person and covering such extremes as a heathen and an unbaptized Protestant From the Mohammedan point of view especially as presented in English fiction and poetry *infidel* often means a Christian

Ant Theist

athirst. Avid *eager keen anxious a tiptoe agog

Ana Thirsting hungering pining yearning longing (see LONG *v*) craving coveting or covetous desiring or desirous (see corresponding verbs at DESIRE)

Con *Indifferent unconcerned incurious aloof *languid lackadaisical listless apathetic *impassive

athlete Athlete, gymnast agree in denoting a person skilled in the performance of physical exercises requiring agility powers of endurance and often muscular

other games or who belong to the track team A gymnast is one who is skilled whether as participator or as teacher in gymnastics that is bodily exercises which may or may not involve competition performed in a gymna

uous energetic

Con Frail fragile *weak

athletics Athletics, sports, games agree in denoting physical activities engaged in as for exercise or play Athletics is a collective term (not used in the singular) for exercises for the performance of which one acquires and maintains agility, skill stamina etc by regular and systematic training and practice usually with the aim of competing singly or as a member of a team with others similarly trained whether for pleasure to keep the body in trim to win honor for oneself one s team college club etc or to earn a livelihood as college football basketball hockey baseball rowing and tennis and professional baseball hockey football and tennis are forms of *athletics* Sports are forms of physical activity usually outdoor that afford pleasure or diversion The term may be used in the singular for any of the various forms of athletics inasmuch as whatever the main purpose of athletic activity may be a certain amount of pleasure is usually derived as football basketball hockey baseball rowing and tennis are perhaps the most popular *sports* with those who go out for *athletics* in college

idea of competition usually present
itly wanting in *sports* as noncompeti-
g canoeing and swimming are *sports*
than *athletics* including such activities
ishing (in which the pleasure derives
tes place of treatment of each group

from pursuit of quarry). Since sports contests are often an object of interest to oth...

... crosswise, crossways *across

a-tiptoe. *Eager avid, keen agog athirst anxious
Ana. Alert, *watchful, vigilant ready, *quick, prompt tense, taut (see TIGHT)
Con. Nonchalant, *cool, composed *calm, tranquil, serene

atmosphere. 1 *Air, ether, ozone
2 Atmosphere, feeling, feel, savor (or savour), tone, aura come into comparison when they denote an intangible and, usually unanalyzable qual...

mate knowledge "The factors had...

...paration amends

atrabiliar. Hypochondriac, *melancholy
...e, glum saturnine crabbed *sullen *de... ...peless forlorn depressed dejected gloomy ...nding nouns at SADNESS)
— *Con* *Merry jocund jovial jolly cheerf...

...e noble (see MORAL) — *Con* Righteous ...MORAL) *gentle genteel.

atrophy, *v* *Stunt stultify
Ant Vitalize

attach. 1 *Arrest apprehend detain
Ana Seize *take grab capture *catch nab cop
Con Release discharge deliver *free
2 *Fasten affix fix.
Ana *Join link unite connect annex *add append *tie bind
Ant Detach — *Con* Disengage (see DETACH) disencumber disentangle disembarrass (see EXTRICATE) sever sunder divorce part *separate

attachment. 1 Arrest apprehension detention See under ARREST *v*
2 Attachment affection love denote the feeling which animates a person who is genuinely fond of someone or something Attachment and affection differ in that *affection* usually has for its object a sentient being whereas that of *attachment* may be even an inanimate thing as an *attachment* to one s profession to a house in which one has lived *Attachment* implies strong liking devotion or loyalty *affection* rather warmth and tenderness of sentiment A profound *attachment* to the King as king (*Belloc*) It cannot show lack of *attachment* to the principles of the Constitution that she thinks it can be improved (*Justice Holmes*) Between him [Horace] and Augustus there was a strong *affection* ' (*Buchan*) *Affection* and love differ in that *affection* impl es a feeling

…ent to one s country *love* especially if ardent patriotism is implied *affection* if the emphasis is upon genuine but not blind devotion, *attachment* if allegiance and loyalty are definitely connoted
Ana Fondness devotedness (see corresponding adjectives at LOVING) devotion piety fealty *fidelity allegiance
Ant Aversion — *Con* *Antipathy estrangement alienation disaffection (see corresponding verbs at ESTRANGE)

attack, *v* **Attack, assail, assault, bombard, storm** come into comparison not only in their military but also in their extended senses. All carry as their basic meaning to make a more or less violent onset upon. Attack, which is etymologically related to *attach* originally connoted a fastening upon something as a beast of prey fastens upon its victim It now implies aggression or aggressiveness in all its senses and usually the initiative in entering into an engagement or struggle as with a person or thing that is opposed or that one intends to conquer as to plan to *attack* the enemy at dawn to *attack* the position of one s opponents in a debate to *attack* a problem in engineering They lack the courage to *attack* their other stud es with the vigor requisite to success (*Grandgent*) It had become increasingly apparent that the logical method of erad cating d sease was to *attack* it at its source (*V Heiser*) Assail etymologically connotes a jumping upon but in modern use it suggests the action of one who would conquer by force of repeated blows … old dreams *assailing* you (*Conrad*) Assault, which

… stunning sounds *assaults* his ear (*Milton*) Bombard literally means to assail (as a town a fortress an army) continuously and devastatingly with bombs or shells as the advancing German army in 1914 expected to *bombard* Paris and bring a quick end to the war In extended use it is, in its stronger impl cation of importunity or of continuous pestering distinguishable from *assail* as He [Octavius] *bombarded* Cicero with letters asking for advice (*Buchan*) the reporters *bombarded* the district attorney with questions. Storm, as here cons dered means to assault with the violence rush and effectiveness of a sudden and devastating storm or wind, in literal and extended use it connotes an attempt to sweep from its path every obstacle to a victory Several of their bravest officers were shot down in the act of *storming* the fortress (*Irving*) Who think to *storm* the world by dint of merit (*Burns*)
Ana Fight *contend battle war cope beset overrun (see INFEST) *surprise waylay, ambush.
…nd shield guard protect resist withstand …mbat

…**Attack, assault, onslaught, onset** come into … when they denote an attempt made on an … others to injure, destroy defame or the l ke An attack (for m litary and allied senses see ATTACK *v*) may be upon the person or it may be upon the character the reputation the writings, or the like of a person or persons it often suggests animosity or definite enmity as its cause but it may imply motives as various as wanton cruelty partisan feel ng or a critical intention as the victim of a cowardly *attack* by ruffians, the speech was a severe *attack* upon the policies of the administrat on the book was the object of *attacks* from all sides an unprovoked *attack* upon the fairness of the court. Assault in general use impl es more violence more malice or viciousness and often the infliction of greater damage or less reparable damage than *attack* However an *assault* upon the person is legally an apparently violent attempt or a willful offer with force or violence to injure or hurt that person physically When the hurt has been infl cted the precise legal term for the act is *assault and battery* Rape is sometimes specifically called an *assault* but this usage of *assault* is chiefly euphemistic. In m litary language an *assault* is sometimes distinguished from an *attack* upon the enemy the former term being applied only to the last phase of an *attack* or offensive movement when the aggressors close upon their opponents and the issue is determined In general use however *assault* and *attack* are not clearly distinguish ible except in emphas s thus, an *assault* upon a person s character suggests violent emotion, such as hatred or vind ctive-

attack (an offensive movement, an act of aggression a fit of illness or the like) but to any such succeeding rush

slugging (see STRIKE)· *criticism, condemnation denouncing or denunciation (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE)
Con. Defending or defense, vindication justification

fensive come into comparison when they denote or describe action in a struggle for supremacy which must be met with defense or by means of defenses The terms are used not only of military operations but of competitive games exhibitions of skill, as in fencing and sword play, and the like **Attack** always impl es the initiation of

and a desire for conquest or domination. *Attack* is applicable to any movement or action in a series of operations, *aggression* is applied chiefly to a war or to a type of fighting that involves invasion or encroachment on an

sense here considered) the more common offensive characterize the position or the methods of the attacking side The noun is interchangeable with *attack* only when the latter word does not refer to a concrete action as methods of *attack* (or *offense*) and of defense, weapons of *offense* or *offensive* weapons, a war of *offense* (not *attack*), to be ready for an *attack* (not an *offense*) Both words are distinguishable from *aggression* and *aggressive* which in many ways they closely resemble by their absence of suggestion of any motive or aim other than that of a

attain. *Reach compass gain achieve
Ana *Come (to) arrive (at) win, acquire obtain *get accomplish effect (see PERFORM)
attainment. Accomplishment *acquirement
tion.

1 Proscribe, condemn *sentence, damn,

Banish, exile, transport execute, dispatch, *kill

, pollute, defile, *contaminate

attemper. Temper, *moderate, qualify.
Ana. *Palliate, extenuate mitigate, alleviate, lighten,
lieve
sify — *Con.* Heighten aggravate, enhance
IFY) augment, *increase

Attempt, try, endeavor (or **endeavour**), **es-**
strive, struggle are here compared as verbs
make an effort to do something that may or
successful and as nouns (the single exception
in form being *striving*) *meaning the effort made to accomplish such an end* **Attempt,** in precise use always implies an actual beginning of, or venturing upon, that which one hopes to accomplish or carry through, it often, but not invariably, suggests failure, as to form a plan and yet make no *attempt* to execute it· the troops were

proving one s luck) In freer use, *try* often carries the

Endeavor heightens the implication of exertion and should be avoided as too strong when likelihood of success is implied, as I shall *try* (better than *endeavor*) to make time for a game of tennis tomorrow, ' she walked

faulty *essays* of an early and as yet undeveloped tech nique (*Lowes*) The last terms of this group strive and struggle, not only carry heightened implications of difficulty and of correspond ngly greater exertion but also connote greater opposition to be overcome *S rive* and *striving* suggest pers stent endeavor to surmount obstacles created by one s weaknesses one s lack of ex perience the height of one s amb tions the power of

vainly *striving* (*W James*), the bitter desperate *striv ing* unto death of the oppressed race (*R Macaulay*) Struggle literally and figuratively impl es straining or stretching that suggests a tussle a wrestling or an effort to extricate oneself from that which impedes or fetters one as to *struggle* to free oneself from attackers a

struggled out (*Cather*) The *struggle* between two strong willed women to control one weak willed man is the usual motive of the French drama in the nineteenth century (*H Adams*)
Ana *Begin commence start initiate inaugurate
Ant Succeed — *Con* Accompl sh achieve effect fulfill execute *perform attain compass *reach gain
attempt, *n* Endeavor essay assay try striving struggle See under ATTEMPT *v*
Ana Experiment (see EXPERIENCE) trial test (see un der PROVE) beginn ng commencement starting *or* start initiation (see corresponding verbs at BEGIN)
attend 1 Listen l st hearken hark *hear
Con Ignore d sregard *neglect slight
2 *Tend mind watch
Ana *Nurse foster nurture cher sh supervise oversee (see corresponding nouns at OVERSIGHT)
3 Escort *accompany chaperon convoy
attention 1 Attention, study, concentration applica tion come into comparison when they mean the d rect focus ng of the m nd on something especially on some thing to be learned worked out accomplished or the like Attention is applicable to the faculty or power as well as to the act as to fix one s *attention* on something noises that distract one s *attention* this requires *attention* if we had to think about breathing or d gesting we should have no *attention* to spare for anything else (*Shaw*) every awareness is the simple form of *attention* (*S Alexander*) Since the word does not carry any impli cations descriptive of the quality or nature of the power or the act or of the length of the latter s duration it usu ally requires qualifying words or phrases as close *attention* trained habits of *attention* a few moments

powers of *concentration* The learning to read poetry takes as much patience and *concentration* as the learning to write it (*Day Lewis*) Application usually suggests pers stence in fixing one s attention and diligence and assiduity in the performance of all that is requ red it suggests therefore a virtue won by effort and sheer force of will rather than as *concentration* a power that has its origin in one s temperament or is the result of profound

(*S Anderson*)
Ana Diligence assiduity sedulousness industriousness (see corresponding adjectives at BUSY)
Ant Inattention — *Con* Preoccupation abstract on absent m ndedness (see corresponding adjectives at ABSTRACTED)
2 *Courtesy gallantry amenity comity
Ana Courting *or* court wooing (see corresponding verbs at INVITE) deference homage *honor reverence sol ci tude (see CARE)
Con Neglect *negl gence indifference aloofness un concernedness *or* unconcern (see corresponding adjectives at INDIFFERENT) rudeness discourteousness *or* discour tesy impol teness (see correspond ng adjectives at RUDE)
attentive *Thoughtful considerate
Ana Courteous polite gallant chivalrous *civil so l citous concerned (see under CARE *n*)
Ant Inattentive neglectful — *Con* *Ind fferent unconcerned aloof *negligent remiss heedless thoughtless *careless
attenuate, *v* *Thin rarefy dilute extenuate
Ana *Weaken sap reduce lessen (see DECREASE) dis s pate (see SCATTER) *contract shrink constrict deflate
Ant Enlarge dilate enrich — *Con* *Expand am pl fy swell distend inflate * ncrease augment
attest 1 Witness *certify vouch for
Ana Testify depose depone affirm *swear assever ate *confirm corroborate substantiate verify
Con *Disprove controvert refute confute *deny contradict gainsay
2 Argue prove bespeak *ind cate betoken
Ana Demonstrate test (see PROVE) *confirm authen ticate substantiate
Ant Belie — *Con* *Misrepresent
attire, *v* *Clothe apparel array tire dress robe invest vest
Ana Accouter appoint equip outfit arm (see FURNISH)
Ant Divest — *Con* *Strip bare denude dismantle
attire, *n* *Clothes clothing tire apparel raiment dress vesture array
attitude 1 *Posture pose
Ana M en *bearing carriage manner port presence demeanor
2 *Position stand
Ana *Point of view angle slant standpoint viewpo nt

OSTURE *n*
late counter

r

r counselor
ounsel advocate
Attract, allure charm, fascinate, bewitch aptivate take agree in meaning to draw an xerting an irres stible or compelling influence

over him The same distinctions in implications and con-

of different sexes it commonly also suggests the arousing of strong admiration or the awakening of love or desire

ods such as delicate flattery or the enhancement of one s charms or by the bait of a pleasant prospect, as, an

use *charm* implies a power to evoke or attract admiration but it usually heightens that implication by retaining the

Sophia had dazzled and conquered each other' (*Bennett*)

that Warwick's words *bewitch* him not!" (*Shak*). 'Sophia enjoyed the intimacy with Constance As for Constance, she was *enchanted*" (*Bennett*) 'There was in Mary [Queen of Scots] 'some *enchantment* whereby men are

tionship between persons or things that are involuntarily or naturally drawn together and exert, to some degree, an influence over each other Attraction implies the possession by one person or thing of a quality or qualities that have the power to pull another person or thing so that the latter moves toward the former or, in the case of things is drawn into contact with it or cleaves to it. *Attraction*, however, also implies the existence in the thing attracted of susceptibility to the influence of that which attracts, in the case of persons it may be a natural inclination for, or a predisposition to or an innate liking of, that which attracts, in the case of things a tendency to unite or combine with it. This natural or constitutional susceptibility is called affinity. In very precise use therefore *affinity* is the complement of *attraction* and not its synonym, thus, *attraction* is the force whereby a magnet draws iron to it, but iron is one of the few metals that have an *affinity* for the magnet, chemistry has a

fundamental distinction in meaning prevails as two persons who have an *attraction* (or an *affinity*) for each other, atoms remain in combination in a substance because of their *affinity* (or *attraction*) for each other, it is not by chance that in physics, the science concerned with energy *attraction* is the word used in reference to atomic cohesion and that in chemistry, the science concerned with the composition of substances *affinity* is the techni

make. And *sympathy* of mind keeps love awake (*Aaron Hill*)

attractive. Alluring charming fascinating bewitching enchanting captivating taking See under ATTRACT
Ana Lovely, fair, *beautiful bonny pretty comely luring enticing tempting seductive (see corresponding verbs at LURE)
Ant Repellent forbidding — *Con* *Repugnant abhorrent distasteful obnoxious *offensive repulsive revolting loathsome

attribute, *v* *Ascribe impute assign credit accredit refer, charge.
Ana *Fasten attach fix predicate (see ASSERT) blame (see CRITICIZE) *accuse charge

attribute, *n* 1 *Quality property character accident
2 Emblem *symbol type
Ana *Sign mark token badge note *character symbol sign

attrition 1 Contrition repentance *penitence remorse compunction
Ana Regret *sorrow grief anguish
2 Abrasion *erosion corrosion
Ana Disintegration crumbling decomposition (see corresponding verbs at DECAY)
Ant Accretion

attune Tune *harmonize
Ana Adapt adjust accommodate reconcile conform accord *agree harmonize attemper temper (see MODERATE) balance counterbalance *compensate
Con Alienate *estrange wean

atypic *or* **atypical** *Abnormal aberrant
Ana *Irregular anomalous unnatural divergent *different deviating departing (see SWERVE *v*) *exceptional
Ant Typical representative — *Con* Ordinary *common familiar *usual customary

auction, *v* *Sell vend barter trade

audacious Bold intrepid courageous *brave valiant valorous doughty undaunted dauntless
Ana Daring daredevil reckless venturous venturesome *adventurous rash foolhardy temerarious brazen brash *shameless
Ant Circumspect — *Con* *Cautious wary chary calculating prudent sane judicious *wise *cowardly craven pusillanimous

audacity *Temerity hardihood effrontery nerve cheek gall
Ana Intrepidity boldness courageousness (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE) daring daredeviltry recklessness rashness foolhardiness (see corresponding adjectives at ADVENTUROUS) *courage mettle spirit brazenness *or* brass (see corresponding adjective at SHAMELESS)
Ant Circumspection — *Con* Caution wariness calculation (see under CAUTIOUS) timidity timorousness (see corresponding adjectives at TIMID) fearfulness apprehensiveness (see corresponding adjectives at FEARFUL)

audible *Aural auricular
Ant Inaudible

audience 1 *Hearing audition
2 Public, *following clientele clientage
Ana Fans devotees votaries (see singular nouns at ADDICT)

audile. *Auditory acoustic acoustical

audit, *n* Examination inspection scrutiny scanning See under SCRUTINIZE
Ana Check *corrective control investigation probe *inquiry

audit, *v* Examine inspect *scrutinize scan

audition. *Hearing audience

auditor. *Bookkeeper accountant
Ana Examiner inspector scrutinizer (see corresponding verbs at SCRUTINIZE) verifier authenticator (see corresponding verbs at CONFIRM)

auditory Auditory, audile acoustic, acoustical agree in

heard as the *acoustic* quality of a person s voice the *acoustic* properties of a hall Both words are used in anatomy with little distinction except that some human

intended the former is the correct word as *acoustical* engineering

auf Wiedersehen Au revoir farewell Godspeed adieu adios *good by bon voyage

aught, *n* Ought naught nought *cipher zero

swell

h *decrease lessen dwindle curtail abridge *shorten

augur Prognosticate presage portend forebode prophesy forecast *foretell predict
Ana Betoken *indicate bespeak argue apprehend anticipate divine foreknow *foresee

augury Omen, portent presage prognostic, *foretoken

REALIZE)

august Majestic imposing stately noble grandiose *grand magnificent
Ana Impressive *moving *splendid sublime superb awful *fearful.
Ant Unimpressive unimposing

aura *Atmosphere feeling feel savor tone

the nose (nasal) or the eyes (ocular or visual) or the nerve ends (muscular) as insensitiveness to *aural* stimuli to

a priest as distinguished from open confession before a congregation. You shall by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction (*Shak*) *Audible* is applicable only to sounds voices conversation etc which are heard as distinguished from those which are not heard

because too faint too low uttered in a whisper or the like as "his voice being distinctly *audible* in the street (Hardy)

aureate, *adj* Euphuistic flowery *rhetorical grandiloquent magniloquent bombastic.
Ana *Ornate florid flamboyant rococo baroque
Ant Austere (*in style*)

aureole or **aureola** Glory nimbus *halo
Ana Effulgence radiance (see corresponding adjectives at BRIGHT)

au revoir Auf Wiedersehen *good by farewell God speed adieu adios bon voyage

auricular *Aural audible

auspicious *Favorable propitious benign
Ana *Lucky fortunate happ…
ro…
sr
A
fu
*…
aust…
Ana
men
dupe
grave
Ant …(*of fruits etc*) warm ardent (*of persons feelings etc*) exuberant (*of style quality etc*) — *Con* Lush prodigal *profuse clement lenient indulgent (see FORBEARING) grandiloquent magniloquent, aureate flowery *rhetorical *impassioned passionate fervid fervent.

autarchic or **autarchical** Autarkic autonomous autonom c, independent *free sovereign.

autarchy Autarky autonomy independence freedom sovereignty See under FREE *adj*

autarkic or **autarkical** Autarchic autonomous autonomic independent *free sovere gn.

autarky Autarchy autonomy independence freedom sovereignty See under FREE *adj*

authentic Authentic genuine veritable bona fide agree in the sense of being exactly what the th ng in question is said to be or professes to be The preva i ng sense of authentic is authoritative trustworthy with the implication of actuality or accordance with fact as "confirmed both by legend and *authentic* record (*Froude*) an *authentic* description of the Great Fire of London. The prevailing sense of genuine is real true (see REAL) often with the implication of descent without admixture from an original stock or of correspondence without adulteration, to the natural or original product called by that name as *genuine* maple s rup a *genuine* Russian wolfhound this is real merino the *genuine* article Often the stress is on sincerity or lack of factitiousness as *genuine* piety true simpl city and *genuine* pathos (*Wordsworth*) Both terms are used—*genuine* more frequently than *authentic*—as opposed to *spurious counterfeit apocryphal* as Let them contrast the r own fantastical personages with the *authentic* rustics of Burns" (*Jeffrey*) "What is *genuine* knowledge and what is its counterfeit (*Newman*) The 18th-century d st nc tion between the two terms as appl ed to documents—"A *genuine* book, is that which was written by the person whose name it bears as the author of it. An *authentic* book, is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened" (*R Watson*)—while still often observed is becoming obliterated in present usage However it is id omatic to say of a work such as a portrait th s is an *authen c* portrait of George Washington" (that is it was painted from life) and "this is a *genuine* Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington (that is it is properly ascribed to Gilbert Stuart the painter) Veritable in precise use always implies a correspondence …
…
…ues gnat on or of its t… essentials as his fits of passion are *veritable* hurricanes he is a *veritable* fool Bona fide though often used as though it were the equivalent of *genuine* or *authentic* is properly appl ed when good faith or sincerity is in question as a *bona fide* sale of securities a *bona fide* bid for a p ece of property
Ana Authoritative authoritarian, oracular (see DICTATORIAL) *reliable trustworthy dependable *correct right exact true, *real actual
… — *Con* *Fictitious apocryphal fabu legendary *false wrong deceptive elusive delusory *supposed supposititious hypothetical
…Validate verify *confirm substantiate
… accredit endorse *approve *prove try test demonstrate avouch warrant (see ASSERT)
Ant Impugn — *Con* *Deny gainsay contradict traverse negative contravene reject repudiate spurn (see DECLINE)

author 1 *Maker creator
2 *Writer composer

authoritarian 1 Authoritative dogmatic *dictatorial mag ster al mag stral doctrinaire oracular
Ana Despotic autocratic arbitrary tyrannical tyrannous *absolute domineering imper ous *masterful
Ant Liberal, libertarian anarchistic, anarchic.
2 *Totalitarian.

authoritative Magisterial magistral authoritarian oracular dogmatic *d ctatorial doctrinaire
Ana Authorized accredited (see AUTHORIZE) certified endorsed approved (see APPROVE) *authentic bona fide genuine *masterful imperative peremptory
Ant Questionable servile — *Con* *Doubtful dubious meek modest, *humble

authority 1 *Power jurisdiction command control dominion sway
Ana Ascendancy *supremacy government ruling or rule (see correspond ng verbs at GOVERN)
2 *Influence weight cred t prestige
Ana Exemplar ideal standard pattern *model example *expert adept, artist connoisseur virtuoso *aesthete

authorize Authorize, commission accredit license (or licence) denote in common to invest with power or the right to act One authorizes a person to act for oneself when he is given the necessary legal right or power with or without instructions of a specific character Often discretionary powers are impl ed as to *authorize* a friend to make an answer to an attack on one s character our clerks are *authorized* to receive contribut ons for the Red Cross One commissions a person when one not only authorizes but instructs him to perform a definite duty or off ce. I am *comm ssioned* to make you an offer which I have told h m you would not accept (*Gray*) Specifically *commission* may imply appointment as one s business agent as in buy ng selling or supplying goods or it may suggest an order to do a certain kind of work especially work of a professional or artistic nature as, to *commission* an artist to pa nt portraits of one s family In military and naval use it impl es the conferring of

rank and authority on officers above a certain rank One accredits a person when one sends him invested with authority and possessed of the proper credentials as a representative delegate ambassador or the l ke as John Hay was *accredited* to the Court of St James s The sovereign to whom I am *accredited*' (*Motley*) One licenses a person (or sometimes a business a trade a

Con Enjoin, *forbid prohibit interdict

autochthon, *n* Native aborigine indigene See under NATIVE *adj*

Con Foreigner, alien *stranger

autochthonous *or* **autochthonal, autochthonic** Indigenous *native aboriginal endemic

Ant Naturalized

Con Foreign al en extraneous *extrinsic

autocratic *or* **autocratical** Arbitrary *absolute despotic tyrannical tyrannous

Ana *Dictatorial magisterial magistral authoritarian *totalitarian *masterful domineering imperious overbearing arrogant (see PROUD)

Con Yielding deferring submitting capitulating (see YIELD *v*) tolerant lenient *forbearing indulgent

autogenous Endogenous spontaneous *automatic

automatic, *adj* 1 Automatic, spontaneous, autogenous, endogenous, as here compared are not close synonyms but they agree in meaning brought into being or action by an internal as opposed to an external agency Automatic has historically been subjected to various changes in meaning and has only within recent generations acquired stable senses Originally it was used to describe a thing that was self acting or self

continue to operate indefinitely without human supervision or until the conditions have materially changed thus an *automatic* firearm is so constructed that after the first round is exploded the force of the recoil or gas pressure loads and fires round after round until the ammunition is exhausted or the trigger is released a thermostat is an *automatic* device which maintains the temperature of artificially heated rooms by operating the appropriate parts of a furnace when the temperature exceeds or falls below the point at which it is set Spontaneous (see also SPONTANEOUS) is applicable not so much to objective things as to processes particularly natural processes, thought of as originating without external agency or more often in noncontroversial use without human agency thus *spontaneous* generation impl es origin of living directly from nonliving matter *spontaneous* combustion impl es a generation of heat through chemical changes in matter causing it to burn a *spontaneous* growth refers to vegetation produced neither from humanly sown seed nor from plantings *Autogenous* and *endogenous* are used chiefly in the bi

origin (*exogenous* origin), as the *endogenous* toxins of bacteria, tuberculosis of *endogenous* origin the *endogenous* causes of cancer

2 Mechanical instinctive *spontaneous impulsive

Ana Trained disciplined schooled instructed (see TEACH) prompt *quick ready

Con Deliberate *voluntary intentional

us independent, sovereign

ic independent sovereign

stresses subordinate or inferior status or capacity often to the obscuring even loss of the notion of supplying aid as *subsidiary* streams (that is tributaries) a *subsidiary* company (one controlled by another company that holds a majority of the shares of its stock) Acces

sory n under CONFEDERATE) Contributory stresses the assistance rather than the subordinate status of the assistant and usually implies the effecting of an end or result as resentment against the unjust tax was one of the *contributory* causes of the revolt *contributory* negligence (negligence on the part of an injured person contributing to the production of the injury) Subservient usually stresses the subordinate nature of the assistance A catastrophe to which every incident should be *subservient* (*Crabbe*) It also stresses the importance or usefulness of the end it serves and often also the nature of its motive such as commendable self subordination or a sense of order and due relation as He has uniformly made his talents *subservient to the* best interests of humanity (*Coleridge*) those features of a work of art which by themselves would be unattractive or repulsive l ke an ugly face but in the work are *subservient* to the total effect and may even heighten its beauty (*S Alexander*) Ancillary preserves to some extent even in present use its etymological association with maidservant (Latin *ancilla*) and more than the

versity? (*Quiller-Couch*) Adjuvant differs from *auxiliary*

effective as, "used as *adjuvant* respiratory organs (*R. B Todd*)
Ana *Subordinate succursal secondary tributary supporting upholding backing (see SUPPORT *v*) helping aiding assisting (see HELP *v*) supplementary complementary (see corresponding nouns at COMPLEMENT)

avail, *v* 1 *Benefit profit bestead boot
Ana Meet answer *satisfy fulfill *help aid
Con Harm hurt *injure damage.
2 In form avail oneself of Utilize employ *use apply
Con *Abuse misuse *neglect ignore slight, overlook reject, refuse spurn (see DECLINE)

avail, *n* *Use service account advantage profit

avant propos Preface foreword proem *introduction prologue induction prelude prolegomenon exordium preamble prolusion protasis overture

avarice Greed *cupidity rapacity
Ana Avariciousness covetousness acquisitiveness (see corresponding adjectives at COVETOUS) stinginess niggardliness miserliness parsimoniousness (see corresponding adjectives at STINGY)
Ant Prodigality — *Con* Extravagance (see corresponding adjective at EXCESSIVE) liberality generosity munificence bountifulness (see corresponding adjectives at LIBERAL)

avaricious *Covetous acquisitive grasping greedy
Ana Miserly close close-fisted parsimonious *stingy
Ant Generous — *Con* *Liberal bountiful munificent lavish prodigal (see PROFUSE)

avenge **Avenge, revenge** agree in meaning to inflict punishment on a person who has wronged oneself or another Once close synonyms these verbs are now increasingly divergent in implications. One may *avenge* or *revenge* (a person who is wronged) but **avenge** is the preferred word when that person is another than oneself and one is motivated by a desire to vindicate him or to serve the ends of justice *Avenge* may also be used when the person injured is oneself and one is thought of as visiting just or merited punishment on the wrongdoer In either case the word is often followed by *on upon* or the archaic *of* (the wrongdoer) "*Avenge* O Lord thy slaughtered saints" (*Milton*) "I swear on my knees on these stones to *avenge* you on Foulon" (*Dickens*) "He had *avenged* himself on them by havoc such as England had never before seen" (*Macaulay*) On the other hand one **revenges** oneself now almost never another when one inflicts injury *on* or *upon* (or archaic, *of*) an offender in a desire to exact satisfaction *for* his offense. *Revenge* may imply a desire for vindication or an aim to serve the ends of justice but more often it suggests a desire to get even, to pay back in kind or degree and therefore variously connotes malice spite an unwillingness to forgive or the like "The hope of *revenging* himself on me was a strong inducement" (*Austen*) "Monti at least *revenged* himself of Pius for placing him below Metastasio" (*J C Hobhouse*) "He saw that his true policy was not to *revenge* himself by executions and confiscations" (*Stubbs*) Also, one may either *avenge* or *revenge* (a wrong injury or the like) but *avenge* now usually implies that the end is just retribution whether the activity is in one's own or another's behalf whereas *revenge* implies that the end is retaliation and the compelling spirit of the act hatred or bitterness as, Orestes *revenged* his father's murder by killing the murderess, his mother but the gods *avenged* his matricide by driving him mad
Ana Requite recompense compensate *pay (back) vindicate defend justify (see MAINTAIN) *punish chasten, chastise
Con Forbear *refrain, abstain remit pardon forgive (see EXCUSE)

avenue, 1 *Road street boulevard terrace drive parkway roadway highway highroad thoroughfare
2 **Avenue, alley, allée, mall** designate a shaded walk or road especially in a park or on an estate **Avenue** is applied to an approach which leads to a house or building at a distance from the gate and which is lined on both sides by tall trees **Alley,** to a narrow walk bordered by shrubs or trees as one through a garden or a grove **Allée,** the French equivalent is sometimes preferred to *alley* to avoid confusion it is however specifically applied to an alley where the trees or shrubs are twice as high as the width of the path **Mall** is applied to a public promenade often especially originally tree lined and used frequently but not invariably as a proper name

aver. Declare avouch avow affirm *assert protest
Ana Asseverate testify *swear *maintain defend justify
Ant Deny — *Con* Gainsay negative contradict traverse (see DENY)

average, *n* **Average, mean, median, norm, par** agree in denoting something usually a number a quantity a condition or the like that represents a middle point between extremes Of these words **average, mean, median** and **par** are also used as adjectives. Except in extended use, **average** is an arithmetical term applied to a quotient obtained by dividing a sum total by another figure or quantity When the figures or quantities added up are unequal in value the divisor is the number of items involved and the quotient represents the figure or quantity each would be if all were alike thus the *average* of 10 12 14 16 18 20 is 15 (that is 90 − 6) Such averages are computed to give one a fair estimate of a group a series or the like in which there are inequalities as his *average* (that is the *average* of his ratings) for his high school course was 82 the *average* of the apple pickers (that is the *average* quantity of apples picked) was 25 bushels a day When, especially in sports the sum total represents the number of chances taken or of opportunities offered or provided, the quotient or *average* is obtained by dividing the number of successes or successful performances by this sum total Such an average is expressed as a percentage (often more accurately, as a permillage) and gives a fair estimate of a player's performance and a basis for comparison with others thus a baseball fielder who handles a total of 1114 chances and makes 6 errors has a fielding *average* of .9946 (that is 1108 − 1114) a baseball batter who is credited with 633 appearances at bat and has made 254 hits has a batting *average* of .401 (that is 254 − 633) A similar method is used in estimating probabilities such as the chances of death for a person between given ages and the length of the period between recurrences of an unpredictable phenomenon thus, the *average* of mortality for persons of a given age is computed from statistics of deaths at that age and of the population group consisting of persons of that age In extended use *average* is applied not to a number but to a concept of what is the typical or ordinary person or thing of its kind (see also *average* under MEDIUM) as the boy is above the *average* for his age and background the play is below the season's *average* in dramatic interest. **Mean,** in its earliest use in English named a condition, quality intensity rate or the like that is midway between two extremes This meaning still prevails but it is found chiefly in idiomatic phrases such as "the golden *mean*" "the happy *mean*" implying moderation and avoidance both of blamable excess and of blamable deficiency as to observe a happy *mean* between abjectness and arrogance or between effusiveness and reserve "He that holds fast the golden *mean* And lives contentedly between The little and the great

(*Cowper* transl of Horace) In its mathematical use *mean* is more general than *average* (for which another name is *arithmetical mean*) it covers also the *geometric mean* that is the square root of the product of two numbers or quantities (or the *n*th root of the product of *n* quantities) thus 10 is the *arithmetical mean* (or *average*) of 4 16 while 8 is the *geometric mean* of 4 16 In computing the mean of temperatures only the averages of the highest and of the lowest read ngs dur ng the given period are cons dered The average of the h ghest read ings of a thermometer each day for a month is known as the *mean maximum temperature* of the lo vest readings as the *mean minim im temperat ire* These t vo figures are averaged to give the *mean temperature* for the month Median in the sense here cons dered as in all its senses refers to a midway po nt in pos tion in statistics it names the figure or quant ty wh ch represents the point at which there are as many instances belo v as there are above it thus the *average* of a group of 5 workers earning respectively 3 4 5 8 and 10 dollars a day is six dollars a day whereas the *median* for the same group is five dollars because one half of them earn less than five dollars a day and one half more When ho ever tl e figure is the same for some members of the group the med an is derived by taking into account two factors the figure for

psychology and sociology the average (sometimes the mathematically computed average sometimes the estimated average) of performance or ach evement of a group class category or the l ke which is set up as the standard for or as the minimum of accomplishment by the entire members! ip of the group thus a course of study for a certain grade is based upon whatever is the accepted *norm* for ch ldren of the age exper ence and background commonly found in that grade Cr me is merely a name for the most obvious extreme and di rectly dangerous forms of departure from the *norm* In manners and customs (*H Ellis*) It is everything to have acquired and to possess such a *norm* of Poetry

like as *I feel belo v par (that is below my average in*

ocre second rate
Ana *Common ordinary fam'liar *usual customary
Ant Exceptional extraord nary — *Con* Outstanding prominent consp cuous *noticeable superlative *supreme surpass ng pre-em nent

averse 1 *Dis nclined ind sposed loath reluctant hesitant.
Ana Recoiling shrinking fl nching quailing (see RECOIL *v*) uncongenial unsympathetic (see INCONSONANT) balky *contrary perverse
Ant Av d (*of* or *for*) athirst (*for*)
2 Unsympathetic *antipathetic.
3 *Adverse

aversion *Antipathy
Ana Repugnance repellency abhorrence distaste *or* d stastefulness (see correspond ng adjectives at REPUGNANT) horror dread *fear
Ant Pred lection penchant — *Con* Part al ty bias prejud ce (see PREDILECTION) *leaning propensity fla r

avert 1 *Turn deflect sheer divert
Ana Bend twist *curve sh ft remove transfer *move
2 Ward off *prevent obviate preclude
Ana *Escape avoid shun eschew evade elude forestall anticipate (see PREVENT) *frustrate balk thwart fo l

aviation *Aeronautics avigat on

avid *Eager keen anxious agog a tiptoe ath rst
Ana Des ring *or* des rous craving coveting *or* covetous (see correspond ng verbs at DESIRE) long ng yearning p n ng hankering hunger ng th rsting (see LONG *v*)

ferent averse — *Con* Ind sposed *dis n th aloof d s nterested (see INDIFFERENT) ngu d apathet c *impass ve

*Aeronaut cs aviation

*Vocation

ers on amusement recreation (see under

avoid 1 Void vacate quash abrogate *annul
Ana Invalidate *nullify negate cancel *erase.
2 *Escape shun eschew evade elude
Ana Avert ward off *prevent obviate forestall anticipate (see PREVENT) flee fly (see ESCAPE)
Ant Face meet — *Con* *Incur contract catch court sol cit *inv te

avouch Aver affirm avow declare *assert protest warrant pred cate
Ana Testify depose depone asseverate *swear *confirm corroborate
Con Gainsay contradict *deny negative traverse impugn

1 Affirm declare aver avouch warrant *assert st pred cate
*Maintain defend vind cate testify asseverate

n *acknowledge confess, admit
Proclaim *declare publ sh announce *reveal d scover disclose divulge tell
Ant D savow — *Con* Repudiate reject refuse (see rad ct

cious sen

ed stirred

*inac tive inert sup ne

awake *v* *Wake awaken waken
Ana Exc te st mulate quicken galvanize (see PROVOKE) rouse arouse *st r

awaken 1 Waken awake *wake
2 Waken rouse arouse *stir rally
Ana Excite galvanize quicken st mulate *provoke

kindle, enkindle fire inflame (see LIGHT) elicit evoke (see EDUCE)

Ant Subdue — *Con* *Arrest check *frustrate thwart baffle, balk foil

award, *v* *Grant, accord vouchsafe concede

Ana Bestow confer present *give assign *allot apportion allocate adjudicate adjudge *judge arbitrate

award, *n* Prize *premium reward guerdon meed bonus bounty

aware Aware, cognizant, conscious, sensible alive awake agree in meaning having knowledge of something especially of something that for some reason is not obvious or apparent to all One is aware of something through information or especially through one's own vigilance in observing or in drawing inferences from what one sees, hears feels or the like "Few so far as I am *aware* now claim the free speech to call a knave a knave" (*T S Eliot*) "Mr Potter would not ... have been worthy of his reputation had he not been *aware* ... of the existence of this League Journalists have to be *aware* of such things" (*R Macaulay*) "It is only through imagination that men become *aware* of what the world might be" (*B Russell*) One is cognizant of something who has had it called to his attention or has become aware of it through his own powers of observation in careful use the word commonly implies first hand or certain knowledge as he is not as yet fully *cognizant* of the facts "If the Saints in bliss Be *cognizant* of aught that passeth here" (*Southey*) One is conscious of something that he sees hears feels or otherwise apprehends, when he allows it to enter his mind so that, at the very least he recognizes its existence or at the most he fixes his attention on it thus, one may or may not be *conscious* of his heartbeat or of someone passing through the room "He stood there motionless and in wonder dimly *conscious* that Hallward was speaking to him" (*Wilde*) "To be happy or miserable without being *conscious* of it seems to me utterly inconsistent and impossible" (*Locke*) "Lifelong short sightedness ... of which he has never ceased to be *conscious*" (*H Ellis*) One is sensible of something who through feeling or a sixth sense realizes its existence "She was disturbing him extremely ... but he was much too *sensible* of her good will to wound her feelings by telling her so" (*C Mackenzie*) "Even he was *sensible* of the decorous atmosphere" (*Joyce*) One is alive to something who is acutely susceptible to its influence or sensible of its existence "The Spring Finds thee not less *alive* to her sweet force Than yonder upstarts" (*Cowper*) "They were fully *alive* to the danger of thwarting Barbara" (*Galsworthy*) One is awake to something who is aroused to it or on the alert for developments as, the country is not *awake* to the potential evils of a strict censorship

Ana *Sure certain positive ... informed acquainted apprised (see INFORM)

Ant Unaware — *Con* *Insensible insensitive impassible anesthetic *ignorant nescient

awe, *n* Fear *reverence

Ana Respect esteem *regard *wonder wonderment admiration amaze amazement.

Con Contempt scorn disdain, despite (see under DESPISE) insolence superciliousness arrogance (see corresponding adjectives at PROUD)

awful, *Fearful dreadful frightful terrible horrible shocking appalling terrific horrific

Ana Impressive *moving solemn *serious grave imposing august majestic (see GRAND) sublime superb, *splendid *ominous portentous

awkward Awkward clumsy, maladroit, inept, gauche come into comparison when they mean not adapted by constitution or character to act operate or achieve the intended or desired ends with ease fitness or grace. *Awkward* and *clumsy* are by far the widest of these terms in their range of application. Awkward (etymologically, wrong in direction) in many of its applications involves the idea of unfitness for easy handling or dexterous management It may suggest unhandiness or inconvenience, as an *awkward* tool an *awkward* arrangement of controls It may suggest embarrassment or discomfiture as an *awkward* situation, an *awkward* silence, an *awkward* meeting "How earnestly did she then wish that her former opinions had been more reasonable her expressions more moderate! It would have spared her from explanations ... which it was exceedingly *awkward* to give" (*Austen*) When applied to persons their build their movements their manners or the like *awkward* usually implies a lack of ease or grace and often suggests muscular in-co-ordination or deficiency in poise thus an *awkward* gait implies lack of muscular control an *awkward* greeting implies want of tact or address so an *awkward* dancer an *awkward* gesture an *awkward* response "His [Tiberius's] manners were *awkward* and unconciliatory" (*Buchan*) "Somehow these two could not talk Constance perceived that Sophia was impeded by the same *awkwardness* as herself" (*Bennett*) Clumsy (etymologically benumbed) stresses stiffness or heaviness with consequent want of flexibility or dexterity The word is often applied to that which is so constructed or contrived as to be lumbering or ponderous as a boy of *clumsy* build, a bear is the most *clumsy* of animals a *clumsy* style *clumsy* boots "When a great writer, like Carlyle or Browning creates a speech of his own which is too *clumsy* to be flexible and too heavy to be intimate" (*H Ellis*) Sometimes the word also implies unwieldiness as, a great play in spite of ... the *clumsy* machinery of the plot (*T S Eliot*) More often, however and especially when applied to persons and their acts it implies a lack of expertness or adroitness in manipulation often with a suggestion of bungling, as "the *clumsy* attempts of governments or other social bodies to interfere ... will only make matters worse!" (*J A Hobson*) "he was a *clumsy* dissector because of his injury" (*H G Wells*) The next two words *maladroit* and *inept* imply awkwardness or clumsiness in managing that which requires mental or social dexterity and are applicable only to persons and their acts or utterances. Maladroit implies a lack of tact or of skill in avoiding difficult situations in human intercourse or a capacity for making things awkward for this reason it is often opposed to *politic* or *diplomatic* in their extended senses as a *maladroit* reply to a letter, a *maladroit* remark. "It was more correct to break a piece of bad news to a person by means of a (possibly *maladroit* and unfeeling) messenger" (*Thackeray*) Inept stresses inappropriateness or lack of aptness especially in a person's acts or utterances often in addition, it carries a suggestion of futility or absurdity; thus, a remark may be *inept* because it is so out of keeping with the topic under discussion as to seem pointless and yet at the same time be *maladroit* because it gives an awkward turn to the conversation "If these two noticed Angel's growing social *ineptness* he noticed their growing mental limitations" (*Hardy*) "He [Henry James] is ... the sharp-eyed and penetrating critic for whom ... this extraordinary and extraordinarily *inept* society has in fancied security unwittingly been waiting" (*Brownell*) Gauche (etymologically left-handed) suggests a lack of social graces that makes for clumsiness or ineptness It may imply also shyness, inexperience or ill breeding "This journey

tended to reduce my shy taciturn and somewhat *gauche* manner (*G G Scott*)

awry Awry askew askance

ity (*Gladstone*)
*Principle fundamental law theorem
orever, ever always evermore forevermore

B

babble, *v* Gabble jabber prattle chatter patter prate gibber gab *chat
Ana *Gossip blab tattle converse talk *speak

babel Hubbub racket *din uproar hullabaloo pandemonium
Ana Clamorousness *or* clamor vociferousness (see corresponding adjectives at VOCIFEROUS) *confusion disorder
Con Stillness quietness *or* quiet silentness *or* silence noiselessness (see corresponding adjectives at STILL)

baby, *v* Mollycoddle humor pamper *indulge spoil

bacillus Bacterium pathogen virus *germ microbe

back, *v* 1 *Support uphold champion advocate
Ana Assist aid *help favor accommodate *oblige abet (see INCITE)
Con *Weaken undermine disable cripple subvert upset (see OVERTURN) *oppose resist combat
2 Retrograde crawfish *recede retreat retract
Con *Advance progress

back, *adj* *Posterior rear hind hinder after
Ant Front

backbiting, *n* *Detraction slander scandal calumny
Ana Aspersion *animadversion reflection stricture *abuse invective obloquy vituperation vilifying *or* vilification defaming *or* defamation (see corresponding verbs at MALIGN)
Ant Vindication (see corresponding verb at MAINTAIN) — *Con* *Compliment flattery adulation praising *or* praise eulogizing *or* eulogy extolling *or* extollation (see

mettle spirit courageousness intrepidity dauntlessness valiancy (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE) nerve *temerity hardihood
Ant Spinelessness — *Con* Cowardliness *or* cowardice pusillanimousness *or* pusillanimity (see corresponding adjectives at COWARDLY)

backdrop *Background setting milieu mise-en scène environment

backer 1 Supporter upholder, champion advocate See under SUPPORT *v*
2 *Sponsor surety guarantor patron angel

background. Background setting, environment milieu, mise-en-scène, backdrop come into comparison when they are used in reference to human beings and their actions as found in real life or as represented in art

mote from the spectator and against which the figures or principal objects represented seem to be projected as many of the Renaissance painters preferred a natural

relation to its surroundings or the influences that have determined it in whole or in part as to know a person well one needs to know his *background* students of Eng

spectator the surroundings in which the action of a play takes place Hence *setting* is preferred to *background* as a designation of that element in a novel a play or other literary representation of human life which is distin

guished from the plot and the characters and which is the author's imaginative reconstruction of the time, place, and conditions in which his characters live and act When used in reference to real life *setting* commonly connotes the standpoint of one who looks at human be-

century, was at first hardly distinguishable from the

tion was definitely propounded in the mid-century, *environment* came to be applied to all the external conditions which affect the life and development of an organism When the human species and the factors influencing its development became a matter of widespread interest, the term acquired new implications Consequently, when used in reference to persons, *environment* suggests not only natural surroundings but social conditions and implies their importance as factors in the physical, mental, and moral development of the

When the formative influences in a person's development are the result of heredity or nature *background* is the preferred term, when they are the product of his surroundings or his nurture, *environment* is the proper choice, thus, one may say that although it is impossible to change a child's *background* he will turn out well if brought up in a different *environment* Milieu, a French

persons It is preferred to *environment* when there is the intent to evoke a clear picture or to suggest the specific character or atmosphere of such surroundings, it may be used in reference to imagined as well as to actual persons

performance However its stronger suggestion of the use of properties to achieve a given atmosphere or theatrical effect is the reason for its preference by some writers when the reference is not specifically to a dramatic performance, or even to invented scenes In 'The Scarlet Letter' how truly in the spirit of art is the *mise-en scène* presented The material investiture of the story is presented by the reserved fastidious hand of an artist, not by the gaudy fingers of a showman or the mechanical industry of a department-store window dresser" (*Cather*) Backdrop, literally a drop curtain at the rear of the stage

background, or *setting* or *milieu*, when there is the intent to stress pictorial effect rather than social influence or spiritual significance ' In *Imperial City* .. Against the multi towered *backdrop* of New York he [Elmer Rice] has pictured the passions and hopes, the dreams ... ons , of seven million souls' (*Atlantic*

Relapse recidivate, *lapse
, *return deteriorate, degenerate, decline
... nouns at DETERIORATION) *recede, retreat, retrograde

See under LAPSE *v*
Ana Retrogressiveness *or* retrogression retrogradation (see corresponding adjectives at BACKWARD) abandoning, deserting, forsaking (see ABANDON)

backstairs *or* **backstair**, *adj* Privy, clandestine furtive, covert *secret, surreptitious, stealthy, underhand underhanded

backward, *adj* **Backward, retrograde, retrogressive, regressive** all involve the idea of not moving or going ahead or forward, or in advance Only when applied to motion or a movement does backward imply the reverse of forward motion, as, a *backward* thrust of a hand, the *backward* swimming of a crayfish Its commonest implication is failure to move ahead, in this sense it is chiefly

pected, when cold weather and frosts delay the develop-

and backward movement but also to any moving or seemingly moving thing that proceeds in a direction

backward race is one that does not progress, a *retrograde* race is one that is relapsing into barbarism or sinking into an inferior state Retrogressive always implies diametric opposition to *progressive* Like *retrograde*, and unlike *backward* it implies movement in the direction that is the reverse of forward, unlike *retrograde*, however,

provement or betterment is implied, as a *retrogressive*

failure to progress or move ahead than any of the others Consequently it is often the preferred term when a color less or uncolored statement of fact is intended, thus when one infers the cause from the effect or a principle from a number of facts he is said to follow a *regressive* process of reasoning the process of growing old may be described as a *retrograde* development when the emphasis is on its backward direction as a *retrogressive* development when the stress is on the reversing of progress and as a *regressive* development when the intent is to indicate that it is marked by an inversion of order in its stages a *regressive* loss of memory implies that the most recent

spond ng nouns at CIVILIZATION) cultivated cultured refined (see corresponding nouns at CULTURE) educated instructed (see TEACH)

bactericidal, *adj* Germicidal antiseptic disinfectant See under ANTISEPTIC *n*

bactericide Germicide *antiseptic disinfectant bacteriophage phage antitoxin

bacteriophage, phage Antitoxin bactericide germicide *antiseptic disinfectant

bacterium Usually in plural form **bacteria** *Germ microbe bacillus pathogen virus

bad, 1 Bad, evil, ill, wicked, naughty are synonymous when they mean not meeting with the approval of the ethical consciousness Bad ranges in implication from the utmost moral reprehensibility to a force so weakened

never robbed birds nests or smoked behind the barn or played marbles on Sunday" (*Deland*) Sometimes it

(*G Finlay*)

Ana Iniquitous *vicious villainous *base low, vile *immoral unmoral amoral

Ant Good — *Con* Righteous virtuous *moral, ethical noble

2 Bad, poor, wrong come into comparison only in their most general senses when they mean not measuring up to a standard of what is satisfactory Bad (as opposed to *good*) implies a failure to meet one s approval it may or may not imply positive condemnation but it always sug

is offensive or painful or a cause of unhappiness as it leaves a *bad* taste in the mouth to have *bad* news a *bad* prospect he always comforted himself when things were *bad* by thinking how much worse they might have been. *Poor* (also as opposed to *good*) also implies a failure to reach a satisfactory point but it usually imputes to the thing so described a deficiency in amount or in returns or a lack of a quality or qualities essential to excellence

your profession to hang a picture in the *wrong* re is nothing *wrong* in this arrangement of the

d — *Con* Excellent perfect meritorious (see ding nouns at EXCELLENCE) right (see GOOD)

sign token mark note symptom

*Bait hound chevy, hector ride heckle noy vex bother, irk harass harry *worry

Ana Bantering *or* banter, chafing rallying kidding joshing jollying (see corresponding verbs at BANTER)

bag, *n* Bag, sack, pouch are general terms denoting a

container made of a flexible material such as paper cloth or leather and open or opening at the top Bag is the widest in its range of application for it is referable to anything that comes under this general description and is used to hold something as a money *bag* a traveling *bag* a paper *bag* a trapper s *bag* a saddle*bag* a mail *bag* It is also referable to such a container and its contents as, a *bag* of flour a *bag* of money, a *bag* of game Sack is usually more restricted in its application than *bag* with n these limits however the terms are interchangeable For *sack* commonly suggests oblong shape a coarse material and often, crude workmanship as a gunny *sack* a paper *sack* flour *sacks* It is probably more often used than *bag* when it refers to containers and their contents being stored marketed transported or the like, as to deliver 1000 *sacks* of grain *sacks* of potatoes, to sell coal in *sacks* Pouch is applied chiefly to a small bag which is carried on the person or in the hand and which serves as a substitute for a pocket In current use it specifically designates a bag or sack that is opened or closed by means of a gathering string zipper or the like as a tobacco *pouch* a *pouch* for bullets, a *pouch*-shaped handbag a mail *pouch*

bag *v* Capture trap, snare, entrap, ensnare *catch nab cop

baggage, *n.* **1** Baggage, luggage, impedimenta come into comparison as denoting the trunks, valises etc containing personal effects, carried by one who is traveling or transported for him in a railway train or other conveyance (as in a baggage car, a luggage van) Baggage is the usual term in the United States and in Canada and luggage in Great Britain However *baggage* is occasionally used in Great Britain in its older sense of army equipment that is being moved (in a baggage or supply train) and *luggage* is coming into common use in the United States as a collective term for trunks valises suitcases and the like thought of as merchandise and not as filled containers of personal property Impedimenta is used humorously in all English-speaking countries for baggage or luggage regarded as an encumbrance It is, however the technical military term for *baggage* as the entire equipment of a moving army

2 Minx, hussy *wench

bail, *n.* Bond surety security *guarantee guaranty

bail *or* **bale,** *v* Lade *dip ladle scoop spoon dish

bailiff **1** Agent factor *steward reeve seneschal major-domo oeconomus

2 Constable catchpole officer *policeman bobby peeler copper cop bull

bailiwick Province domain territory *field sphere.

bait, *n* *Lure snare trap decoy

Ana Allurement attraction (see corresponding verbs at ATTRACT) enticement, temptation (see corresponding verbs at LURE)

bait, *v* Bait, badger, heckle, hector, chevy (*also* chivy *or* chivvy), hound, ride agree in meaning to torment or harass another person by efforts to break him down Bait derives its implications from its original and still frequent reference to the action of dogs set on to bite and worry an animal such as a chained bear, boar or bull. Both in this and in extended use it suggests wanton cruelty or malicious delight in persecution. A stone post to which the oxen had formerly been tied for *baiting* with dogs to make them tender before they were killed in the adjoining shambles (*Hardy*) "The diversion of *baiting* an author has the sanction of all ages (*Johnson*) Badger is more specific than *bait*. Literally it means to bait a badger that has been trapped in a hole or barrel and can neither escape nor adequately defend himself from attack In extended use as referred to persons, it implies pestering or persecuting that drives the victim into a hopelessly confused or frenzied state of mind as to *badger* a witness being cross-examined I m so pressed and *badgered* I don t know where to turn (*Thackeray*) Heckle implies persistent questioning of a speaker (as a candidate for election or a legislator discussing a bill before the house, or a person advocating or condemning a movement or cause) and an attempt to bring out his weaknesses or to destroy the effect of his argument In current use it carries a weaker implication of catechizing than formerly and suggests an intent to harass and confuse a speaker by frequent interruptions and by inconvenient or embarrassing questions, as the advocates of any unpopular cause must learn to endure *heckling* British legislators are more accustomed than American legislators to be ing *heckled* Hector always carries a suggestion of bullying but its original implication of brutality or intimidation has grown increasingly weaker and the implication of spirit-breaking scolding or of maddening domineering treatment has taken its place We are not to be *hectored* and bullied and beat into compliance (*Fielding*) They had hard times when they were little and were *hectored* and worried when they ought to have been taking some comfort (*H B Stowe*) Mrs Morel shifted in her chair angry with him [her son] for his *hectoring* (*D H Lawrence*) Chevy (a predominantly English word) and hound both stress relentless chasing and pursuing *Chevy* however often also suggests teasing or annoying past the endurance of the victim (as he was so *chevied* by the older boys that he ran away from school) and *hound* implies persistent and long-continued persecution till the tormentor's end is achieved or the victim acknowledges himself defeated as he was *hounded* by reporters until he made his stand known. " Grandfather had been *hounded* out of his congregation because he couldn t hold her to their standards of behavior for a minister's wife (*M Austin*) Ride often carries a step further its earlier meaning of to ride hard or exhaust so that it not only suggests reference to a horse or idea, but also to a person In such use which is chiefly colloquial it implies persistent goading, pricking or spurring as by criticism ridicule, or onerous impositions as a hard taskmaster *rides* those who serve him he was *ridden* so hard by the coach that he was no longer fit to remain on the team.

Ana *Worry annoy, harass, harry: torment, rack, torture try *afflict

bake, *v* **1** Bake, roast, broil, grill barbecue come into comparison as meaning to cook by exposure to dry heat Bake implies cooking in an oven or a similar enclosure with heated sides or walls so that the surfaces of the food are browned or toasted and the inside is thoroughly cooked but not hardened as, to *bake* a cake a fish, a pie sausages beans, a custard a soufflé *Bake* is also used of batters or soft mixtures that are quickly cooked on a hot griddle usually without fat and turned as soon as brown on one side as to *bake* pancakes or scones. Roast originally implied and still often implies exposure to an open fire or flame or other form of radiant heat, as to *roast* chicken on a spit to *roast* ears of corn However it now more often implies oven cooking but at a heat intense enough to cook the surfaces so quickly that the juices are in part imprisoned and the natural flavor is retained it often also connotes basting with the juices that have escaped hence, it is more often used of meats than *bake* which usually connotes more or less drying of the insides as to *roast* beef or lamb. It is also used of foods susceptible of being cooked in a bed of hot ashes and stones, and the like, such as potatoes or apples. *Roast* is idiomatically used of coffee berries, chestnuts, and the like which are cooked quickly often in revolving ovens.

noting use of radiant heat but these instances are few and commonly imply the use of a very hot, often red hot griddle or spider *Broil* is used chiefly in reference to meats, fish and the like, that come in slices, steaks or

or an ox

2 Parch, *dry, desiccate, dehydrate

balance, *n* 1 Balance, scale (*or* scales) come into comparison when they mean a device for weighing ponderable things Balance usually suggests the primitive instrument with a beam or lever supported exactly in the middle, and carrying at either end a suspended dish or

word the term implies an equalization of a pull on one

thing or where change occurs and an issue is determined *scale* or *scales* is the preferred word This is evident in idiomatic expressions, as he was weighed in the *balance* (not *scales*) and found wanting (compare the original "Thou art weighed in the *balances* and art found wanting"—*Daniel* v 27), that one word was sufficient to turn the *scale* (or *scales* but not *balance*) in his favor "Poetic Justice with her lifted *scale* Where, in nice *balance*, truth with gold she weighs And solid pudding against empty praise (*Pope*) "Let none presume to measure the irregularities of Michael Angelo or Socrates by village *scales* (*Emerson*)

2 Balance, equilibrium, equipoise, poise, tension come into comparison when they denote the stability or the efficiency which results from the equalization or the exact adjustment of two or more opposing or opposite forces affecting a thing Balance implies a state in which no one part, element, factor, or influence overweights another or is out of due proportion to the others It therefore suggests a steadiness or well being that is usually not outwardly evident until a disturbance occurs, as by a maladjustment of weight or energy or by a change

imagination to get the better of one's reason, but also on one's ability to keep all three powers working effectively in co-operation with each other, a *balance* of power is said to exist among neighboring nations or groups of allied nations when no one nation or group is decidedly stronger (especially in a military sense) than any of the others "Can we spoil the *balance* [between negative and positive electricities]? Indeed we can! That is precisely what we are doing by rubbing amber on cloth We rub some of the negative electrons out of the cloth and into the amber" (*Karl K Darrow*) Equilibrium is often used

commonly suggests a mechanically produced or producible rather than an organic or inherent, property which is dependent either on a thing's shape or construction with reference to its resistance to pressure, strain or

tendency exists, hence when displacement is suggested *stable equilibrium* implies power of recovery, *unstable equilibrium* the tendency to move further from its original position and *neutral equilibrium* the remaining in equilibrium despite a change of position Thus, a naval architect must give thought in designing to the ship's *equilibrium* (that is, not only to its ability to move on even keel through the water but also to its ability to regain its position when buffeted by heavy seas), a flying airplane maintains its *equilibrium* so long as there is fuel to propel it and there is sufficient support from the pressure of air or wind against its wings, a knife may be held aloft by some slight support, such as a pencil without losing its *equilibrium* if its center of gravity rests on the support Equipoise usually implies either perfection of balance or stability of equilibrium, as in a properly constructed girder there are two strains tension and compression, which, because of their *equipoise*, offset each other, in an ideal democracy the executive legislative, and judicial powers are held in *equipoise* "By Art

while it cannot raise Marvell to the level of Dryden or Milton extorts an approval which these poets do not receive from us" (*T S Eliot*) Poise, as here compared (see also TACT) is a shortening of the phrase *equal or even poise* which denoted equality of poise (that is of weight, which is a pull downward) of two opposed or different things In current use *equipoise* names the quality char

acteristic of something which maintains its equilibrium or balance and *poise* names the state (often temporary) or the appearance of perfect equilibrium or balance *Poise* therefore often suggests suspension, or seeming *suspension* of motion or effort, as the *poise* of a gull in its flight The Central Powers
Orbs [the
bury)
The ba
able to
the em
the me
be know
face the
this its
STRESS,
or outw
comparis

a healthy living cell, the cell wall is in a state of *tension* In extended use *tension* is often employed in reference to a mental or spiritual condition in which opposing or opposite powers or qualities or moods are not only balanced but have *full play* *Tension* in this sense implies far more vitality tone and energy than balance The youthful intellect is thus held in full *tension* and its developing energy directed into all sorts of new channels (*H Ellis*) In letting the whole physical system lose tone for lack of the *tension* which gayety imparts (*Brownell*) Faraday's first great characteristic was his trust in facts and his second his imagination it was because they were held together in vital *tension* that he became so potent an instrument of research into Nature's secrets (*H Ellis*)

3 *Symmetry proportion harmony

4 *Remainder rest residue residuum leavings remnant remains relics

balance, *v* 1 Counterpoise counterbalance *compensate countervail offset

Ana Attune *harmonize tune correspond accord square *agree

2 Poise ballast trim *stabilize steady

Ana Settle firm *set waver sway oscillate fluctuate (see SWING) rock *shake

Con *Overturn upset capsize *tip tilt cant careen list heel

balcony **Balcony, gallery loggia, veranda** (*or* **verandah**), **piazza, porch portico stoop** are here compared as denoting a platform usually with a balustrade extending from an outside wall of a building and serving either a decorative or utilitarian purpose or both The
are not commonly used with
cally incorrect applications a
in various localities that th
good though not the best u
article only to indicate the a
proval on historical and arch ... so far as these can be determined *Balcony* is applicable to any such structure large or small which is unroofed supported by brackets corbels consoles or the like and enclosed by a balustrade or railing thus, a *balcony* may be outside a window or a door or it may extend along the front or side or part of the front or side of a building The term usually implies elevation Gallery here as in all of its senses (see PASSAGE MUSEUM) connotes length and narrowness It may be applied to a long narrow balcony extending along an outer wall but it is also applied to a similar structure that has a roof upheld by pillars or columns and is supported on projecting members such as brackets or on a foundation as of stone bricks or wood *Gallery* unlike *balcony* does not invariably suggest openness on three sides a gallery may be in a wall's recess and open only at the front *Loggia*, in technical architectural use is applied *only* to a balcony or a covered gallery that is an integral part of a building's design or an essential decorative feature In current nontechnical use it is applied *chiefly* to such a structure in a magnificent or pretentious house which is used for out-of-door living in mild or warm weather whether or not it is technically describable as a balcony or gallery The approved term for a covered out-of-door structure attached to a house open to the air except on one or two sides often protected by screens or lattices and used as though it were a living room is *veranda*. Except in certain localities this term carries none of the definite implications of shape construction placing or the like which are so strong in nearly all the other words of this group but it commonly suggests openness airiness and suitability for out-of-door living *Piazza* is often loosely applied, especially in the English speaking parts of the Western Hemisphere to a veranda Historically the word means an open square in a city often one surrounded by important buildings
cities a church
Porch
howev
or less
tection
leaving characteristic of
some of churches in Great Britain France and other European countries their place often being taken in modern churches by vestibules (in some localities called *porches*) they are also common in house construction especially in countries having rainy or wintry seasons thus a front side or back *porch* leads to a front side or back door Because *porch* in *sun porch* and *sleeping porch* does not imply entrance from without these structures are by some preferably called *verandas* Portico, like *porch* suggests a structure before
the term however is
also applied to any
pl ... entrance to a house which one ascends by a step or two or more often by a flight of steps (as in houses having a high basement)
houses with h

evil ill

Ana Harm hurt *injury mischief damage woe dole anguish *sorrow grief *disaster calamity misery *distress dolor

Ant Bliss. — *Con* *Happiness felicity beatitude blessedness joy *pleasure delight

bale *n* 1 *Bundle, package pack fardel parcel, bunch packet.

bale, *v* Variant of BAIL, *v*

baleful Malefic malign *s nister
Ana Threatening menacing (see THREATEN) *ominous portentous fateful hellish *infernal diabolical *fiendish devilish.
Ant Beneficent — *Con* *Beneficial advantageous salutary wholesome *healthful benign *favorable propitious ausp cious

balk *v* **1** *Frustrate, thwart foil baffle circumvent outwit
Ana Defeat beat l ck *conquer overcome block obstruct impede *hinder *prevent forestall.
Ant Forward — *Con* Further promote *advance abet (see INCITE) assist aid *help *support uphold back.
2 Jib shy boggle stickle scruple *demur strain, stick
Ana *Hesitate falter waver refuse *decline shrink fl nch qua l *recoil
Con *Yield subm t capitulate succumb relent.

balky *Contrary restive perverse froward wayward
Ana Hes tant reluctant averse loath *d s ncl ned indisposed *obst nate stubborn mulish refractory recalcitrant *unruly
Con Amenable docile tractable *obedient biddable submissive subdued *tame

ball, *n* *Sphere globe orb

ballast, *v* *Stab l ze steady balance trim poise

balloon, *n* *Aerostat blimp d rigible airsh p zeppelin

ballot, *n* Vote *suffrage franchise

ballyhoo, *n* *Publ c ty promot on propaganda
Ana Advertisement broadcasting (see under DECLARE)

balm Balm salve, emollient demulcent come into comparison ch efly in their figurat ve and extended senses rather than in their l teral senses though in the latter they all come under the descript on of remed es that ease pain and soothe A balm l terally is an aromatic preparation especially one that cools and refreshes as well as soothes Hence in its extended sense the word is appl ed

waxy or greasy substance appl ed to sores or wounds especially (and al vays in older med cal use) to cover and

tated and the like in order to soothe soften or sometimes relax, the t ssues Figurat vely it is more often

ters in a controversy may be said to exert a *demulcent* influence
Ana Comfort solace consolation (see corresponding verbs at COMFORT) refreshing *or* refreshment renewing *or* renewal rejuvenation (see corresponding verbs at RENEW)
Ant Irr tant.

balmy **1** Aromatic, fragrant *odorous redolent
Ana Refreshing restor ng rejuvenating (see RENEW) pleasing grateful welcome *pleasant
Ant Rank no some — *Con* *Malodorous fetid stink

salubrious salutary (see HEALTHFUL)
Con *Intense vehement vexing bothering *or* bothersome irking *or* irksome annoying (see corresponding verbs at ANNOY)

bamboozle Trick hoodwink *dupe gull hoax befool
Ana Delude *deceive begu le mislead outwit, circumvent (see FRUSTRATE) defraud cozen overreach *cheat swindle

ban *v* **1** Anathematize curse damn objurgate *execrate
Ana Denounce condemn reprobate censure (see CRITICIZE) *d sapprove deprecate *mal gn asperse, vilify
Ant Bless — *Con* Extol laud *praise acclaim applaud *commend
2 Proh b t *forbid interdict inhibit enjo n.
Ana Bar block *hinder *prevent preclude *exclude debar rule out.
Con Allow permit suffer *let tolerate abide suffer (see BEAR)

banal Flat jejune inane vapid w shy washy *insip d
Ana *Trite hackneyed *s mple fatuous s lly as n ne commonplace plat tud nous bromid c (see correspond ing nouns at COMMONPLACE)
Ant Or ginal recherché — *Con* Fresh *new novel
erse succ nct (see CONCISE) st mulat ng *or*
ive provoking *or* provocative excit ng p qu ng
espond ng verbs at PROVOKE)
1 *Bond t e
Connect on l nk join ng (see corresponding verbs at JOIN) *jo nt art culat on suture
2 *Strip str pe ribbon f llet
p troupe *company party
oterie cl que *set circle horde mob *crowd
club *association order
*Br gand high vayman footpad marauder
bandy

trimental.
l (see cor
r baleful

*po sonous venomous toxic
Ant Beneficial — *Con* Advantageous prof table (see

enforced absence or sometimes prolonged voluntary absence Thus Russians and foreigners alike may be *banished* from Russia but only Russians *exiled* to Siberia Dante was *banished* from his native Florence because of political troubles but he *exiled* himself for the rest of his life as a protest against conditions there Expatriate differs from *exile* sometimes in its implication of loss of citizenship in one's own country (as to *expatriate* Jews from Germany) oftener in its implication of voluntary exile or naturalization in ... James ...

... historically ... temporarily and by popular vote from any one of certain cities in ancient Greece a person considered dangerous to the state The term is now chiefly used in an extended sense which implies not expatriation but a forced exclusion by common consent, from recognition or acceptance by society, the society implied is usually but not invariably that which is comprised of the social circle or group of social circles leading a life marked by leisure and devotion to pleasure and fashionable sports as since his downfall he has been completely *ostracized* To deport is to send a person out of a country of which he is not a citizen, either because his presence is considered inimical to the public welfare *or* because he has not lawfully entered that country It often but not necessarily implies return to the country of which the *deported person is* a citizen or subject or *from which he* has emigrated especially if he is without funds to go where he chooses To transport, as here compared, is to banish to a penal colony or the like a person convicted of a crime as convicts were *transported* to Australia. To extradite is to deport an alleged crim...
of the sovere...
charge
person
politica
prisone ... at the
request

Ana *eject expel oust *exclude, debar eliminate shut out

Con Admit *receive accept *harbor shelter, entertain protect shield (see DEFEND)

bank, *n* 1 Embankment, terrace, *mound dune tumulus barrow

2 *Shoal bar reef

3 *Shore ripa strand coast beach foreshore littoral

4 Mass, heap pile, stack shock, cock. See under HEAP *n*

Ana *Aggregate aggregation conglomerate conglomeration assemblage assembly collection gathering (see under GATHER)

bank, *v*¹ Mass *heap pile stack shock, cock.

Ana Collect assemble *gather

Con *Scatter disperse.

bank, *v*² *Rely count reckon trust, depend

bankrupt, *adj* Insolvent (see under INSOLVENCY)

bankrupt *v* Impoverish exhaust *deplete drain.

Ana Denude *strip bare sap cripple disable undermine (see WEAKEN)

bankruptcy Failure, *insolvency receivership suspension.

banner, *n* *Flag standard, ensign, color streamer pennant pennon, jack.

banner, *adj* Pre-eminent incomparable superlative surpassing peerless *supreme transcendent.

Ana. Paramount *dominant, predominant sovereign outstanding salient signal (see NOTICEABLE)

banquet, *n* Banquet, dinner are here compared only with reference to the propriety of their use in designating an elaborate meal (usually an evening meal) for the entertainment of guests the members of an association or the like The choice of *banquet* in designating such a meal has frequently been criticized the preference being given to *dinner* Not only current good use but good usage in the past justifies the employing of **banquet** when there is the intent to suggest the sumptuousness of the meal the magnificence of its setting and often the ceremonial character of the entertainment Only in some American use is it thought of as a dinner held in a more or less public place such as a hotel or an auditorium and followed by speechmaking "This is the feast that I have bid her to, And thus the *banquet* she shall surfeit on (*Shak*) Royal Maud greets most noble Glocester from her heart Intreating him his captains and brave knights, To grace a *banquet*" (*Keats*) Grandees who give *banquets* worthy Jove" (*Browning*) Because of its historical implications *banquet* is now used with propriety only as a descriptive term. Dinner is the preferred designation especially in invitations and in colorless reference to such an affair as the president and his wife plan to give several state *dinners* (not *banquets*) this season he is in great demand as a speaker at public *dinners* the annual *dinner* of the Chamber of Commerce

banshee Shee faery, *fairy fay goblin

banter, *v* Banter, chaff, rally, quiz, kid, rag guy, rib, josh jolly agree in denoting to make fun of good naturedly The same distinctions in implications and connotations are found in their corresponding nouns Typical methods of such funmaking are reminding one of an actual fault foible failure, shortcoming etc (sometimes indirectly by bestowal of exaggerated praise obviously remote from the truth) playful imputation of undeserved success attempting to dupe a person into believing what is untrue (esp absurdly untrue) in order that one may laugh at his gullibility Banter is the generic term and may usually be substituted for any of the others though not without loss of specificness "Why didn't you get tipsy Sir? Don't you ever intoxicate yourself but at lawful marriages? Ripton endured his *bantering* that he might hang about Richard (*Meredith*) To chaff is to nettle with rough banter Have you ever been stuck with a horse? What I resent is the *chaff* that follows especially from the boy who stuck me (*Kipling*) Rally implies greater keenness and sarcasm and frequently a poking fun at matters so private as to cause extreme embarrassment or resentment He loved his mistress no one dared *rally* him on his weakness (*Shaw*) To quiz is usually to banter by asking puzzling or embarrassing questions Attacked by the older students with all sorts of *quizzing* questions (*C C Felton*) Kid (slang) is frequently as general in meaning as *banter* He [Édouard Herriot] is very fond of placing his hand on his heart and declaiming about his warm virtues, He gets a lot of *kidding* for it (*John Gunther*) More often than perhaps any other word in this group however it specifically implies an attempt at good natured imposition on one's gullibility thus "No *kidding*!" is a common way of asking Are you serious? of one who has made a statement that sounds incredible She says he's going to do a portrait of her I think he's *kidding* her' (*Harper's Mag*) Used with a reflexive pronoun *kid* implies a shutting one's eyes to the truth, as if you think you can avoid hard work and long hours and yet write something memorable you are just *kidding* yourself To rag (slang) is to banter repeatedly or persistently and often, an-

noyingly to the victim I won t *rag* you any more if

of under the eye of the gov ment since you stole the tail of Eathorne Park and sold it! Oh you re a great little *josher* Verg (*Sinc Lewis*) *Jolly* often implies an ulterior aim such as putting the person bantered into good humor so that he will grant a favor, as he was a good salesman who *jollied* his customers but not too obviously

Ana Twit rally deride *ridicule

baptize Baptize, christen agree in meaning to make one a Christian or to admit one to a Christian communion by a ceremony in which water is poured or sprinkled on the head or in which the body is immersed in water Baptize is the precise term for this ceremony because it implies both the rite and its ends The term may also be used in reference to infants and adults Christen is the popular word (originally meaning to convert to Christianity or to make a Christian by baptizing) but for several centuries it has so emphasized the giving of a name which is in some churches a part of the ceremony of baptism that it now is used at times without any reference to the religious ceremony and even with ref

bar, n 1 Bar, barrier, barricade agree in meaning something which hinders or obstructs As here compared both bar and barrier apply to that which prevents free communication or passage more specifically in their

myths may come to be a *bar* to progress in science

Impediment snag

Ant Advantage — *Con* Odds edge (see ADVANTAGE) help ... stance (see under HELP v)

reef

t block dam impede (see HINDER)

debar *exclude *prevent preclude

d prohibit interdict *close shut.

pen — *Con* Accept *receive take

*Obscurantist Philistine

Barbarian barbarous barbaric savage

ion uncivilized or characteristic of un

s Barbarian expresses l ttle more than

civilized She [Rome] saw her glories star by star expire And up the steep *Barbarian* monarchs ride (*Byron*) "Without what we call our debt to Greece we should have neither our religion nor our philosophy nor our science nor our literature nor our education nor our politics We should be mere *barbarians* (*Inge*) The noun *barbarian* is sometimes used in

barbarous warfare Barbaric refers to the crudeness of taste and fondness for gorgeous d splay characteristic of uncivilized peoples Or where the gorgeous East w th

more primitive state and less ev dence of organ z ng power than *barbarian* and it characteristically impl es greater harshness or fierceness than *barbarous* The

rbarous

*ornate flamboyant

us

ed

ity are frequently confused Barbarism is used chiefly of a state of society or of a culture that may be described as *barbarian* or as neither savage and crude nor civilized and hig ly refined Outside civil sation the divorce [between science and mysticism] is not found the savage mystic is also the savage man of science the priest and the doctor are one It is so also for the most part in *barbarism* (*H F*) The human race is as yet only a little bit civilized and in time of serious trouble has a very strong tendency to stampede back into *barbarism* (*Lippmann*) Barbarity is used chiefly in reference to a temper or to practices that may be described as barbarous or uncivilized brutal and inhumane as *barbarity* seldom equaled by the fiercest of savages to mitigate the

group.

barbarity. *Barbarism

Ana Barbarousness savagery ferociousness *or* ferocity, cruelty, inhumanity (see corresponding adjectives at FIERCE)

Ant. Humaneness — *Con.* Gentleness, mildness, lenity *or* leniency (see corresponding adjectives at SOFT)

barbarous. 1 Savage barbaric, *barbarian.

Ana. *Rough, harsh untutored, untaught, uneducated illiterate *ignorant *rude, rough, crude

Ant. Civilized humane.

2 Savage, inhuman, ferocious, *fierce cruel fell, truculent.

Ana. Pitiless, ruthless uncompassionate (see corresponding nouns at PITY) atrocious monstrous *outrageous

Ant. Clement — *Con* Merciful, *forbearing tolerant, lenient *tender, compassionate sympathetic humane, humanitarian, benevolent (see CHARITABLE)

barbecue, *v* *Bake, roast, broil, grill

barbette. *Parapet, bastion, breastwork, *bulwark* rampart

bard, *n* *Poet scop, trouvère, scald minstrel gleeman jongleur, troubadour, minnesinger, rhymer, rhymester versifier, poetaster

bare, *adj* 1 Bare, naked, nude, bald, barren come into comparison when they mean destitute or divested of the naturally or conventionally appropriate covering or clothing *Bare* strongly suggests the removal, or often the rejection of that which is additional superfluous dispensable, acquired, or the like, thus, a *bare* head is one without a hat (especially under circumstances where hats are usually worn), *bare* legs suggest lack of socks or stockings *bare* trees have lost all their leaves, to take one's *bare* word for a thing is not to ask for anything more, such as confirmation or documentary proof, a *bare* room has no furniture or, more often only such furniture as is indispensable. "The *bare* statement that

tions Because of its unequivocal meaning, *nude* is

reached an age when its head and neck feathers are white, a *bald* tree is one that no longer bears leaves at its top, a *bald* mountain is one whose peak, usually rocky peak, is bare of vegetation In extended use, *bald* implies austere or colorless bareness, and a conspicuous absence of qualities that might add charm, vividness interest, or the like, thus a *bare* style is one that indicates economy of means or a meagerness of ornament, a *naked* style is

baldness which is full of grandeur' (*Arnold*) 'He was determined to put the case *baldly*, without vain recrimination or excuse' (*E Wharton*). **Barren,** in this as well as in its more common sense (see STERILE, 1), implies a lack of fertility or productive power As a synonym of the other words here discussed, it implies an absence of

livest, *strip dismantle

Con *Clothe, dress apparel robe,

cloak mask dissemble

n, *shameless brash, impudent

*frank, candid indecent unseemly

— *Con* Covert surreptitious stealthy

ely *hardly

*Contract, compact pact indenture, mise

ermagant, scold, shrew vixen *virago,

n rind, peel, hide pelt fell

*Ornate florid, rococo, flamboyant

terile unfruitful infertile impotent

— *Con* *Fertile, prolific, fruitful

naked nude

*dry desolate forlorn (see ALONE) im-

barricade, *n* Barrier *bar
barrier *n* Barricade *bar
barrister *Lawyer counselor counsel advocate attorney sol citor proctor procurator
barrow Tumulus *mound bank dune embankment terrace
barter *v* Trade vend *sell auction
Ana Swap *exchange interchange bandy
basal Bas c underlying *fundamental substratal substrative rad cal
base, *n* Base basis foundation, ground groundwork

of a tree or a mounta n) the term soon acquired specific reference to a broad bottom or to a substructure on

stress a l teral underlying and so came to apply to something which serves e ther as a start ng point of a development an operat on or a process (as a *base* of operat ons a submarine *base*) or as the essent al ingredi ent of a compound (as lanol n is the *base* of many cosmet cs dynamite often has an absorbent *base* such as sawdust) Basis l ke *base* (its close synonym historically) may be used in reference to someth ng that underl es and

for a certain bel ef so impl c t trust is the *basis* of a lasting friendship to phrase certain quest ons as a *basis* for d scuss on Trad tion forms a *basis* for the acqu ring of l terary taste (*Day Lewis*) Darwin sm cannot be made the *basis* of a ph losophy (*Inge*) Foundation in precise use usually impl es as *base* or *basis* sometimes

have a *foundation* only when it rests on a substructure such as a wall of stones or br cks l n ng an excavat on and usually ris ng above the surface of the ground A report may be sa d to have its *basis* (not *foundation*) in speculat on but a report that is sa d to be w thout *foundation* has no *basis* in fact Let me pry loose old walls Let me l ft and loosen old *foundations* (*Sand*

lent Word! (*Old Hymn*) Ground in the sense here cons dered impl es something sol d or firm beneath or a substratum comparable to the earth or ground in its

stratum but to a substructure l ke *foundation* the term suggests something bu lt up before the superstructure is erected but unl ke *foundation* it is used chiefly in a figurative sense as early training is the *groundwork* of good habits to lay a *groundwork* in college for one s pro fess onal stud es The *groundwork* of all happ ness is health (*Hunt*)
Ant Top — *Con* *Summit peak apex
base *adj* Base low vile agree in meaning contempt ble

interest ahead of duty to others He is not Talbot s blood That *basely* fled when noble Talbot stood (*Shak*) Peace had brought only the shabby d sp r ting spectacle of Versa'lles w th its *base* greeds and t m d t es (*C E Montague*) That is low wh ch outrages one s sense of what is decent or proper even for the most ignorant of men The term when imply ng moral con temptibil ty often suggests a taking advantage of a person who is helpless or not in a pos tion to defend h mself as by cunning dece t or other dev ous practice as no one thought he could be *low* enough to steal a nickel from a bl nd beggar s cup Whenever a dramati wished to introduce intrigue chicanery or other dirt work h s *dramatis personae* included a *low* attorney (*Law Times*) *Low also is often used of persons, thought* language act ons etc that strongly offend one s sen of propr ety as a *low* mind snot is a *low* word The were *low* those sensual feel ngs they were ignoble (*A Huxley*) That is vile wh ch is inexpress bly base low the word often impl es d sgusting foulness or de prav ty It was *vile* indeed to unaccustomed and un hardened senses Every l ttle habitation left its ow

spond ng nouns at DISGRACE)
Ant Noble — *Con* *Moral ethical virtuous right eo s honorable *upr ght honest just
*Shy d ffdent modest coy
r nk ng reco l ng (see RECOIL *v*) t morous
embarrassed abashed (see EMBARRASS)
Ant Forward brazen — *Con* Brash barefaced impudent *shameless bold intrepid (see BRAVE)
basic 1 Basal *fundamental underly ng substratal substrative rad cal
Ana Principal cap tal *chief main primordial *primary
Ant Top peak (*wage price etc*)
lkal ne
*Base foundation ground groundwork
*Princ ple fundamental axiom law theorem ise postulate presuppos tion presumpt on as sumpt on (see under PRESUPPOSE)
baste *v* *Beat pummel thrash thresh buffet pound belabor
iastise cast gate *pun sh d scipline
Breastwork barbette parapet *bulwark
*Pathos poignancy
Ana Sent mental ty sentimental sm (see SENTIMENT) ess maudlin sm soppiness mushiness (see ling adjectives at SENTIMENTAL)
Bathysmal abyssal pelagic neritic marine ocean c thalass c *aquatic lacustrine lacuscular fluvial fluviatile

bathysmal. Bathybic, abyssal, pelagic, neritic, marine, oceanic, thalassic *aquatic, lacustrine, lacuscular, fluvial fluviatile.

batter, *v* Mangle, *maim, mutilate, cripple
Ana *Beat, pound, pummel thrash, buffet, belabor baste

[illegible]

uing or engagement when the stress is on the idea of [illegible]

Post [illegible]
offen [illegible]
ticip [illegible]
Ana [illegible]
onslaught, onset combat conflict, fight *contest

battle, *v* War fight *contend cope
Ana Combat *oppose resist withstand *attack assail assault bombard kick protest, *object.

bawl out. Rate berate tonguelash upbraid, *scold wig rail revile vituperate
Ana. Reprimand rebuke reproach *reprove chide censure denounce, condemn reprehend reprobate (see CRITICIZE)

bay, *n* Embrasure *recess alcove nook niche cubicle carrell carol

be, *v* Be, exist, live, subsist *come* into comparison only when they mean to have actuality or reality *Be* (not considered here as a copula or a verb expressing a relation between subject and predicate terms) applies to whatever has any place in the realm of things describable as real in a material or immaterial sense (see REAL) only its context makes clear whether it asserts physical or spiritual reality "To *be* or not to *be* that is the question" (*Shak*) "I think therefore I *am* (*trans*) *from Descartes*) "Whatever *is* is right" (*Pope*) "To *be* contents his natural desire" (*Pope*) *Exist* adds to *be* the implication of continuance in time, it also commonly implies a place in the realm of things which are describable as entities or as having independent objective (though not necessarily sensible) being "A fact which has *existed* cannot be made never to have *existed*" (*Ch Just Marshall*) "Everybody saw the drawings of the temples strange walls and columns but nobody believed these things *existed*" (*Stark Young*) *Live*, in its primary sense implies existence in the realm of things which have the character called *life* or the inner power [illegible]

whatever lives must have sustenance *Live* however is often used [illegible]

[illegible]

to exist or *live* because it may imply the kind of reality or actuality connoted by one of those terms, but it always additionally suggests a relation to or dependence on something, thus a thing that *subsists* by itself (or is *self-subsistent*) is not dependent on anything outside of itself and is independent and self-contained, an idea [illegible]

[illegible] Strand, coast, foreshore *shore bank ripa

beachcomber Comber, breaker roller, billow, *wave.

[illegible]

glowing flaming (see BLAZE, *v*)

beamy. Beaming radiant refulgent effulgent brilliant, *bright luminous lustrous, lambent, lucent
Ana See those at BEAMING

bear, *v* **1** *Carry convey transport transmit
[illegible]

[illegible] ing forth as issue of one's body one's mind, one's imagination or as an output of labor or effort as it is necessary for the colleges to *produce* straight thinkers the tree will *produce* no fruit this year the plantation *produces* a vast amount of cotton the factory *produces* more shoes than ever, Raphael *produced* an unusual number of [illegible]

kinds of classics those that *yield* their meaning at the first encounter and those that we have to discover by

result but it always implies previous labor or effort as the company promises to *turn out* 300 airplanes a month "the main object is to *turn out* good Englishmen (*Inge*)

Ana Reproduce propagate breed *generate

3 Bear, suffer, endure, abide, tolerate, stand, brook, agree in denoting to sustain something trying or painful Bear and suffer are also synonyms in their more comprehensive denotation to sustain whatever is imposed as this theory will *bear* examination, the stone *suffers* no alteration in a colder climate Both verbs however are more often used in their specific senses because of their customary reference in the case of *bear* to things that are heavy or difficult or in the case of *suffer* to things that are pa nful or injurious *Bear* s iggests more the power to sustain than the manner in which something is sustained as water as hot as one can *bear* it to *bear* the brunt of battle to *bear* affliction *Suffer* more often implies acceptance of infliction than it implies patience or courage in bearing as to *suffer* fools gladly Au thority like that of a captain of a football team which is *suffered* voluntarily in order to achieve a common purpose (*B Russell*) Endure and abide, in precise use

(*Shak*) What fates impose that men must needs *abide* (*Shak*) Tolerate and stand (the more colloquial term) imply overcoming one s own res stance to that which is distasteful or antagonistic *Tolerate* often con notes failure to res st through indifference or sometimes through a desire for peace or harmony as to *tolerate* d fferences in opinion Archer s New York *tolerated*

literary and chiefly in negative constructions implies self assertion and defiance Restraint she will not *brook* (*Milton*) The other verbs are also used commonly in negative clauses but with weakened emphasis as I cannot *bear* him *suffer* him *endure* him In such con structions *bear* (with the negative) commonly implies disl ke *suffer* rejection *endure* intolerance *abide* impa tience *tolerate* contempt and *stand* repugnance

Ana Accept *receive *take assume *afflict try torment torture

4 Bear, relate, pertain appertain belong, apply come into comparison in their intransitive use when they mean to have a connection especially a logical connection One thing bears *on* or *upon* another thing when the former touches so directly upon the latter thing (usually something in question) as to carry appreciable weight in its solution or in the understand ng of issues it involves as to ignore all facts except those that *bear* upon this particular case this s tuation *bears* d rectly upon the

being commonly one of dependence or interdependence as in an organism each part *relates* to every other part

practice or thought Both of these words are more widely applicable than *bear* and *relate* for they cover not only the connections specifically implied in those words but others such as those close connections implied by *belong* and those remote connections implied by *have to do with* thus the things that *pertain* to happiness are all the things that can be thought of as causing happiness contributing to it preventing it affecting its quality and the l ke moral philosophy is the branch of ph losophy that deals with all problems *pertaining* to morals or ethics *Pertain* more often impl es a necessary connection or a very close relation than the more formal *appertain* which commonly suggests an incidental or acquired connection as a faithful high pr est in things *pertaining* to God (*Hebrews* ii 17) It *appe*

and Japanese paintings] *belongs* to the character of the medium and the fragility of the material employed (*Binyon*) But *belong* also may be used of things as they pertain to persons then implying possession (as, the

applies *to* another thing when the former (a law a

apply—he was naturally good (*Deland*)

Ana *Concern affect touch influence *affect weigh (see DEPRESS)

bearing *n* **Bearing deportment, demeanor** (*or* **demeanour**), **mien, manner carriage, port, presence** front come into comparison when they denote the way in which or the qual ty by which a person outwardly manifests his personality and breeding Bearing is the most general of these words for it may imply reference

(*Quiller-Couch*) "You should have seen him as a young man," she cried, drawing herself up to imitate her husband's once handsome *bearing* (*D. H. Lawrence*). **Deportment** applies especially to a person's actions in their relations to the external, often conventional amenities of life; it so strongly suggests the influence of breeding or training that in current educational use it often means little more than behavior; as, lessons in *deportment*; the boy was rated 90 in *deportment*. "There is [now] little in dress and outward *deportment* to distinguish a Quaker from other people" (*Inge*). **Demeanor** applies rather to one's attitude as shown in one's behavior in the presence of others. "His *demeanor* in public was still silent, almost sepulchral. He looked habitually upon the ground when he conversed, was chary of speech, embarrassed" (*Motley*). "The child who has been treated wisely and kindly has a frank look in the eyes, and a fearless *demeanour* even with strangers" (*B. Russell*). **Mien** implies reference both to bearing and demeanor; it is now chiefly a literary term. "For truth has such a face and such a *mien*, As to be lov'd needs only to be seen" (*Dryden*). "In his *deportment*, shape, and *mien* appeared Elysian beauty, melancholy grace" (*Wordsworth*). **Manner**, as here compared (see METHOD), denotes characteristic or customary mode of acting with special reference to a person's attitude, gesture, or address; as, I do not like his *manner*; he soon learned that he must change his *manner* if he would have friends; "the smooth *manner* of the spy" (*Dickens*). Usually in the plural but sometimes in the singular, *manner* suggests reference to the outward signs of conformity to the conventions of polite intercourse, and at times denotes the deportment characteristic of the best society; as, he has no *manners*; to the *manner* born. "We country persons can have no *manner* at all" (*Goldsmith*). "Outward looks, *manners*, accomplishments" (*Arnold*). **Carriage** narrowly implies reference to a person's bearing physically, or the way in which he holds himself especially while standing or walking. "His *carriage*, conversation, and deportment combined aristocratic hauteur with ... sarcastic wit" (*Symonds*). "A superb health in their [country women's] *carriage* princesses could not obtain" (*Jefferies*). **Port** was once a close synonym of *bearing* and *carriage*; it is now a literary term and is more specific than either, for it implies reference to physique, especially through long association with adjectives such as *majestic*, *regal*, *proud*, etc., to a stately or dignified physique. "Pride in their *port*, defiance in their eye, I see the lords of humankind pass by" (*Goldsmith*). "People with a dignity of *port*, an amplitude of back, an emphasis of vocabulary" (*L. P. Smith*). **Presence** is more explicit than *bearing*, for it denotes a person's bearing with reference to its power to impress his personality on others or to attract their attention, interest, or admiration; as, "A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance" (*J. Collier*). "In mature life he [George Fox] became a bulky person, with strong health and a commanding *presence*" (*Inge*). "Mr. Potter, a small bird-like person of no *presence*" (*R. Macaulay*). "Gossips ... said, to distinguish them, that Henrietta Maria had a *port* and Melchisedec a *Presence*.... By a *Port* one may understand them to indicate something unsympathetically impressive, whereas a *Presence* would seem to be a thing that directs the most affable appeal to our poor human weaknesses. His Majesty King George IV, for instance, possessed a *Port*; Beau Brummel[l] wielded a *Presence*" (*Meredith*). **Front**, which is a more or less colloquial term, is applicable to a bearing that represents nothing deeper than a person's outward appearance or aspect, or the way he consciously presents his personality to others. "One sometimes feels that it is only with a *front* of brass and a lip of scorn that one can get through the day at all" (*Wilde*). The term usually suggests an assumed demeanor, often specifically an assumed dignity of manner, but only in some use does it connote pretense for the sake of giving a favorable impression; as, he is all *front*; many are impressed more by *front* than by deeper qualities of character.

Ana. *Posture, attitude, pose: *behavior, conduct: attitude, stand, *position: poise, address (see TACT).

beast. Brute, *animal.

beat, *v.* **1** **Beat, pound, pummel, thrash, thresh, buffet, baste, belabor** (*or* **belabour**) come into comparison when they mean to strike repeatedly. **Beat**, the usual and general word of this group, often implies no more than the simple action with one's hands or, sometimes, with one's arms or legs or feet, or with an implement, especially one devised for a certain purpose. The purpose is usually suggested by the object beaten, even when the manner of beating or the kind of implement used is not specifically stated; as, to *beat* a rug (i.e., with an implement which, when so used, forces the dust out of the rug); to *beat* one's breast (by implication with one's hands in sorrow or anguish); to *beat* a child (i.e., to punish by spanking or by raining blows upon him); to *beat* the ground (by implication, to strike the ground repeatedly, often rhythmically or restlessly, with one's foot or feet). **Pound** in earliest use implied beating with a pestle or the like to crush or reduce to a pulp or powder; this sense still occurs though the method is no longer the most common one. In current English the term usually implies heavier, more damaging blows than *beat*; it may suggest repeated striking by a heavy hammer, strong doubled fists, the hoofs of horses, bombs, shells, and the like, and it often also suggests rhythmical, loud and heavy sounds; as, "The big boys who sat at the tables *pound* them and cheer" (*T. Hughes*); the hoofs of the horses *pounding* on the bridge (*S. Anderson*); his heart was *pounding*; he *pounded* the door (or on the door) in an effort to rouse the sleeping family; night after night the port was *pounded* by bombs. **Pummel** implies the beating of a person with one's fists; although it does not suggest as heavy blows as *pound*, it carries a stronger suggestion of continuous raining of blows and often of the infliction of injury than *beat*; as, "a desire to *pummel* and wring the nose of the aforesaid Stiggins" (*Dickens*); "with Dick fastened on him, *pummelling* away most unmercifully" (*Lover*). **Thrash** and **thresh** in their earliest and still current senses mean to separate the grain as of wheat from the husks and straw by beating; the methods by which this was accomplished have changed through the ages, but the most important was striking with a flail. Consequently, *thrash* usually (for *thresh* and not *thrash* tends to retain the original meaning) means to strike repeatedly in a manner suggestive of strokes with a flail. When that which is thrashed is a person, the word usually implies a flogging with a stick or whip; when it is a thing, the word suggests motions and, sometimes, an implement comparable to those used in such flogging; as, to *thrash* a hedge with one's cane in order to drive out the rabbits; so poor a boxer that he spent much of his time *thrashing* the air with his arms; in the crawl stroke a swimmer's legs move up and down, *thrashing* the water. **Buffet** implies a repeated striking with or as if with an open hand; it therefore suggests a slapping rather than a pounding, and in extended use is employed chiefly with reference to that which dashes against the face or the body in the manner of a slap or which one fights as if by slapping; as, "... the two hands of Madame Defarge *buffeted* and tore her face" (*Dickens*); *buffeted* by high waves; to *buffet* the waves which assail

longed and mighty basting or buffeting as He saw Virago Nell belabour With Dick s own staff his peaceful neighbour (*Swift*)

Ana Slug clout swat punch *strike hit smite slap box cuff

2 Defeat lick *conquer vanquish subdue subjugate reduce overcome surmount overthrow rout

Ana Surpass excel outstrip (see EXCEED) confound nonplus (see PUZZLE)

3 *Pulsate throb pulse palpitate

Ana Quiver quaver quake (see SHAKE) vibrate oscillate fluctuate pendulate (see SWING)

beat, *n* Pulsation pulse throb palpitation See under PULSATE

Ana Accent accentuation stress (see EMPHASIS) *rhythm cadence

beatitude Blessedness bliss felicity *happiness

Ana Rapture *ecstasy transport joy fruition enjoyment *pleasure

Ant Despair dolor — *Con* Tribulation affliction *trial cross anguish woe *sorrow grief suffering agony misery *distress

beau, *n* *Fop exquisite élégant dandy coxcomb dude macaroni buck spark swell nob toff

beau ideal *or* **beau idéal** Ideal exemplar pattern *model example mirror paradigm standard

beauteous Pulchritudinous fair good looking handsome pretty comely bonny lovely *beautiful

Ana Alluring attractive fascinating charming (see under ATTRACT)

beautiful, *adj* **Beautiful, lovely, handsome, pretty bonny, comely fair, beauteous, pulchritudinous, good looking** come into comparison when they express one s judgment of a person or a thing that one perceives or contemplates with sensuous or aesthetic pleasure Although they differ widely not only in their implications and connotations but also in their range of reference they carry in common the meaning very pleasing or delightful to look upon Of all these adjectives **beautiful** is usually the richest in significance since the abstraction it represents (*the beautiful*) has been for many centuries the subject of discussion by philosophers artists and aestheticians its content in a particular context often depends upon the speaker s or writer s cultural background his chosen philosophy or in some

things that are directly perceived by the senses (as a *beautiful* woman a *beautiful* scene the *beautiful* Winged Victory an exquisitely *beautiful* painting) but to things that are actually mental constructions formed in the mind through the instrumentality of language as a result of inferences from certain outward manifestations

that the person affected dwells delightedly almost

ever its *loveliness* increases (*Keats*) A sailing ship— that *loveliest* of human creations (*H Ellis*) **Handsome** on the other hand carries little connotation of emotional or spiritual pleasure it implies rather a judgment of approval occasioned by that which is pleasant to look upon because it conforms to one s conception of what is perfect in form and detail or in perfect taste and pleasing because of its due proportions symmetry elegance or the like It is applied chiefly to that which can be regarded unemotionally and with detachment thus a man is usually described as *handsome* rather than *beautiful* a woman who is described as *handsome* rather than as *beautiful* or *lovely* is by implication one whose appearance aesthetically satisfies the observer but does not markedly stir his deeper feelings so a *handsome* dress a *handsome* house a *handsome* table They say I m *handsome* You re *lovely* Bella! She drank in his homage (*Meredith*) **Pretty,** in contrast to *handsome* is applied largely to that which pleases by its delicacy grace charm or the like rather than by its perfection or elegance of form or style It is seldom used to describe that which is large or impressive consequently it often connotes diminutiveness daintiness exquisiteness or the like as a group of *pretty* girls a very *pretty* child a *pretty* cottage *Pretty* is often used depreciatively to suggest mere pleasingness of appearance and the absence of qualities that make for beauty grandeur or strength as a *pretty* poem a *pretty* view **Bonny** though often employed as a close synonym of *pretty* by persons other

Comely was once a term of high praise when applied to persons especially to ladies of exalted station and

The word suggests a measure of good looks or physical attractiveness but it carries few if any distinguishing connotations except of good proportions and wholesomeness of aspect as a *comely* barmaid the *comeliest* women in the club Sarah Drew might be rather called *comely* than *beautiful* (*Gay*) Jack was so *comely* so pleasant so jolly (*C Dibdin*) Once a moorland Helen

world That has such people in t! (*Shak*) It is a *beauteous* evening calm and free (*Wordsworth*) Pulchritudinous, a term first used in the early twentieth century is sometimes employed humorously or disparagingly with much the same implications as *beauteous* it is even more often used to describe persons who are strikingly good looking but who are not properly described as *beautiful lovely handsome* or *fair* because of the specific connotations of those terms as the *pulchritudinous* women of Arles *pulchritudinous* chorus girls Good looking is a less expressive word than *handsome* or *pretty*, but is often used as a close synonym as the children of that family are all *good looking*

Ana *Splendid resplendent glorious sublime superb exquisite elegant *choice

Ant Ugly — *Con* Repulsive repugnant revolting *offensive

beautify. Embellish deck, bedeck *adorn, ornament decorate garnish

Ana Enhance heighten (see INTENSIFY) primp prink prank, *preen prune, doll up perk up

Ant Uglify — *Con* *Deface disfigure disfeature *deform distort contort mar spoil *injure damage

because Because, for, since, as inasmuch as are the chief causal conjunctions in English Because assigns a cause or reason immediately and explicitly, as I hid myself *because* [=for the express reason that or as caused to do so by the fact that] I was afraid he must have passed this way *because* [=owing to the specific fact that] there is no other road cf he must have passed this way *because* [=as is directly proved by the fact that] his footprints are here For in modern usage is a particle of less immediate reference than *because* it regards the statement to which it is subjoined as relatively independent and proceeds to adduce for it some ground reason evidence proof explanation or justification as, I hid myself *for* [=as I may add by way of explanation] I was afraid he must have passed this way *for* [=as you may readily see] here are his footprints I like him *for* [=I ask in justification of the fact] who can help it? Since (originally denoting sequence in time) is less formal and more incidental than *because* as assigns a reason even more casually than *since* each of them frequently begins its sentence as *Since* (or *As*) I was afraid I hid myself I will come *since* you ask me *As* I knew him to be out of town I did not call. Inasmuch as assigns a reason in a somewhat concessive or qualified fashion as *Inasmuch as* [=in view of or considering the fact that] I was afraid I hid myself I am ready to accept your proposal *inasmuch as* [=seeing that] I believe it is the best you can offer

bedeck Deck garnish embellish beautify decorate ornament *adorn

Ana Doll up primp prink prank *preen prune.

beer Beer, lager, bock, ale, stout, porter denote in common a fermented liquor brewed from malt (and sometimes malt substitutes) hops, water and yeast (and sometimes sugar) Beer in its widest sense denotes any kind of malt liquor often however especially in the United States it is equivalent to lager (or lager beer) which is a malt liquor made by bottom fermentation (a slow fermentation in which the yeast cells collect at the bottom of the liquid) and stored for several months before being marketed Bock (beer) is a dark less bitter kind of lager having a higher content of alcohol and of extract (soluble constituents exclusive of alcohol and carbon dioxide) brewed in the winter and drunk in the spring Ale is a malt liquor made by top fermentation (a rapid fermentation in which the yeast cells are carried to the top of the liquid) and marketed soon after fermentation takes place In England where lager beer is rarely produced *ale* and *beer* are usually interchangeable terms Stout differs from ale in having a dark color imparted by an admixture of roasted or charred malt and usually in having a higher content of alcohol and extract Porter is weak stout

befall Betide occur *happen, hap chance transpire

befool Trick hoax hoodwink, *dupe gull bamboozle

Ana *Cheat cozen, overreach *deceive delude beguile mislead blandish cajole wheedle *coax.

before Before afore, ahead, forward are comparable when they mean in advance especially in place or in time Before, as an adverb is now more commonly used in reference to time than to place Its most frequent implication is previousness or priority as I have heard that before the *before*-mentioned facts Not dead but gone *before* (*S Rogers*) Dreams no mortal ever dared to dream *before* (*Poe*). Sometimes, however it implies futurity We look *before* and after And pine for what is not (*Shelley*) This use is not a contradiction of the temporal sense but a figurative application of the adverb in its less frequent meaning of in front or in the van Thou art so far *before* That swiftest wing of recompense is slow To overtake thee (*Shak*) Afore is obsolete in literary English except as an archaism or a dialectal form it is however found in nautical language to indicate a position relatively nearer the prow of the vessel and so is opposed to *abaft*. Though it occurs as an adverb it like *before* is vastly more frequent as a preposition when it implies place as the sailors sleep *afore* (or more often *afore the mast*) Ahead and forward are the commonest adverbs indicating position in advance or in front of something and have practically supplanted *before ahead* however usually implies a position outside of a thing often a moving thing and *forward* frequently implies a front position in the thing itself Thus, to send a group of scouts *ahead* implies their detachment from an advancing body of troops to send a company *forward* usually means to send them to a position nearer the front or in the van of a regiment In nautical language *ahead* (opposed to *astern*) indicates a position or direction in front of and outside of the ship (as, breakers *ahead*, a sail *ahead* full speed *ahead*) *forward* (opposed to *aft*) a position in front of the midships section of the vessel as the guns were placed *forward* The same distinction is often found in figurative use thus one looks *ahead* who can foresee the remote consequences of a decision and ignore the immediate results one looks *forward* who anticipates something likely or bound to occur No longer *forward* nor behind I look in hope or fear (*Whittier*) There is no difference between *ahead* and *forward* in reference to mechanisms which can be reversed or the opposite except as determined by usage thus, the more common expressions are to set a clock *ahead* and to drive an engine *forward* Forward is rarely used in reference to time except in its sense of onward (see ONWARD) *ahead* frequently is Like *before* it commonly implies previousness, but it may also when there is an implication of position imply the opposite Thus if the hour in mind is one o clock to set the clock an hour *ahead* means to set it so that it indicates two o clock and to arrive an hour *ahead* means to arrive at twelve o clock

Ant After — *Con* Behind (see AFTER) *abaft aft astern

beforehand *Early betimes soon

Ant Behindhand

befuddle. Fuddle addle bemuddle, muddle *confuse.

Ana Bewilder distract confound perplex (see PUZZLE)

intoxicate inebriate (see corresponding adjectives at DRUNK)

Ant. Clarify clear

beg Beg, entreat, beseech, implore, supplicate, adjure, conjure, importune agree in meaning to ask or request urgently Beg suggests earnestness or insistence especially in asking a favor 'Why boy before I left you were constantly *begging* to see Town (*Meredith*) Entreat impl es an attempt to persuade or to overcome resistance in another especially by ingratiating oneself 'He was accustomed to command not to *entreat*' (*Cather*) Beseech implies great eagerness and often anxiety or solicitude She *besought* him for his Soul s sake to speak the truth (*Kipling*) Implore, often used interchangeably with *beseech* at times suggests even greater urgency in the plea or more manifest anguish The last look of my dear mother s eyes which *implored* me to have mercy (*Dickens*) Supplicate adds to *entreat* the suggestion of fervent prayer or of a prayerful attitude I have attempted one by one the lords with *supplication* prone and father s tears to accept of ransom for my son (*Milton*) Adjure, when it retains its full historical significance implies an injunction as well

adjure often connotes peremptoriness So E company doubled for the dear life and in the rear toiled the perspiring sergeant *adjuring* it to double yet faster (*Kipling*) Conjure historically a close synonym of *adjure* is not often distinguishable from it I *conjure* thee to leave me and be gone (*Shak*) It is rarer in current English than *adjure* but is preferred when a humorous warning is to be conveyed as do not forget your promise I *conjure* you Importune commonly suggests repeated attempts to break down resistance and often as a result connotes annoying pertinacity as his father would not listen to *importuning*

Ana Solicit request *ask plead pray petition sue (see under PRAYER) *demand exact

beget. Get *generate sire procreate engender, breed propagate reproduce

Ana *Bear produce yield

beggarly. Cheap scurvy sorry *contemptible despicable pitiable

Ana Paltry measly *petty trifling *mean abject sordid

begin, *v* Begin, commence, start initiate inaugurate come into comparison when they mean to set something going or in progress or to take the first step or steps in a course process or operation *Begin commence* and *start* are also used intransitively with the activity work instrument or the l ke as the subject in the sense of to get going or in progress as he *began* the letter play *begins* when the whistle blows to *start* a race the race

supports the choice of *commence* in reference to court

carries implications which distinguish it sharply from the other words *Start* implies opposition to *stop* it therefore suggests a setting out from a particular point as on a

starter) Initiate (see also INITIATE) suggests reference to the first step or steps in a process and carries no impl ca tion of an end or ending it often suggests an oppos tion to *carry on continue* or *maintain* thus a person *initiates* (better than *begins* or *starts* except in informal speech) a custom or practice when he is its originator a diplomat *initiates* negotiations between the government he represents and another when he takes the first step or steps

procedure or the l ke as the discovery of radium *inaugurated* a new era in science Prayers and scripture *inaugurated* the official day (*H G Wells*)

Ana *Found institute establish organize introduce

finish

desist

begrudge *Covet envy grudge.

beguile 1 Delude *deceive mislead betray double-cross

Ana *Dupe gull befool trick hoax hoodwink bamboozle cajole wheedle blandish *coax *cheat cozen *lure entice seduce

2 *While wile beguile fleet

Ana Divert *amuse entertain *comfort solace *speed hasten hurry

behave Behave, conduct demean, deport, comport acquit, quit come into comparison when they are used reflexively meaning to cause or to allow oneself to act or to do something in a way that evokes comment *Demean deport comport* and *quit* are now used less often than formerly and have a bookish or archaic flavor One behaves oneself when one s actions meet a standard usually a standard of what is proper or decorous as these children know how to *behave* themselves Those that *behaved* themselves manfully (*2 Maccabees* ii 21)

in a given manner when one's conduct, one's bearing, one's mien, or one's attitude to others answers the given

a specified way when one's behavior shows how far one *conforms to the rules of discipline, the conventions of* one's group or the accepted proprieties 'Dido and Æneas in the 'Roman d Eneas,' *deport* themselves in accordance with the strictest canons of courtly love' (*Lowes*) One comports oneself when one conducts oneself to the extent specified the measure being what is expected or required of a person in one's class, one's position or the like, as he has not yet learned how to *comport* himself in good society One acquits, or (*archaic*) quits, oneself *well, admirably*, or the like, when one conducts oneself so as to win approval or to meet expectations "A border action in which the Dogra companies of the Loodhiana Sikhs had *acquitted* themselves well' (*Kipling*) '*Quit* you like men' (*I Corinthians* xvi 13)

Ana. Bear, *carry. manage, control, direct (see CONDUCT)

Ant. Misbehave

2 *Act, react, operate, work, function.

behavior *or* **behaviour**. Behavior (*or* behaviour), conduct, deportment are here compared only as denoting one's actions in general or on a particular occasion so far as they serve as a basis of another's judgment of one's character, temperament, mood, manners, morals, or the like Behavior may be used in reference to any human being regardless of age state of development, social standing or the like, for it may or may not imply consciousness of what one is doing *Behavior* may be thought of as instinctive or as voluntary, as a spontaneous expression of one's personality or character, or as the result of training or breeding The captain's *behaviour* to his wife and to his wife's father was as if they had been a pair of not very congenial passengers (*Conrad*) Courageous *behaviour* is easier for a man who fails to apprehend dangers' (*B Russell*) 'Grandfather had been hounded out of his congregation because he couldn't hold her to their standards of *behavior* for a minister's wife' (*M Austin*) Since *behavior* is increasingly used in the various sciences in reference to animals and substances, the term as referred to human beings tends in

violation of principles), what do you mean by such *conduct* (better than *behavior*)?, 'No animal's *behaviour* is controlled by moral principles Generally speaking *they do not rise from behaviour to conduct* (*J S Clarke*) Deportment (see also BEARING) is often used of t

as taught or as the result of discipline, its

others.

Ana. Demeanor mien manner carriage, dep

*bearing *action act, deed

behest, *n* Bidding dictate, injunction, *cc

order mandate

Ana Precept, rule, *law request, solicitation (see corresponding verbs at ASK)

*Tardy, late overdue

y, laggard. *slow delayed, retarded detained (see DELAY, *v*)

Ant. Beforehand —*Con*. *Early, soon, betimes punctual (see CAREFUL) *quick, prompt

behold. *See, view, survey, observe descry, espy, notice, perceive discern, remark, note, contemplate

Ana Watch, look, *see regard, *consider

beholder. Onlooker, looker on observer witness eyewitness, *spectator, bystander kibitzer

being. *Existence actuality

Ana Personality, individuality, character (see DISPOSITION)

Ant. Becoming nonbeing

belabor *or* **belabour**. *Beat, pound, pummel thrash, thresh, buffet, baste

Ana. *Strike, hit, smite, slug, clout, swat, punch, box cuff, slap

belie. *Misrepresent.

Ana. Contradict, contravene negative (see DENY) controvert, *disprove

Ant. Attest —*Con*. *Reveal, discover, disclose bespeak, betoken, argue, *indicate, prove

belief. 1 Belief, faith, credence, credit come into comparison when they mean the act of one who assents intellectually to something proposed or offered for acceptance as true, or the state of mind of one who so assents Belief is less restricted in its application than

evidence *faith* in discriminating usage, represents the mind's act or state only when something is assented to on grounds other than merely those of the evidence of

(*Browne*) 'Such tales, whether false or true, were heard by our ancestors with eagerness and *faith* (*Macaulay*)

the like. 'There is no superstition too absurd to find *credence* in modern England' (*Inge*) We are not now concerned with the finality or extent of truth in this judgment The point is that it gained a widespread *credence* among the cultured class in Europe (*Day Lewis*) Credit (as here compared see also INFLUENCE) carries a weaker implication than any of the preceding

Ant. Unbelief disbelief — *Con* Incredulity (see UNBELIEF) skepticism agnosticism (see under SKEPTIC) *uncertainty, doubt, mistrust
2 Conviction persuasion view *opinion sentiment
Ana *Doctrine dogma tenet *principle fundamental conclusion, judgment (see under INFER)

believable Credible *plausible colorable specious
Ana *Probable possible likely
Ant. Unbelievable — *Con* Fabulous, mythical (see FICTITIOUS) *doubtful dubious questionable

belittle Depreciate disparage derogate from detract from minimize *decry
Ana Underestimate undervalue underrate (see affirmative verbs at ESTIMATE) diminish reduce, lessen *decrease.
Ant. Aggrandize magnify — *Con* *Exalt heighten *intensify enhance aggravate vaunt gasconade brag *boast, crow

belles-lettres. *Literature letters the humanities

bellicose *Belligerent pugnacious, contentious litigious quarrelsome
Ana Militant *aggressive assertive antagonizing *or* antagonistic, combating *or* combative (see corresponding verbs at OPPOSE) rebellious factious seditious mutinous (see INSUBORDINATE)
Ant Pacific amicable — *Con* Peaceful pacifist peaceable (see PACIFIC)

belligerent, *adj* Belligerent, bellicose, pugnacious quarrelsome, contentious, litigious agree in meaning having or taking an aggressive or fighting attitude

quarrelsome (*Franklin*) Contentious frequently suggests a certain perversity of temper and wearisome persistence in dispute. A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a *contentious* woman are alike' (*Proverbs*

Ana Hostile antagonistic (see corresponding nouns at ... fighting warring battling contending (see warlike *martial
... ly — *Con* Neighborly *amicable *neu... ent.

... omen, paunch, stomach.
... tain appertain relate apply *bear
... *Possessions, effects, means, resources

below. Below, under, beneath, underneath, in their

imply complete or nearly complete concealment as

standard or average *under* six years of age *Beneath* frequently suggests social moral or general inferiority

... ove — *Con* Over (see ABOVE)
... ie *area tract region
... Bewail lament *deplore.
Ana *Grieve mourn sorrow

... Muddle *confuse addle fuddle befuddle
... tify perplex *puzzle bewilder distract
... irk *annoy flounder *wallow
... Turn *curve twist
... ntort *deform deflect divert (see TURN)
... aighten
... Underneath, under *below
... ove over
... *Blessing benison
... — *Con* *Curse malison, anathema.

beneficial Beneficial, advantageous profitable are ap...

plied to that which brings good or gain. Beneficial refers to that which promotes health or well being; advantageous, to that which more directly conduces to relative superiority or subserves a desirable end; profitable, to that which yields useful or lucrative returns as a climate *beneficial* to rheumatism "measures ... *beneficial* to the kingdom" (*J. R. Green*) the enemy were in an *advantageous* position on the hill "you see ... how swift and *advantageous* a harbinger it [a good reputation] is wherever one goes" (*Chesterfield*) a *profitable* study investment.

Ana Salutary *healthful wholesome *favorable benign propitious.

Ant Harmful detrimental — *Con* *Pernicious deleterious, baneful noxious

benefit *v* Benefit profit, avail boot bestead (*or* bested) agree in meaning to do good or to be of advantage to someone. *Benefit* and *profit* also come together in meaning to gain or derive advantage from something. *Benefit* usually implies personal betterment or improvement as of one's physical intellectual moral or spiritual condition, but it may suggest enrichment or a furtherance of one's ends as a summer at the seashore *benefits* the entire family he will *benefit* more from two years of travel than from two years of college the expansion of the city's industries *benefits* everyone indirectly. *Profit* carries a strong implication of gain especially but not invariably material gain. It is therefore, preferred when an increase or yield as opposed to a decrease or loss in one's wealth one's power one's knowledge or the like is to be suggested as he always *profits* (not *benefits* unless one wishes to imply a salutary effect) by the misfortunes of others no one *benefits* from a war except those who seek to *profit* by it it will *profit* you as a congressman to pay more attention to your constituency's wishes. "What is a man *profited* if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" (*Matthew* xv 26) "Do we not lose something ... when we hurry by and disregard what does not seem to *profit* our own existence?" (*Benson*) *Avail* *boot* *bestead* all have an archaic and literary flavor that makes them rare in speech except in historical novels or in sermons or orations. *Avail* stresses efficacy "Ah wretched shepherd what *avails* thy art To cure thy lambs but not to heal thy heart!" (*Pope*) "Say not the struggle nought availeth The labour and the wounds are vain" (*Clough*) *Boot* is used chiefly in rhetorical questions and in negative assertions in highly discriminating use it implies something to boot as in compensation for loss or deficiency or in reward for effort "Nor *boots* it me to say I honour him If he suspect I may dishonour him" (*Shak*) "Alas! what *boots* it with uncessant care To tend the homely slighted shepherd's trade, And strictly meditate the thankless Muse?" (*Milton*) *Bestead* usually implies relief or sustenance as in distress or need "Hence vain deluding Joys The brood of Folly without father bred! How little you *bested* Or fill the fix'd mind with all your toys!" (*Milton*)

Ana Better *improve ameliorate *help assist aid

Ant Harm — *Con* *Injure hurt damage impair

benevolent *Charitable philanthropic, humanitarian humane altruistic

Ana Benignant kindly *kind generous *liberal bountiful obliging complaisant *amiable

Ant Malevolent — *Con* *Malicious malignant malign, spiteful *stingy close miserly curmudgeonly

benign 1 Benignant kindly *kind

Ana *Gracious, genial cordial affable sympathetic *tender compassionate *suave urbane bland

Ant Malign. — *Con* Malignant malevolent, *malicious spiteful *caustic, acrid mordant mordacious

2 Auspicious, *favorable propitious

Ana Fortunate happy providential *lucky gentle mild (see SOFT) benevolent humane *charitable merciful clement, *forbearing

Ant Malign — *Con* *Sinister baleful malefic threatening, menacing (see THREATEN)

benignant Benign *kind kindly

Ana Benevolent, humane *charitable humanitarian philanthropic *gracious affable compassionate *tender sympathetic.

Ant Malignant. — *Con* Malevolent spiteful *malicious merciless, unrelenting implacable relentless *grim

benison *Blessing benediction

Ant Malison — *Con* *Curse imprecation malediction anathema

bent *n* Turn talent aptitude knack *gift faculty genius.

Ana Propensity penchant *leaning proclivity flair *predilection bias prepossession prejudice partiality capacity *ability capability

Con Disinclination indisposition reluctance (see corresponding adjectives at DISINCLINED) aversion *antipathy

berate Rate tonguelash upbraid jaw bawl out *scold wig rail revile vituperate

Ana Censure denounce condemn, reprehend reprobate *criticize rebuke reprimand reproach *reprove chide

berth. Billet post job situation, *position place office capacity

beseech Entreat implore supplicate *beg importune adjure conjure

Ana Pray petition sue plead appeal (see under PRAYER)

beset Overrun *infest.

Ana *Worry annoy harass harry pester plague assail *attack assault

Con Resist withstand combat *oppose

beside Beside besides in earlier English use often were interchangeable. In present usage *beside* is employed with rare exceptions (such as, he is *beside* himself with fear) only as a preposition in a local sense meaning by the side of as, he stood *beside* her the house *beside* the river. On the other hand *besides* has now almost entirely replaced *beside* as a preposition in the sense of other than as a preposition in the sense of in addition to (as he received other gifts *besides* the watch) and as an adverb in the senses of otherwise and moreover (see ALSO)

besides *adv* Moreover furthermore *also too likewise

besides *adv & prep* *Beside

besotted Infatuated *fond insensate

Ana Fatuous asinine foolish silly *simple *drunk, drunken intoxicated inebriated *stupid dull dense crass

Con Sensible, sane *wise judicious prudent *rational reasonable sober *serious, earnest.

bespatter Spatter *sprinkle besprinkle asperse splash.

bespeak Betoken attest *indicate argue prove

Ana Manifest evidence *show evince demonstrate imply hint *suggest.

besprinkle *Sprinkle asperse spatter bespatter splash

bestead *or* **bested** *v* Profit *benefit avail boot

bestow Confer present donate *give afford

Ana *Distribute dispense divide *grant award

bet, *n* Bet, wager, stake, pot, blind, ante denote in common something of value usually money risked in the confidence or hope that something is true or will turn out in a certain way something else of value being risked by at least one other party in support of an opposing confidence or hope Bet and wager are used with little distinction of meaning either of what is risked or of the act of risking it Stake implies money or valuables bet and actually produced for example entrusted to a neu

predetermined small percentage of the betting limit which the age (that is player at dealer s left) puts into the pot before the deal in draw poker Among draw poker players who use the blind an ante is a stake which each player who wishes to continue a particular hand

put up by each player before the cards are seen By extension an ante is a price which must be paid before something desired can be obtained or one of several payments made to a joint venture as Jones is asking only $5000 for the house I m afraid that if I don t buy right away he ll raise the *ante* the captain collected an *ante* of fifty cents from each member of the team

bête noire *Abomination bugbear anathema

bethink Recollect remind *remember recall reminisce mind

betide Befall hap *happen chance occur transpire

betimes. *Early soon beforehand

Ant Unseasonably inopportunely

betoken Bespeak attest *indicate argue prove

Ana Presage augur portend forebode (see FORETELL) import signify denote *mean evidence manifest *show evince demonstrate

betray. 1 Mislead delude *deceive beguile double-cross

Ana Trap entrap snare ensnare (see CATCH) *dupe trick befool hoodwink gull

2 Discover *reveal disclose divulge tell

Ana Manifest evidence evince *show demonstrate attest betoken bespeak argue *indicate

Con Shield guard safeguard protect *defend

betrothal *Engagement affiance espousal sponsalia

better, *v* *Improve ameliorate help

Ana *Correct amend reform rectify remedy redress enhance (see INTENSIFY)

Ant Worsen — *Con* Impair mar harm *injure *debase vitiate corrupt

between. Between, betwixt among come in parison when they take as object two or more pe

the three survivors had but one pair of shoes *between* them I hope that *between* public business improving studies and domestic pleasures neither melancholy nor caprice will find any place for entrance (*Johnson*) Among always implies more than two objects which it brings less definitely into the relation expressed, as, *among* so many candidates one must find a good one *among* the survivors were two boys Five barley loaves and two small fishes but what are they *among* so many? (*John* vi 9)

*Between among

*Flock drove pack herd covey gaggle flight hoal school

Lament *deplore bemoan

rrow *grieve mourn wail weep *cry

*puzzle confoun

uddle fluster flurry perturb agitate upset (see DISCOMPOSE) baffle fo (see FRUSTRATE)

bewitch Enchant captivate fascinate take charm allure *attract

Ana *Thrill electrify delight *please infatuate corresponding adjectives at ENAMORED)

Enchanting captivating fascinating tak g alluring attractive See under ATTRACT

tray *reveal discover disclose divulge

Ana & *Con* See those at BETRAY 2

bias, *n* Prejudice prepossession partiality *predilection

Ana Slant standpoint *point of view viewpoint angle *leaning propensity inclining or inclination predisposition disposition (see corresponding verbs at INCLINE)

Con Fairness justness impartiality dispassionateness (see corresponding adjectives at FAIR)

bias, *v* *Incline dispose predispose

Ana Sway influence *affect impress

bicker Squabble spat tiff quarrel wrangle altercate See under QUARREL *n*

Ana *Contend fight battle war

bickering Spat tiff squabble *quarrel wrangle altercation

Ana *Discord contention dissension strife conflict

bid, *v* 1 *Command order enjoin direct instruct charge

Ana *Summon call cite

Ant Forbid — *Con* Prohibit enjoin interdict, inhibit (see FORBID)

2 *Invite solicit court woo

Ana *Ask request

bid, *n* Tender *overture advance approach

Ana Offering or offer proffering or proffer (see corresponding verbs at OFFER) *proposal proposition inviting or invitation soliciting or solicitation (see

nt laisant.

recal *obstinate

man-

bs at call.

on)

roup.

big *Large great
Ana *Grand magnificent imposing grandiose majestic august huge immense *enormous gigantic colossal
Ant Little — *Con* *Small diminutive wee tiny petite minute microscopic miniature

bigot Fanatic, *enthusiast zealot

bill, *n* ¹ Bill, beak, nib (or neb) denote in common the horny bipartite projection that serves a bird for jaws In ornithology bill and beak are used without distinction of meaning *Bill* is decidedly more often used by American zoologists. *Beak* if not more common than *bill* among British zoologists at least occurs very frequently in their writings In popular usage *bill* is the usual term when the projection is flattened or long and slender, as the *bill* of a duck or swan of a hummingbird crane heron sandpiper or snipe *Beak* is associated with striking or tearing and is the usual term for a projection characteristic especially of birds of prey in which the tip of the upper mandible has a sharp downward curvature and usually overhangs the lower mandible as the *beak* of an eagle vulture or hawk Although the kite soar with unbloodied *beak* (*Shak*) *Beak* is more often used than *bill* for a conical projection having a basal circumference large in proportion to the length as the *beak* of a cardinal bird or hawfinch (cf the term *grosbeak* often applied to either of these birds) A projection not of any of the extreme types mentioned above is called either *bill* or *beak* though *bill* appears to be commoner in England and is certainly much commoner in the United States as the *bill* (less often *beak*) of a sparrow swallow jay or robin. In his *bill* An olive-leaf he [the dove] brings (*Milton*) Nib, meaning bill or beak now occurs chiefly in dialect or poetry or in an extended sense as the *nib* of a pen

bill, *n* ² 1 Bill, act, statute law are frequently confused when used to designate a legislative measure Bill is properly applied only to the draft of a measure submitted to a legislature for its acceptance or rejection The other terms are properly applied only to bills which have been passed In actual use they are practically identical Strictly however a bill becomes an act when it is passed and duly signed by an executive officer an act becomes a statute when it is legally effective and a part of the written law of the state a statute is one kind of law (for fuller discrimination see LAW)
2 Statement *account

billet Berth post job situation *position place office capacity

billingsgate Scurrility vituperation *abuse invective obloquy

billow, *n* *Wave breaker roller comber beachcomber undulation, ripple

bind *Tie
Ana *Fasten attach *join link unite connect
Ant Loose unbind

biological, *n* *Drug simple medicinal pharmaceutical

birthright 1 *Right appanage prerogative privilege perquisite
2 Patrimony *heritage inheritance

bisexual, *adj* Bisexual, hermaphrodite, hermaphroditic androgynous, epicene agree in meaning combining male and female functions characters or qualities in the same individual Bisexual usually (but not invariably) suggests normal or functional coexistence of the reproductive organs of both sexes in the same individual it is employed chiefly in botany and in zoology thus most garden plants are *bisexual* in that they have both male and female organs in the same flower some invertebrate organisms such as certain mollusks and worms are described as *bisexual* because each individual elaborates both male and female germ cells and is adapted in some cases for self impregnation in others for mutual impregnation and in still others for serving as male or as female to another organism of the same species In the instances cited hermaphrodite or hermaphroditic may also be used though usage varies somewhat in the individual biological sciences However since the term is also applied to human beings or other vertebrates in which there is an abnormal combination of sex organs or more often an ambiguity of sex owing to such a combination with imperfect development of the organs the word may as *bisexual* seldom does connote monstrosity In general, as opposed to technical use androgynous stresses the union of the characters or qualities of the two sexes is applicable chiefly to persons their acts their words their clothes etc and conveys no suggestion of abnormality The truth is a great mind must be *androgynous* (*Coleridge*) In botany however *androgynous* is distinguishable from *bisexual* and *hermaphroditic* in being applied to plants that carry male and female flowers in the same cluster or inflorescence Epicene was originally applied to Greek and Latin words invariable in gender but applicable to either the male or the female of the species thus the Greek *bous* which can be translated according to the context bull, ox or cow is an *epicene* noun In literary use *epicene* often implies ambiguity in sex or sexlessness thus *epicene* garments may belong to either a man or a woman *Epicene* when applied to a man or his qualities often suggests effeminacy or womanishness as *epicene* interests *epicene* Reforms of this or that (*E L Masters*)

bishop, *n* Bishop archbishop metropolitan primate, ordinary are not always clearly distinguished as used in some churches especially in the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England A bishop in the Roman Catholic Orthodox and Anglican churches is an ecclesiastic who has been consecrated for his office (in Anglican Churches who has received the highest of Holy Orders) who is regarded by his church as a successor of the apostles and the inheritor of their powers and authority who is the head of a diocese and who is responsible for his episcopal actions only to that authority which is specifically designated by his church as a whole Thus the bishop of Rome who is also the pope is the only bishop of the Roman Catholic Church now having jurisdiction over other bishops An archbishop, so far as the powers given at consecration are concerned is no higher than a bishop he has for his see an important diocese (an archdiocese) In the Roman Catholic Church he is usually the presiding bishop of a province or a group of dioceses but has no authority to interfere in the government of any of the suffragan dioceses His powers are chiefly those that are the prerogative of his precedence dignity and leadership In the Church of England he is the head of one of the two most important dioceses from the historical point of view Canterbury and York. He takes precedence over other bishops and may give them counsel, but he has no jurisdiction over them except where the law provides for an appeal to the archbishop from the decision of a diocesan bishop A metropolitan, historically was the bishop of the chief city or diocese of a province (in this instance a geographical province) who in the early church had some jurisdiction over other bishops in that province. In modern use the term is applicable to any archbishop who is the head of a province or group of dioceses. The term is used in the Orthodox Church where in essential features it is equivalent to *archbishop* but implies

jurisdiction over the suffragan dioceses A primate, historically, was a bishop who had jurisdiction over all the bishops in a province a group of provinces or a nation serving as a vicar of the Holy See The bishops

who has judicial power in all ecclesiastical cases Since the bishop of a diocese possesses such jurisdiction the ordinary of a diocese is except in extraord nary circum stances its bishop (or archbishop) If there is an auxiliary or suffragan bishop in the diocese he is not the ordinary except where the powers have been deputed to him In case of a vacancy in a see the temporary ordinary is usually the administrator of the diocese or the vicar general or in the Church of England the archbishop of the province

bit *Particle mite smitch smidgen whit atom iota jot tittle

Ana Piece fragment detail fraction *part portion

biting Cutting crisp trenchant *incisive clear cut

Ana *Caustic mordant mordacious acrid *pungent poignant piquant racy

bitter Bitter, acrid are appl ed to things that have an unpleasant taste (also smell in the case of *acrid*) that is neither sweet nor bland yet seldom distinctly acid or stinging Bitter is traditionally assoc ated with the re

in taste that has an astr ngent or irritating effect on the mucous membranes such as the taste of choke cherries

of a heavy London fog

Ana *Sour acid acidulous tart *astringent con stringent *pungent piquant

Ant Delicious — *Con* Delectable luscious *delight ful

bizarre Grotesque *fantast c antic

Ana Outlandish erratic eccentric *strange singular odd queer curious extravagant extreme (see EXCESSIVE)

Ant Chaste subdued

blab Tattle *gossip

Ana Babble gabble chatter prate *chat divulge d sclose betray (see REVEAL)

blackball *v* Debar shut out *exclude eliminate rule out disbar suspend

Con Admit accept *receive

b

Con Exonerate vindicate, *exculpate absolve acquit *excuse remit forgive

blame, *n* Blame, culpability, guilt fault come into comparison when they mean responsibility for misdeed or del nquency Blame is a term of shift ng denotations, sometimes for example meaning the reprehens on, criticism or censure of those who find fault or judge one s work or acts (as "I have never desired praise I have been ind fferent to if not indeed contemptuous of *blame* —*H Ellis*) or sometimes though now less often, a charge or accusation of some fault misdeed or delinquency (as "fear of incurring *blame* in W ltstoken for

term means ultimate rather than immed ate respond bil ty as The *blame* [for backwardness in American education] has sometimes been put and with some

the state of being responsible for any act or condit on that may be described as wrong harmful or injurious as they could not prove his *culpability* for the accident As if the estrangement between them had come of any *culpability* of hers (*Dickens*) Guilt which originally

dom or in the case of sin loss of salvation) or of a defin te legal penalty (such as a fine imprisonment or death) Therefore when the term denotes responsibil ty for a crime or sin it also carries implications of need of proof before punishment can be determined or forgiveness granted as though she was strongly suspected of mur der her *guilt* was not establ shed until after her death since he admitted his *guilt* he saved the state the cost

that we are underlings (*Shak*) That you are thus the *fault* is mine (*Wordsworth*)

Ana Respons bility accountabil ty answerability (see corresponding adjectives at RESPONSIBLE) censure condemnation denunciation reprehension (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE)

Con Commendation compl ment (see corresponding verbs at COMMEND) *applause acclaim plaudits acclamation

crime, or sin either in his own knowledge or in that of others by his confession or by proof (often legal proof) of his responsibility the term may stress either the fact that guilt has been proved or the fact or the fear of resulting punishment as the defendant was found *guilty* Suspicion always haunts the *guilty* mind The thief doth fear each bush an officer (*Shak*) Let no *guilty* man escape if it can be avoided (*U S Grant*) Often the term suggests merely a state of mind such as a consciousness that one has committed a sin or a crime or a fear that one is justly suspected of wrongdoing or of a misdeed as a *guilty* conscience there is no use in making the refractory child feel *guilty* (*B Russell*) A person is culpable in an older and now rare sense of the word who has been found guilty (as I pray you all Proceed no straiter 'gainst our Uncle Gloucester Than from true evidence He be approved [i e proved] in practice *culpable* —*Shak*) or in the now more common sense, has been shown to be blameworthy and open to severe censure or condemnation (as prove the pair not *culpable* Free as unborn babe from connivance at

safety

Ant Blameless — *Con* Faultless, *impeccable flawless.

blanch, *v* *Whiten, bleach decolorize etiolate

bland, *adj* 1 Smooth *suave urbane diplomatic politic.

Ana Benign benignant *kind kindly *amiable complaisant obliging good natured sleek unctuous (see FULSOME)

Ant Brusque — *Con* *Bluff blunt gruff curt crusty

MOVE) Thrilling electrifying (see THRILL *v*)

blandish Wheedle cajole, *coax.

Ana Allure charm bewitch captivate (see ATTRACT) *lure entice seduce beguile delude (see DECEIVE)

Con Constrain oblige coerce compel *force drive impel (see MOVE) *intimidate cow bulldoze browbeat bully

blank, *adj* Void *empty vacant vacuous

Ana *Bare barren *clean.

Con *Expressive meaningful significant pregnant

blasphemous. *Impious profane sacrilegious

Ana Cursing damning execrating anathematizing objurgating (see EXECRATE) *irreligious ungodly godless.

Ant Reverent.

blasphemy 1 Blasphemy, profanity swearing cursing are here compared only as meaning impious or irreverent speech Blasphemy the strongest term (for its looser use see PROFANATION) applies strictly to any intentional or

Profanity has a wider range and incl irreverent reference to holy things it is par applied to speech in which the names of God Je the Virgin Mary are used lightly and irreveren

often coarsely, especially in giving vent to rage or passion in oaths curses and imprecations. He [Mark Twain] had what one might call a preliminary recourse in his *profanity* those scorching singeing blasts he was always directing at his companions (*Van W Brooks*) Swearing and cursing, as here considered are forms of profanity the former stressing indulgence in profane and often meaningless oaths the latter indulgence in profane curses or imprecations as by calling on God to damn or punish the object of one's wrath or hatred

Ana Insult *affront indignity scurrility vituperation (see ABUSE *n*)

Ant Adoration — *Con* Worship reverence veneration (see under REVERE) *blessing benediction benison

2 *Profanation desecration sacrilege

Ana Debasement corruption perversion (see corre-

blatant Clamorous *vociferous strident boisterous obstreperous

Ana Assertive self-assertive pushing *aggressive militant *vocal articulate voluble glib vulgar *coarse gross

Ant Decorous reserved — *Con* *Silent uncommunicative reticent taciturn subdued *tame discreet prudent (see under PRUDENCE)

blaze, *n* Flare flame glare glow See under BLAZE *v*

Ana Firing or fire kindling enkindling igniting or

compared both as verbs meaning to burn or appear to

gests a darting tongue or tongues of fire formed by

(*Shelley*) Flare implies flame or flames especially a flame darting up suddenly against a dark background or from a dying fire as torches that guttered and *flared*' (*Hewlett*) 'He lighted a cigarette and then remembered that the *flare* of the match could probably be seen from the station (*S Anderson*) Glare (see also GAZE) emphasizes the emission or reflection of bright light it sometimes connotes an almost unendurable brilliancy as dazed by the lantern *glare* (*Kipling*)

absence of flame and therefore connotes steadiness intensity radiance without effulgence and often warmth and duration as the *glow* of coals her fine effect of *glowing* from within as a lamp glows (*M Austin*) The fire that burned within him that *glowed* with so strange and marvellous a radiance in almost all he wrote (*A Huxley*)

Ana *Illuminate illumine light illume *burn *flash gleam glance spark

bleach, *v* *Whiten etiolate decolorize blanch

Ant Dye

blemish, *n* Blemish, defect flaw agree in denoting an imperfection Blemish appl es to what is external or superficial such as a spot or a stain as marring or disfiguring the appearance of an object as on their sustaining garments not a *blemish* (*Shak*) a lamb without *blemish* and without spot (*I Peter* 1 19) a reputation without a *blemish* Defect implies the lack or want (which may or may not appear superficially) of something which is essential to completeness or perfection as a *defect* in the mechanism a *defect* in the organs of vision the *defects* of this poem are not obvious a *defect* in an argument A flaw is a defect in continuity or cohesion such as a break a crack or a fissure as a *flaw* in a crystal Or some frail China jar receive a *flaw*

Ana Blot stain *stigma tainting or taint pollution defilement (see corresponding verbs at CONTAMINATE) *fault failing frailty *lack want privation

Ant Immaculateness — *Con* Purity simplicity (see corresponding adjectives at PURE) cleanness cleanliness (see corresponding adjectives at CLEAN) clearness transparency pellucidness (see corresponding adjectives at CLEAR)

blench Quail shrink *recoil flinch wince

Ana Evade elude avoid shun eschew *escape tremble quiver shudder quake *shake

Con *Bear suffer endure abide stand

blend, *v* Fuse *mix merge coalesce mingle commingle amalgamate

Ana Combine unite (see JOIN) *integrate consolidate unify *compact

Ant Resolve — *Con* *Analyze break down *separate part divorce decompose disintegrate (see DECAY)

blend, *n* *Mixture admixture compound composite amalgam

blessed *Holy sacred divine spiritual religious

Ant Accursed

blessedness Beatitude bliss *happiness felicity

Ana Enjoyment fruition joy *pleasure

Ant Misery dolor — *Con* Suffering *distress agony woe dole anguish *sorrow grief

blessing, *n* Blessing benediction, benison are not always clearly distinguished when they denote the religious act or ceremony in which a person often a clergyman blesses someone or something The chief d stinction between *blessing* and *benediction* is that *blessing* carries both of the major meanings of the verb *bless* *benediction* carries but one of them Consequently a blessing may take the form of (1) a prayer of consecration or dedication of something to religious uses or of

left home to seek their fortune without their father s *blessing*) In some churches especially the Roman Catholic Church each of these prayers also includes the

a monstrance that is moved by the officiating priest so as to make the sign of the cross over the congregation Benison is now archaic for *benediction* or *blessing* in the sense of benediction, it has no currency in ecclesiastical use and is found chiefly in poetry and literary prose as God s *benison* go with you (*Shak*) I have slept sound under such a *benison* ' (*Scott*)

Ant Curse — *Con* Imprecation malediction malison anathema (see CURSE)

blimp Balloon airship *aerostat dirigible zeppelin

blind, *adj* Blind, sightless, purblind come into comparison because they mean or have meant lacking the power

In current English it is as often employed in a figurative sense especially as implying a lack of the mental moral, or sp ritual vision essential to the perception or d scernment of that which actually exists or that which is really true His divine power hath given unto us all th ngs that pertain unto life and godliness But he that

tions attitudes and the like which are the result of or which produce mental moral or spiritual blindness (as *blind* terror a *blind* acceptance of authority) or to spaces structures and the like that are so dark or obscure or obstructed that one cannot see through into, or around them (as air *blind* with snow —*Cather*) a *blind* wall a *blind* alley a *blind* corner Sightless is sometimes the preferred term when total blindness is implied as the *sightless* Homer his letter talks of a disjointed thumb a contusion on the hip and a *sightless* eye (*Lucas*) The term may also be used in place of *blind* when impenetrability to the vision is impl ed usually however it appl es to that which is actually invisible though its existence is otherwise known as Drown d in yonder living blue The lark becomes a

without sight enough to do one s work or make one s way successfully For a long time the term was applied to those whose sight was dimmed through age or d sease as Old Nanon the cook *purblind* stone-deaf and all ...cile (*M E Braddon*) In current use *purblind* used in a figurative sense implying the imper... sometimes the absence of mental moral or vision and usually connoting obtuseness or

*) indicates place of treatment of each group

short sightedness that comes from ignorance stupidity

Con Seeing perceiving discerning noticing noting (see SEE) *aware alive conscious sensible cognizant awake

blind, *n* Stake pot ante *bet wager

blink, *v* *Wink

Ana Ignore disregard overlook slight *neglect evade elude avoid shun (see ESCAPE)

Con *See note notice observe remark

bliss Beatitude blessedness felicity *happiness

Ana Enjoyment joy delectation fruition *pleasure rapture *ecstasy transport

Ant Anguish bale — *Con* Misery suffering *distress agony dolor woe dole *sorrow grief: gloom

sprightly

y cheerful

*sullen glum dour saturnine *

choly

bloc Party *combination faction

junto

block, *v* Obstruct bar dam impede *hinder

Ana Check *arrest interrupt *hamper clog trammel prohibit *forbid inhibit *frustrate thwart foil *prevent forestall

Con *Advance forward further promote

attempt The term implies investment commonly with troops on all sides of a fortified place (often a metropolis) It also suggests as *blockade* does not frequent assaults by the besieging forces, as efforts to compel surrender as the *Siege* of Paris (Franco-Prussian War 1870-71) the *Siege* of Vicksburg (1863 in the American Civil War)

bloodless Anemic *pale

Ana *Colorless uncolored wishy washy vapid inane (see INSIPID)

Ant Sanguine plethoric — *Con* Vital alive *living vivid *graphic *vigorous lusty nervous

bloody, Bloody sanguinary sanguine sanguineous gory come into comparison

sanguine labyrinth of passion through which he was wandering (*Wilde*) His pass on cruel grown, took on a hue Fierce and *sanguineous* (*Keats*) Gory sometimes

bloomer *Error mistake blunder bull howler boner slip lapse faux pas floater

blot, *n* *Stigma brand stain

Ana Taint defilement pollution (see corresponding verbs at CONTAMINATE) *blemish flaw defect shame *disgrace ignominy obloquy

blot, *v* In form **blot out** Delete dele obliterate expunge *erase cancel efface

Ana *Abolish annihilate extinguish wipe out *exterminate extirpate

vulgar *coarse

rating

very kind and

to her husband Antony] but a curt message from him

crusty old fellow, as close as a vise' (*N Hawthorne*), 'An old English gentleman of great probity some understanding and very considerable *crustiness*' (*Irving*) Gruff carries a stronger implication of (real or seeming) surliness and roughness than *crusty* and distinctively suggests curt and hoarse or guttural utterance as '*Gruff* disagreeable sarcastic remarks' (*Thackeray*)

Ana Hearty *sincere plain open, *frank candid abrupt *precipitate

Ant Suave smooth — *Con* Urbane diplomatic bland (see SUAVE) courteous courtly gallant polite *civil

blunder, *n* Mistake *error bull howler, boner bloomer slip lapse faux pas floater

Ana *Fault failing frailty, vice *anachronism solecism aberration *deviation transgression violation *breach

blunt 1 *Dull obtuse

Ant Keen sharp — *Con* Acute (see SHARP) penetrating piercing probing (see ENTER)

2 Brusque curt *bluff gruff crusty

Ana Plain candid *frank *rude discourteous ungracious uncivil impolite *forthright downright

Ant Tactful subtle — *Con* Diplomatic politic smooth *suave urbane

blurb Puff review critique *criticism

board, *v* House lodge, *harbor shelter entertain.

Ana *Feed nourish.

boast, *v* Boast, brag vaunt, crow, gasconade agree in meaning to give vent in speech to one s pride in oneself (or one s fam ly one s connections one s race one s accomplishments or the like) *Boast* and *vaunt* are often used transitively as well as intransitively, the other words are chiefly intransitive in current good use Boast is the general term it may or may not carry a suggestion

(*Cowper*) And these dull swine of Thebes *boast* their descent (*Shelley*), He was childishly anxious to *boast* that he had walked the whole of the six or seven miles' (*C Mackenzie*) Brag is more colloquial than *boast* and

lass There s nane again sae bonie (*Burns*) Vaunt is more literary than either of the preceding terms it usually connotes more pomp and bombast than *boast* and less crudeness or naïveté than *brag* Charity [in R V love] *vaunteth* not itself is not puffed up (*1 Corinthians* xiii 4) And ye *vaunted* your fathomless

Con *Decry, disparage belittle minimize deprecate (see DISAPPROVE)

boat Boat, vessel, ship, craft, argosy come into comparison when they denote a floating structure designed to carry persons or goods over water Boat is used as a

(as a sail*boat* a motor*boat*) Vessel etymologically suggests a purpose as well as a form the term in general applying to anything hollowed out so as to serve as a receptacle Hence *vessel* is commonly preferred when the containing and transporting of goods and persons is stressed it is applied chiefly to large boats especially seagoing boats in the business of carrying passengers or freight or serving as a base of operations at sea as in fishing or in war, as steam *vessels* a fleet of war *vessels* including dreadnoughts cruisers destroyers and submarines fishing *vessels* a line owning fifty *vessels* Ship is the preferred term for the large seagoing vessel espe

and therefore is far more common in poetry and in figurative use Sail ng Like a stately *ship* Sail filled and streamers waving (*Milton*) O Captain! my

small craft and was applied to smaller vessels especially to those in the service of ships such as lighters tugs and fireboats or to those forming part of a navy or fleet The word has now nearly displaced the phrase and although it is often used in the sense of *small craft* it tends to become a *comprehensive term covering* all kinds of boats and vessels as the harbor is filled with *craft* As a singular *craft* unqualified is often a vague and general term For me my *craft* is sail ng on Through mists to-day clear seas anon (*J K Bangs*) However for that very reason *craft* is often when it is qual fied a

rarely for a fleet of ships Usually it carries one or more of the poetic connotations of *ship* but it also impl es the transportation of treasures Venetian merchants with

ler copper

somatic are of or pertaining to the human body Bodily suggests opposition to *mental* or *intellectual* as so engrossed in thought as to be unaware of his *bodily* needs he has never known *bodily* pain Bodily illness is more easy to bear than mental (*Dickens*) Physical (for more inclusive use see

d sturbance *somatic* behavior
Ana *Carnal fleshly animal sensual.
Con *Mental psychic intellectual spiritual (see HOLY)

body Body, corpse, carcass (*or* carcase), cadaver, stiff are terms used to denote the physical organism of a man or animal (especially one of the larger animals) *Body* refers to the animal organism living or dead but its commonest use is in reference to man then often imply ing an oppos tion to *mind* or *soul* as absent in *body* but present in spirit (*1 Corinthians* v 3) men take great care of their *bodies* they removed the *body* to a

Carcass is also used as a term of contempt for the human body dead or al ve as On the bleak shore now l es

ance of a *skeleton*
Con *Soul spirit *mind intellect psyche intelligence

boggle, v Stickle stick strain scruple, *demur balk jib shy
Ana *Object protest kick remonstrate expostulate *recoil shrink flinch wince blench quail
Ant Subscribe (*to*) — *Con* Acquiesce accede *assent agree accept admit *receive

boisterous Obstreperous clamorous blatant *vociferous, strident.
Ana Sporting d sporting rollicking frolicking gamboling (see under PLAY v) *unruly ungovernable *indecorous, unseemly
Con Quiet noiseless *still peaceful *calm tranquil serene placid stal l sedat

bold Audacious intrepid d
courageous valiant valoro

Ana analogous words.

Ana Daring reckless venturous venturesome *ad
daredevil rash foolhardy temerarious

low screen *sift sieve riddle
assail storm assault, *attack.

Bombast rhapsody, rant, fustian, rodo- all terms designating a kind of high flown g speech or writing All of them are de- some degree, some of them are frankly is Bombast does not necessarily connote thought but it always impl es inflation or a or impress veness in language and style itruns the thought that the attention is

istic drama when used in depreciation it lding windiness verbosity tall talking ' To outbrave better pens with the swelling a bragging blank verse (*Nash*) Their eloquence is all *bombast'* (*Kingsley*) It [the verse of Jonson's *Volpone*] looks like mere rhetoric ' certainly not deeds and language such as men do use ' It appears to us [at first consideration] in fact forced and flagitious *bombast* (*T S Eliot*) Rhapsody like *bombast* may be scarcely or obviously derogatory It des gnates a kind of ecstatic or effusive utterance or writing in which the language or style is governed by the feel ngs rather than by logical thought It may at one extreme suggest inspired utterance as in rapture or at the other an almost maudlin loquaciousness O then *my breast* Should warble airs whose *rhapsodies* should feast The *ears of seraphims* (*Quarles*) After some wild and vehement *rhapsodies* he was easily persuaded to retire (*G P R James*) In learned use however it is

sody at their worst but *rant* stresses its extravagance or violence of expression or utterance and *fustian* the banal ty of its quality or the preposterousness of its character Spend all the powers Of *rant* and *rhapsody* in virtue's praise Be most subl mely good verbosely

(*Babbitt*) Rodomontade is appl ed especially to the rant

contrary to self interest no less than to common humanity, all sane advances towards true democracy will be very difficult" (*Survey Graphic*)
Ana Grandiloquence magniloquence, rhetoric (see corresponding adjectives at RHETORICAL) inflatedness, turgidity, tumidity, flatulence (see corresponding adjectives at INFLATED)
Con. Temperateness *or* temperance, soberness *or* sobriety, unimpassionedness (see corresponding adjectives at SOBER) dispassionateness, justness (see corresponding adjectives at FAIR)

bombastic. Grandiloquent, magniloquent, *rhetorical, aureate, flowery, euphuistic.
Ana. *Inflated turgid, tumid verbose diffuse, *wordy eloquent, voluble fluent, articulate, *vocal
Con. Temperate unimpassioned *sober *sincere unaffected, *natural simple, artless dispassionate, just, impartial, *fair

bona fide. *Authentic, genuine, veritable
Ana. True, *real actual *reliable, dependable, trustworthy pure *absolute, simple, sheer
Ant. Counterfeit, bogus — *Con* Simulated, feigned pretended, affected, shammed, assumed (see ASSUME).

bond, *adj* *Bound, indentured articled

or a manacle which prevented a prisoner from escaping, in figurative use, it is still applicable to anything that interferes with one s liberty and holds one down, as it

sense the term may and often does refer to a connection that is primarily spiritual, occasionally especially when the plural is used, there is also a hint of restraint or

also used in reference to a connection that is purely

fore, when *band* now retains its earliest implications of a restraint, a fastening a connection, it usually also implies something material in the form of a flat and narrow piece of material, sometimes one that is perfectly

parts of a structure, such as the barrel and stock of a gun, two sections of a pillar, or the like, is called a *band* also, a straight member of a wall, such as a continuous molding, a frieze, a strip of brickwork in a different pattern, often serves not only as an ornament but also as a union or connection between two sections of the wall or

thus, one breaks the *bond* of friendship but one severs

into an integral unit or, as in *band*, to keep closely united or together, but to bring together two things that are

arch, and serves to brace and stay the whole is called a *tie* 'The *tie* between the Dagonets the du Lacs of Maryland and their aristocratic Cornish kinsfolk the Trevennas had always remained close and cordial" (*E Wharton*)

, security, bail, *guarantee, guaranty

*Servitude slavery
fdom thralldom peonage, helotry (see primitive nouns at SERF)

Slave, bondslave thrall *serf

thrall bondsman bondman

nder mistake *error howler, bull bloomer
aux pas floater

omely pretty good looking fair lovely
handsome beauteous pulchritudinous.

ng agreeable *pleasant attractive taking
aptivating (see under ATTRACT)

unty *premium reward, guerdon award.

Gastronome gastronomer, gourmet, gourmand *epicure glutton.

adieu, ad

h group.

bookkeeper. Bookkeeper, accountant, auditor A bookkeeper keeps a regular, concise and accurate record of business transactions by making the prope-
various books of
. . .
...checks and verifies
t ... ccords of an organizat... ...e
records correct ...

boon Favor *

Ana Benefa... benediction.

Ant Calamity — *Con* *Misfortune mischance *trial cross tribulation affliction

boor Boor, churl, lout clown, clodhopper, bumpkin come into comparison as meaning an uncouth ungainly fellow Most of these words were applied originally to one of the lowest class of rustics or countrymen but in present usage they imply reference to breeding manners and appearance oftener than to social status The same distinctions in connotations and implications are apparent in the adjectives derived from the first four of these nouns boorish, churlish, loutish, clownish. Boor, literally a peasant implies an opposition to *gentleman* originally the contrast implied was in reference to social status In current usage the contrast is bet...
teristics *boor* sugges...
the good
implied
boorish i... ...insensitiveness lack ...ility or unwillingness to be agreeable in the presence of others *Love makes gentlemen even of boors whether noble or villain, is the constant moral of mediaeval story'* (*H Adams*) "Comparing a polished rascal with a *boorish* good man (*H B Stowe*) Churl which originally meant *man* in the sense of *husband* and somewhat later simply a free man without rank and therefore not of gentle noble or royal birth has retained in modern usage this suggestion of low birth and often of independence of spirit especially in one s attitude to social superiors This latter implication is far more common in the adjective churlish, which characteristically implies surliness, irresponsiveness or ungraciousness [He] warns all whom it concerns from King to *churl* (*J Morley*) By what magic was it that this divine sweet creature could be allied with that old *churl!* (*Meredith*) 'Who are the present tenants? I hear that they object to the dairymaids and men crossing the elm vista It seems *churlish* Lydia (*Shaw*) 'When she rebelled he disclosed the merest hint of his sullen-*churlish* side and she at once yielded (*Bennett*) Lout and loutish apply especially to hulky youths or men and usually suggest stupidity, clumsiness and sometimes abjectness of bearing or demeanor Both words are terms of contempt frequently applied to idlers or loafers of particularly unprepossessing appearance "It was inevitable that the older boys should become mischievous *louts* they bullied and tormented and corrupted the younger boys because there was nothing else to do (*H G Wells*) Clown, as here compared (see also FOOL, 2) and clownish applied originally like *boor* and *boorish* to a countryman especially to one who works the soil but their connotations are closer to those of *lout* and *loutish* Instead of stupidity however the terms often connote ignorance or simplicity and instead of hulkiness they suggest the ungainliness of a person whose body and movements reveal hard plodding labor "The *clown*, the child of nature without guile (*Cowper*) When used in reference to those who are not country men the terms still imply general uncouthness and awkwardness and often by association with the other sense of *clown* a propensity for absurd antics He was the sort of boy that becomes a *clown* and a *lout* as soon as he is not understood or feels himself held cheap (*D H Lawrence*) Clodhopper distinctively suggests the frame and the heavy movements generally associated with plowmen but is not restricted in application to rustics Bumpkin implies a loutishness suggestive of unfamiliarity with city ways and manners as she indignantly referred to her partner in the dance as a *clodhopper* "bashful country bumpkins (*Irving*)

Ant Gentleman.

boorish Churlish loutish clownish See under BOOR

Ana *Awkward clumsy maladroit inept *rude discourteous ungracious uncivil impolite ill mannered

Ant Gentlemanly — *Con* *Gentle genteel *suave urbane smooth courteous courtly gallant polite *civil

boost, *v* *Lift raise elevate hoist rear heave

Ana *Exalt aggrandize heighten enhance (see INTENSIFY) mount soar, levitate surge ascend *rise.

boot, *v* *Benefit profit avail bestead

bootless Fruitless *futile vain abortive

Ana Idle empty h...llow nugatory *vain otiose
...antageous profitable
Sycophant toady lickspit
...avorite leech sponge
...spoil loot plunder pillage prize swag

border, *n* 1 Border, margin, verge, edge, rim, brim, brink agree in meaning the line or relatively narrow space which marks a (or the) limit or outermost bound of something A border (see also BOUNDARY) is that part of a surface which is just within its boundary line It is sometimes the boundary line itself as the *border* of a rug of a flower bed I had at last reached the *border* of the forest (*Hudson*) Margin denotes a border of definite width or distinguished in some way from the remaining surface it also applies to the space immediately contiguous to a body of water as, the *margin* of a page the *margin* of a lake or river 'They wandered onward till they reached the nether *margin* of the heath where it became marshy and merged in moorland (*Hardy*) Verge applies chiefly in literal use to the line (sometimes to a very narrow space within that line) which sharply marks the limit or termination of a thing such as a surface or an expanse as, The sky was clear from *verge* to *verge* (*Hardy*) the child was balanced on the very *verge* [of the roof] (*Jefferies*) *Verge* in figurative use is frequently applied to the extreme limit of something It is not enough that a statute goes to the *verge* of constitutional power We must be able to see clearly that it goes beyond that power' (*Justice Holmes*) Sometimes, however it refers to what is on the far (rather than the near) side of that line as, he is on the *verge* of ruin or of suicide An edge is a sharply defined terminating line made by the converging of two surfaces, as of a blade a dish a plank a box or the like In strict use *edge* often implies sharpness (as opposed to bluntness) and therefore power to cut as, A tool with a fine *edge* may do mischief (*Godwin*) put an *edge* on this knife It is this implication that comes out strongest in figurative use where it often suggests asperity trenchancy keenness, and the like as, there was an *edge* in his tone the *edge* had gone from his spirit and he shrank from the long toilsome road in front of him (*Buchan*) Rim usually applies to the verge or edge of something circular or

curving as the *rim* of the moon the *rim* of a bucket the *rim* of a wheel Brim applies to the inner side of the rim of a hollow vessel (as fill the pot to the *brim*) or to the topmost line of the basin of a river lake or other body of water (as the river has risen to the *brim*) Brink denotes the edge of something steep as the *brink* of a precipice on the *brink* of the grave the river s *brink* (which differs from the river s *brim* in stressing the abruptness of the bank or shore rather than the close approach of the water to the basin s rim)

Ana *Limit bound confine end

Con Inside interior (see corresponding adjectives at INNER)

2 *Boundary march frontier

bore *v* *Perforate drill puncture punch prick

Ana Penetrate pierce *enter

boredom *Tedium ennui doldrums

Ant Amusement — *Con* Diversion entertainment recreation (see under AMUSE)

bother, *v* Vex *annoy irk

Ana *Worry harass harry pester tease tantalize interfere *meddle tamper *puzzle perplex distract molest trouble *inconvenience incommode discommode

Ant Comfort — *Con* Solace console (see COMFORT) appease placate *pacify mollify propitiate

bough Branch limb *shoot

boulevard Avenue street *road roadway highway highroad parkway drive terrace thoroughfare

bounce *v* *Dismiss sack fire discharge cashier drop

bound, *n* *Limit confine end term bourn

Ana *Boundary border frontier march *border verge edge

bound, *v* *Skip ricochet lop curvet lope lollop

Ana Dart skim scud (see FLY) *rebound recoil resile

bound, *adj* Bound bond indentured, articled are synonyms when they mean obliged to serve a master or in a clearly defined capacity for a certain number of years by the terms of a contract or mutual agreement Bound not only stresses the obligation but it also often connotes a condition of or approaching servitude It frequently implies the status of an apprentice that is one obliged to serve a master for an agreed term in return for being taught a trade a craft an art or a profession It may however imply the status of an unskilled laborer such as a domestic servant who agrees to serve as in a distant colony in return for transportation keep and in some instances a wage as he emigrated from England to the American colonies as a *bound* servant When the condition of servitude is emphasized and service without a wage is implied bond (placed before the noun) is often used in place of *bound* as *bond* servants *bondslaves* Indentured implies apprenticeship and emphasizes the fact that the agreement is in writing has been executed in duplicate and has legal validity Usually it carries the implication of fairness and equity to both parties to the agreement as a tailor s *indentured* employees a solicitor s *indentured* clerk Sometimes especially in reference to an apprentice in a law office articled is preferred to *indentured* though there seems to be no clear distinction between the two as he started out as an *articled* clerk in an attorney s office

and charted and so definitely indicated by a line on maps that its exact location is known and observed by

(*Binyon*) Border (see also BORDER) is often used in place of *boundary* but historically it is an older term and seldom carries the connotations of exactness of location or

connotations of exact location than *border* It is never interchangeable with *boundary* because it does not suggest a clear dividing line but rather a district in which

country that fronts an adjoining country is correctly applicable in this sense only to one side of a boundary or of a border thus one does not in very precise use say the *frontier* between France and Italy but France s Italian *frontier* or Italy s French *frontier* *Frontier* in the United States came to be associated with the imaginary or theoretical line marking the outmost bound of settled territory a line that was constantly being advanced as the population increased and territory especially to the west and south became colonized Consequently in American use a *frontier* is thought of as a shifting line capable of being advanced or pushed forward by those willing to pioneer in unsettled territory or to venture beyond the lands already explored as in 1860 the

American *frontier* has practically disappeared Frontier in this sense is now common in figurative use in reference to the advance of knowledge The *frontiers* of knowledge [are] being pushed farther into the unknown in the fields of the infinitely great (astronomy) and of the infinitely small (microscopy) (*A C Morrison*)

Ana *Limit bound confine end bourn *border verge edge

boundless *Infinite uncircumscribed illimitable eternal sempiternal

Ana Vast immense *enormous *monstrous prodigious tremendous stupendous

Con Circumscribed limited confined restricted (see LIMIT *v*)

bountiful Generous munificent *liberal handsome

Ana *Charitable philanthropic benevolent prodigal lavish (see PROFUSE)

Ant Niggardly — *Con* *Stingy parsimonious penurious miserly avaricious *covetous greedy frugal *sparing economical

Award reward meed guerdon prize *premium

Ana Gratuity largess *gift boon grant subvention subsidy (see APPROPRIATION)

bouquet Scent perfume *fragrance, redolence incense
Ana Odor aroma *smell, scent
bourn *or* **bourne** Bound confine end term *limit
Ana Verge edge *border, rim brim aim end goal objective (see INTENTION)
bow, *v* Defer, *yield submit capitulate succumb relent cave in
bow, *n* Arc arch *curve
bowels Compassion commiseration, *pity ruth condolence sympathy empathy
box, *v* Smite cuff swat clout punch *strike hit slug slap
boyish, *youthful juvenile puerile maiden virgin virginal
brace, *n* *Couple pair yoke
brag, *v* *Boast vaunt crow gasconade
Ana Plume pique *pride preen flaunt parade (see SHOW)
Ant Apologize (*for a shortcoming defect etc*) — *Con* Extenuate *palliate, whitewash gloze gloss
braid, *v* Plait *weave knit, crochet tat
brain, brains *Mind intellect intelligence wit, wits psyche soul.
branch, *n* Limb bough *shoot
brand, *n* *Stigma blot stain
Ana Sear burn, scorch (see corresponding verbs at BURN) tainting or taint, defilement (see corresponding verbs at CONTAMINATE) *blemish defect flaw
brandish Flourish *swing wave thrash
Ana Wield swing *handle manipulate ply flaunt parade display exhibit *show
brash, *adj* Brazen barefaced impudent *shameless
Ana Bold, audacious (see BRAVE) temerarious rash reckless (see ADVENTUROUS) impetuous headlong abrupt *precipitate intrusive officious *impertinent
Ant Wary — *Con* *Cautious chary circumspect *timid timorous reserved (see SILENT) discreet (see under PRUDENCE)
bravado *Bravery bravura
Ana Pompousness pretentiousness ostentatiousness or ostentation (see corresponding adjectives at SHOWY) *display parade pomp vainglory vanity *pride gasconading vaunting bragging boasting (see BOAST) strutting swaggering (see STRUT)
Ant Diffidence modesty
brave, *adj* **1 Brave courageous, bold audacious, dauntless, undaunted, intrepid valiant valorous doughty** come into comparison in the sense of having or showing fearlessness in meeting that which is dangerous difficult or unknown **Brave** usually implies resolution and self-control in meeting without flinching a situation that inspires fear rather than a temperamental liking for danger "The *brave* man is not he who feels no fear

But he whose noble soul its fear subdues, And *bravely* dares the danger nature shrinks from" (*J Baillie*) **Courageous** stresses stoutheartedness and firmness of temper it therefore implies either a temperamental readiness to encounter dangers or difficulties that test one's spirit or resolution or an ability in the face of actual danger or difficulty to do what is required of one "as few were *courageous* enough to answer the call for volunteer rescuers" "*courageous* in telling the truth" "A man is *courageous* when he does things which others might fail to do owing to fear" (*B Russell*) "His mother was so strong so *courageous* the only strong and *courageous* influence he [Mark Twain] knew" (*Van W Brooks*) **Bold** implies either a temperamental liking for danger or a willingness to court danger or to dare the unknown, especially when something important is at stake There is nearly always in *bold* a connotation of pushing forward without hesitation sometimes courageously always daringly sometimes presumptuously and sometimes defiantly as only a *bold* man would beard the lion in his den "What makes robbers *bold* but too much lenity?" (*Shak*) "penalties not immediate enough nor real enough to deter a *bold* child" (*Shaw*) **Audacious,** in contrast with *bold* gives greater emphasis to the idea of recklessness or imprudence in daring and when it implies presumptuousness usually adds a suggestion of effrontery "Thus seems a fairly obvious notion as I write it down in the spring of 1936 but in the spring of 1926 it was *audacious*" (*Karl K Darrow*) "The compound insolence of this amused the Strong Man and he listened to the proposals of the *audacious* Tarnon" (*Kipling*) **Dauntless** and **undaunted** imply such boldness and fearlessness that in the case of the first one cannot be intimidated cowed discouraged or subdued or in the case of the second one has either come out uncowed undefeated or unsubdued from a violent struggle or great dangers or hardships or has shown no fear in the anticipation of such struggle dangers or hardships "as Helen Keller the product of a miracle of human love and *dauntless* patience" (*Times Lit Sup*) "To war they follow their *undaunted* King" (*Dryden*) **Intrepid** etymologically implies complete absence of fear it is often so used especially in its derivative noun *intrepidity* the adjective however commonly stresses dauntlessness and the capacity for meeting courageously and enduring with fortitude whatever happens as an *intrepid* explorer or pioneer the *intrepid* prosecutor of graft **Valiant** originally implied conspicuous physical strength or the might of a hero it now stresses heroic courage and fortitude not only in meeting danger but sometimes in achieving one's ends as "the *valiant* champions of new ideals" (*S Alexander*) "Against all these forces the critic and historian must make a *valiant* struggle" (*L P Smith*) "Cowards die many times before their deaths The *valiant* never taste of death but once" (*Shak*) **Valorous** differs from *valiant* chiefly in its weaker implication of fortitude and in its stronger suggestion of illustriousness Though not limited in their applications *valorous* more often qualifies accomplishments and *valiant* qualifies persons or their exertions as *valorous* feats of arms (*Caxton*) the *valorous* deeds of the *valiant* defenders of Troy "The whole universe will acknowledge those *valorous* efforts" (*Wellington*) "I therefore made him of our Table Round One of our noblest, our most *valorous*" (*Tennyson*) **Doughty** adds to *valiant* the implication of formidableness it is now seldom used except when an archaic flavor or a burlesque effect is desired as the *doughty* deeds of *doughty* knights of old a *doughty* critic "Its heroes [those of the heroic age] were *doughty* men to whom diabolic visitors were no more unusual than angelic ones" (*J W Krutch*)
Ana Daring venturous venturesome daredevil *adventurous heroic gallant (see corresponding nouns at HEROISM) plucky gritty (see corresponding nouns at FORTITUDE)
Ant Craven. — *Con* *Cowardly pusillanimous poltroon recreant *timid timorous shrinking flinching blenching (see RECOIL, *v*)
2 *Stylish braw smart fashionable modish dapper dashing spruce natty chic, nifty nobby posh toffish
bravery **Bravery, bravado, bravura** are here compared only as meaning a dashing or showy style or manner All three words in this sense bear little relation to the adject ve *brave* in its sense of courageous (see BRAVE) but

come closer to the implications of its secondary sense marked by fine show or display In such use bravery refers chiefly to dress trappings furnishings or the like and implies splendor or gorgeousness or a showy dandyish appearance The Queen s three thousand

which he threw away (*Bennett*) Bravura has reference chiefly to style of singing playing painting and the

tening to a lady amateur skylark it up and down through the finest *bravura* of Rossini or Mozart (*Irving*) The word is however used of other arts than those of

bravo *Assassin cutthroat gunman trigger man finger man
Ana *Ruffian thug Mohock desperado gangster apache
bravura *Bravery bravado
braw Brave *styl sh dashing dapper fashionable modish smart chic spruce natty n fty nobby posh toffish
brawl, *n* Brawl, broil, fracas melee, row, rumpus, scrap are here compared as meaning a noisy fight or quarrel Brawl impl es angry contentions blows and a noisy racket it usually suggests participation by several persons as a family *brawl* that kept the neighbors awake a drunken *brawl* street *brawls* Broil stresses disorder confusion and turmoil among the combatants more than the disturbance they cause others The term may be used contemptuously in place of *war conflict* or *controversy* (as plunging us in all the *broils* of the European nations —*Jefferson*) but it is more often used of a violent fight or quarrel where the issues are not clear or significant or where the opposing parties are not

as they rushed upon the *mêlée* Lacey s pistol snapped and an Arab fell' (*G Parker*) However in current use the emphasis is increasingly on confusion and mix up and often the implication of combat or contention is weakened or lost The calmness of the platform was transformed into a *mêlée* Little Constance found herself

a *row* when you are not properly served for it ends only in making all the waiters hate you Rumpus, also a colloquial term suggests even greater agitation and disturbance than *row* for it usually connotes an uproar You incur my serious displeasure if you move one inch

they have many a *scrap*
Ana Conflict fight fray affray (see CONTEST) contention d ssension strife *discord wrangle altercation
... ble uproar racket *d n hubbub

... meless brash impudent
*hardened indurated insolent arrogant temerarious rash reckless (see ADVENTUROUS) bold audacious (see BRAVE)
Ant Bashful — *Con* *Shy diffident modest coy *timid timorous stealthy surreptitious underhand *secret
breach, *n* Breach, infraction, violation, transgression ... compared

is usually followed by *of* and a noun or pronoun which indicates the thing which is broken or not kept as, a *breach* of discipline his action constitutes a *breach* of faith he was found guilty of a *breach* of the peace (i e of no sy d sorderly or annoying conduct) to be sued for *breach* of promise or *breach* of contract Infraction is now more often used than *breach* (except in certain time-honored idioms) for any breaking of a law or obl gation ... of a

or of the
force of
positive
n a me

across) is applied to any act that goes beyond the limits prescribed by a law rule order or the like often the term is used specifically of an infraction of the moral law or of one of the commandments as "for sin is the *transgression* of the law" (*1 John* iii 4) "I was for getting" she said "I am forbidden tea" She looked at the cup tremendously tempted "An occasional *transgression* could not harm her" (*Bennett*) Trespass also implies etymologically an overstepping of prescribed bounds but it carries in addition a strong implication of encroachment upon the rights, the comfort or the property of others In Scriptural and religious use a *trespass* is particularly an offense against God or one's neighbor as "If ye forgive not men their *trespasses* neither will your Father forgive your *trespasses*" (*Matthew* vi 15) In law a *trespass* is an unlawful act involving force or violence committed against the person the property or the rights of another thus the passing through another's premises against his wish or without his invitation constitutes a *trespass* a burglar who is frightened away before he actually enters a house is liable to arrest for *trespass* Infringement is sometimes used as though it were identical in meaning with *infraction* as an *infringement of the law* an *infringement* of a treaty In current use however it implies trespass more often than violation and therefore is the idiomatic term when trespass involving an encroachment upon a legally protected right or privilege is implied thus the unauthorized manufacture of something which has been patented constitutes an *infringement* of a patent the unauthorized reproduction and sale of matter already copyrighted by a publisher or by an author engraver photographer or the like constitutes an *infringement* of the copyright so an *infringement* upon the rights of property owners an *infringement* on the liberty of the American people Contravention applies specifically to a going contrary to the intent of the law or to an act in defiance of what is regarded as right lawful obligatory or the like as "Warrants in *contravention* of the acts of Parliament" (*Macaulay*) "if there is in a work of art a *contravention* of nature" (*Lowes*)

Ant Observance

bread *or* **bread and butter** Sustenance *living livelihood subsistence maintenance support keep

break, *n* Chance *opportunity occasion time tide blat.

breakdown, *n* Analysis resolution dissection anatomy See under ANALYZE

break down *Analyze resolve dissect anatomize.

Con Concatenate articulate *integrate

breaker Billow *wave roller comber beachcomber undulation ripple

breastwork *Bulwark bastion parapet barbette rampart

breed, *v* *Generate engender propagate reproduce procreate beget sire get

breeding Cultivation *culture refinement

Ana *Tact address poise savoir faire *courtesy amenity gallantry grace dignity *elegance

Ant Vulgarity — *Con* Boorishness churlishness (see primitive nouns at BOOR) grossness coarseness (see corresponding adjectives at COARSE) rudeness, discourteousness or discourtesy ungraciousness (see corresponding adjectives at RUDE)

breeze *Wind gust flaw zephyr blast gale whirlwind cyclone typhoon tornado waterspout twister

bridle, *v* **1** Check curb *restrain snaffle inhibit

Ana Repress *suppress *govern rule control direct manage (see CONDUCT)

Ant Vent — *Con* *Express utter air voice ventilate

2 Bristle ruffle *strut swagger

Ana Posture attitudinize pose (see under POSTURE *n*) plume preen pique *pride

Con Grovel *wallow cringe cower (see FAWN) wince, flinch (see RECOIL)

brief, *adj* Brief, short are the most comprehensive adjectives in English meaning not long Brief refers primarily to duration short, to either duration or linear extent as a *brief* interview discourse a *short* sermon time, distance *short* legs or grass As applied to duration *brief* and *short* are sometimes complete synonyms (as a *brief* or a *short* battle) But *short* frequently (not always) suggests incompleteness curtailment or sudden stoppage *brief* sometimes (but not always) implies condensation as, he cut his speech *short* he made his speech as *brief* as possible As applied to linear extent *brief* is chiefly humorous and means extremely short as a *brief* skirt.

Ana *Transient fleeting passing momentary short-lived *concise terse succinct laconic, pithy compacted or compact concentrated (see corresponding verbs at COMPACT) shortened abbreviated abridged curtailed (see SHORTEN)

Ant Prolonged protracted — *Con* Lengthened or lengthy extended or extensive elongated (see corresponding verbs at EXTEND)

brief, *n* Abstract epitome *abridgment synopsis conspectus

brigand, *n* Brigand, bandit, highwayman, footpad marauder come into comparison as more or less literary (sometimes journalistic) terms denoting a person who roves about in search of plunder Brigand was originally applied to one of a class of lightly armed foot soldiers many of whom exercised their wartime right of pillage and plundering in times of peace Later it was applied to any of the armed rovers who working singly or in bands infested lonely places especially the mountainous districts of the Mediterranean countries and robbed travelers or held them for ransom. In current extended use it is applied to any armed robber who preys on travelers or defenseless persons especially in unpopulated or sparsely populated sections of a country "François with his belt sabre and pistols had much the aspect of a Greek *brigand*" (*B Taylor*) In current newspaper use *brigand* is often applied to any person who in effect preys upon the weak and defenseless by unscrupulous use of wealth or power Strictly a bandit is an outlaw or proscribed person in actual use however the word is applied to any of an organized band or gang of outlawed lawless, or hunted men who infest certain districts especially remote districts indulging not only in terrorism and brigandage but also in other lawless acts and depredations In current newspaper use *bandit* is often employed as the equivalent of *gangster* (as the bank was held up by armed *bandits*) *Brigand* and *bandit* overlap in implications but they differ widely in their historical connotations A highwayman is a robber who roves over a highway or post road waylaying carriages and stagecoaches and forcing their occupants to surrender their valuables In strict use, a *highwayman* is commonly distinguished from a footpad the former term being applied to a highway robber on horseback, the latter to a highway robber on foot Marauder is usually applied to a plunderer or robber whose method is incursion or raid rather than waylaying or ambushing it often connotes the lawless actions of vagabonds nomads and unpaid soldiers or camp followers as, the inhabitants of the Scottish Border in the late Middle Ages were

at the mercy of English *marauders* *marauders* descended on the caravan by night and carried away everything of value the *marauder* who had visited the henhouse nightly turned out to be a fox

Ana Gangster, desperado *ruffian.

bright, *adj* 1 Bright, brilliant radiant, luminous, lustrous, effulgent, refulgent, beaming beamy, lambent lucent come into comparison when they mean actually or seemingly shining or glowing with light Bright impl es an opposition to *dim* or *dull* it applies ch efly to things that vary in the degree in which they shed light or are pervaded by l ght accord ng to circumstances thus when used in reference to a fire burning coals or the like it suggests a good draft and flames when used in reference to a day it implies lack of clouds fog smoke or other obstacles to the passage of sunlight so a *bright* sky a *bright* star a *bright* sword *bright* eyes a *bright* color Brilliant (see also INTELLIGENT) implies con spicuous or intense br ghtness it

v on th o

the flat sea sunk (*Milton*) The term however is used loosel

formed h m (Maed

sense) are also *radiant* phosphorus is a *luminous* substance As appl ed to color or to colored things the term impl es more than *bright* for it usually suggests a jewel l ke q al ty (as the l

obscurity as a *luminous* treatment of a subject A *luminous* statement (*Brougham*) Lustrous is appl ed only to an object (often an opaque object) whose surface reflects light it therefore seldom implies pervading l ght but rather a brilliant or iridescent sheen or gloss as the *lustrous* brass of a burnished lamp the *lustrous* surface

crystal chandelier "We gazed in silence hushed with eyes intent On the *refulgent* spectacle [of rays of light shooting up from the sunken sun] (*Wordsworth*) Beaming and beamy (the rarer and poetical form) literally imply emission of a beam or beams (see *beam* under RAY) The ris ng moon Fair *beaming* and streaming Her silver light the boughs amang (*Burns*) *beamy* radiance (*Wordsworth*) In commonest use however as appl e l to looks

sparkl ng (see FLASH *v*) glowing flaming (see BLAZE *v*)

Ant Dull dim — *Con* Dusky murky gloomy *dark obscure dusk darkl ng opaque *colorless uncolored *pale pallid ashen livid

2 Smart quick witted brilliant clever *intell gent knowing alert

Ana *Sharp keen acute *quick ready prompt apt precocious advanced (see PREMATURE)

Ant Dense dull (*mentally*) — *Con* *Stupid crass dumb *lethargic sluggish phlegmatic stol d *im passive

1 Radiant luminous *brigl t effulgent refulgent beaming beamy lambent lucent shing scintillating sparkling gleaming gl ruscating (see FLASH *v*) blazing flam ng owing (see BLAZE *v*) dued (*of light color etc*) — *Con* Gloomy obscure d m dusky (see DARK)

2 *Intell gent clever bright smart alert quick witted knowing

Ana Erudite *learned scholarly polymathic sage it *wise

Crass — *Con* *Stupid dull dense dumb

Rim edge brink *border verge margin.

Bring take, fetch are not synonyms but the of to convey from one place to another they are misused Bring impl es carrying leading or trans g from a d stance to the point where the speaker or agent is or will be take a carrying lead ng or conducting to a po nt away from the one where the speaker or agent is or will be thus a mother asks her

the starting po nt as please *fetch* me a chair from the next room I shall *fetch* whatever you need He called nd said *Fetch* me I pray thee a l ttle water in a at I may drink And as she was go ng to *fetch* led to her and sa d *Bring* me I pray thee a

morsel of bread in thine hand (*I Kings* xvii 10 11)
Ana Bear *carry convey obtain procure *get.
Ant Withdraw remove

brink Verge edge *border rim margin
Ana *Limit bound end confine bourn *shore strand coast

brisk Nimble *agile spry
Ana *Fast quick rapid fleet swift speedy ready prompt *quick dynamic live *active
Ant Sluggish — *Con* *Lethargic torpid comatose *lazy indolent slothful fainéant *inactive inert idle

bristle, v Bridle ruffle *strut, swagger
Ana Preen plume *pride pique evince manifest *show evidence flaunt parade display exhibit (see SHOW)
Con Conceal *hide bury

British *English Anglican, Anglo-Saxon

brittle *Crisp *fragile* frangible short friable.
Ana *Hardened indurated
Ant Supple — *Con* *Elastic resilient springy flexible tough tenacious *strong stout

broach, v Voice utter *express vent air ventilate
Ana *Reveal disclose divulge *introduce interject interpose.

broad, adj Broad *wide deep come* into comparison

measurement from one side to the other of a surface

here refer only to vertical distance) at a given point but a flower border may be four feet *wide broad* or preferably *deep* When a plot of ground or similar area is measured *broad* or especially *wide* is used of the dis-

street ribbon margin But *broad commonly* applies

rather than on the extent of the intervening surface as a *wide* wound a *wide* opening a *wide* view *Deep* in

lot
Ana Extended *or* extensive (see EXTEND) *spacious capacious commodious ample vast immense (see ENORMOUS) expanded dilated (see EXPAND)
Ant Narrow — *Con* Strait (see NARROW) confined circumscribed limited restricted (see LIMIT v)

broadcast v Promulgate publish advertise announce *declare proclaim

broadcasting Promulgation publication advertisement, announcement declaration proclamation under DECLARE.

Brobdingnagian *Enormous immense h[illegible] [illegible]ile giant gigantean colossal mammoth

tine titanic herculean Cyclopean Antaean Gargantuan
Ant Lilliputian

broil, v Grill barbecue *bake roast

broil, n Fracas melee row *brawl rumpus scrap
Ana Fray affray fight conflict combat *contest altercation wrangle *quarrel *contention strife dissension conflict (see DISCORD)

bromide Cliche platitude truism *commonplace

brook, v Stand abide *bear *tolerate suffer endure*

browbeat Bulldoze bully *intimidate cow
Ana Terrorize terrify *frighten scare
Con *Coax cajole wheedle blandish

brownie *or* **browny** *Gnome* dwarf puck *fairy faery fay elf sprite pixy goblin nix shee leprechaun, banshee

brume *Haze mist fog smog

brunt, n *Impact impingement jar jolt *collision* clash shock, concussion percussion
Ana. Strain *stress pressure tension burden *load

brush, n Skirmish *encounter
Ana *Contest conflict combat fight fray engagement action *battle push *attack assault onset onslaught

brusque Curt blunt gruff *bluff crusty
Ana Ungracious *rude impolite uncivil discourteous *rough harsh
Ant Unctuous bland — *Con* *Suave urbane smooth *gracious cordial affable genial courteous gallant polite *civil

[illegible] Beast *animal
Dude swell macaroni spark *fop dandy
[illegible] toff exquisite élégant
Georgic pastoral *rural rustic Arcadian geoponic

Ana Boorish loutish clownish churlish (see under BOOR) *natural simple naïve ingenuous
Ant Urbane.

buddy Chum pal comrade *crony companion* *as-

*Polish shine burnish furbish
Baste pummel *beat pound belabor thrash
*strike smite hit slap, slug *batter (see MAIM)*

buffoon Clown antic zany *fool jester merry

family a business an *institution* or the like Building

stone ? (*Shak.*) Structure retains more frequently than the others the sense of something constructed often in a particular way as a tumble-down *structure* a modern steel *structure* Like *edifice structure* is often used of buildings of some size or magnificence as many a towered *structure* high (*Milton*) Fabric, which

Ana analogous words *Ant* antonyms.

contributions for the *fabric* Pile is usually a literary, but sometimes a humorous, term for a very large building

(*Prescott*)

bulge, *n* Protuberance *projection, protrusion.
Con. Cavity, hollow, *hole, pocket

bulk, *n* Bulk, mass, volume come into comparison when they mean an aggregate, accumulation, assemblage, or the like, that forms a body or unit. Bulk is applied mainly to an object that is inordinately large or heavy (as, 'the *bulk* Of ancient minster'—*Wordsworth*) and, often more or less shapeless or unshapely 'On the living

imprisoned in the solid *mass* of a religious creed (*Inge*) 'The *mass* [that is of people] never comes up to

volume of gas poured into the room It [the voice] rose through progressive gradations of sweetness and power until its *volume* seemed to envelop her (*N Hawthorne*) These three terms also come into comparison when they

hand, denotes the total amount or quantity, especially of something subject to seasonal, periodic or other

bulky. *Massive massy monumental substantial
Ana Huge gigantic colossal mammoth elephantine *enormous corpulent obese portly *fleshy burly husky (see MUSCULAR)
Con. Petite, diminutive *small little

bull, *n* [1] Blunder howler boner bloomer mistake *error, slip lapse faux pas

bull, *n* [2] *Policeman officer constable bobby peeler copper, cop bailiff, catchpole gendarme

bulldoze. Bully, browbeat *intimidate cow
Ana *Threaten, menace terrorize terrify *frighten *worry, harass, harry
Con. Cajole, wheedle blandish *coax.

bullheaded. Pigheaded stiffnecked stubborn, mulish *obstinate, dogged pertinacious

bully, *v* Bulldoze browbeat, *intimidate cow
Ana. Torment, grill rack torture (see AFFLICT)

see

bulwark, *n* Bulwark, breastwork, rampart, parapet, barbette, bastion come into comparison when they denote a structure above the ground that forms part of a fortification and is specifically intended for purposes of defense Bulwark is the most general and the least

firm steadfast, or powerful defense or defender, as, 'He stood, the *bulwark* of the Grecian band' (*Pope*) 'A mighty fortress is our God A *bulwark* never failing (*Luther, transl by F. H Hedge*) "The support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest *bulwarks* against anti-republican tendencies' (*Jefferson*) "Britannia needs no *bulwarks*, No towers along the steep, Her march is o'er the mountain waves Her home is on the deep" (*Campbell*) Breastwork ap-

a bulwark against the missiles of the enemy But in less technical use

populous No [= Thebes] that was situate among the rivers that had the waters round about it, whose *rampart* was the sea ?' (*Nahum* iii 8) On a summer's day

As *bastions* set point blank against God's will (*Cowper*)
Ana Stronghold fortress *fort citadel

bum, *n* *Vagabond vagrant, tramp hobo truant stiff swagman, sundowner
Ana Sot toper *drunkard inebriate alcoholic soak.
bumpkin Clodhopper clown lout *boor churl.
bunch, *n* *Bundle bale parcel pack, fardel package packet
Ana Collection assemblage gathering (see under GATHER) quantity number aggregate (see SUM)
bundle *n* **Bundle, bunch, bale parcel pack fardel, package packet** denote a thing or things done up for storage sale or carriage A bundle is a collection of articles bound or rolled together often loosely as a *bundle* of papers of kindling wood of groceries a *bundle for the laundry* a *bundle* of old clothes A bunch is a collection of things usually of the same sort fastened closely together in orderly fashion as a *bunch* of violets of radishes of asparagus of keys **Bale,** originally any large bundle of goods bound up for storage or transportation now applies to one composed of materials such as rags hay straw cotton wool and the like which are closely pressed together so as to form a mass usually rectangular tightly bound with stout cord or wire and often wrapped in paper burlap, or the like. Because there is in various localities a uniform size for a bale of a *certain commodity the word often also implies an average* or approximate weight thus in the United States a *bale of cotton weighs approximately 500 lbs and in* Brazil and Peru 250 lbs **Parcel,** as here considered (see also PART) no longer carries its original implication of a number of things detached from a larger group or whole and bound together It now implies a state of being wrapped and tied and a small or moderate size and it carries no suggestion of the number or kind of things so wrapped and tied as a shopping bag for *parcels* loaded down with *parcels* to send *parcels* through the mail **Pack** now implies more careful and more compact arrangement than *bundle* specifically it denotes a conveniently packed bundle of goods or supplies that is carried on the back as by a peddler by a soldier on the *march or by a boy scout on an expedition* **Fardel,** now archaic or dialect sometimes comes close to *pack* in its meaning and sometimes to *bundle* It tends however to imply more than either of these terms either a burdensome or a miscellaneous character and is often used figuratively "Who would *fardels* bear To grunt and sweat under a weary life?" (*Shak*) "A *fardel* of never-ending misery and suspense" (*Marryat*) A **package** is specifically something packed (as in a box or receptacle of moderate size or in a compact bundle) especially for convenience in sale or transportation as an express *package* a *package* of envelopes candy in the original *package* *package* goods A **packet** is a small package or parcel as, *especially* a *packet* of letters or dispatches
Ana Collection assemblage gathering (see under GATHER) *bag sack
buoyant Volatile expansive resilient effervescent *elastic.
Ana *Spirited high-spirited mettlesome gingery *lively vivacious animated sprightly jocund blithe *merry optimistic *hopeful.
Ant Depressed dejected — *Con* Doleful lugubrious *melancholy *sullen morose glum dour *despondent despairing hopeless forlorn
burden, *n* *Load cargo freight lading
burdensome *Oppressive *onerous exacting*
Ana *Heavy ponderous, cumbersome cumbrous weighty *irksome wearisome fatiguing exhausting fagging tiring (see TIRE) arduous, *hard difficult.
Ant Light — *Con* *Easy facile simple smooth effortless
burglar Larcener thief robber See under THEFT
Ana Stealer, pilferer filcher purloiner (see corresponding verbs at STEAL) plunderer looter rifler (see corresponding verbs at ROB)
burglarize *Rob plunder thieve rifle loot
Ana *Steal pilfer filch purloin lift pinch snitch cop swipe sack pillage *ravage despoil
burglary. *Theft larceny robbery
burlesque, *v* Caricature parody travesty See under CARICATURE *n*
Ana Mimic ape mock imitate *copy *ridicule deride
burlesque, *n* *Caricature parody travesty
Ana Mimicry mockery imitation (see corresponding verbs at COPY) *fun jest sport game satire sarcasm humor *wit derision ridicule (see corresponding verbs at RIDICULE)
burly Husky *muscular brawny athletic sinewy
Ana Corpulent *fleshy portly bulky, substantial *massive *vigorous lusty *powerful forceful potent
Ant Lanky lank — *Con* *Lean spare gaunt raw-boned angular scrawny skinny
burn, *v* **Burn scorch char, sear singe** as here compared agree in meaning to injure by exposure to fire or *intense heat* **Burn** *is the most comprehensive of these* terms for it is applicable regardless of the extensiveness or the slightness of the injury or of whether fire or heat is the destructive agency as the cake was *burned* to a crisp in the oven only the lower edge of his coat was *burned* by the flames the grass was badly *burned* by the sun the child's hand was *burned* by touching the hot stove to *burn* steel in forging *Burn* is also applicable when a similar injury or similar effects are produced by another agency as to *burn* plants by using too strong a fertilizer a sharp wind *burns* the face **Scorch** implies superficial burning that changes the color (especially to brown or black) or texture of something as to *scorch* a dress in ironing it the paint of the house was badly *scorched* by the flames from the grass fire **Char** usually implies complete carbonization (or reduction to coal) by fire as *charred* wood to *char* coffee berries in roasting them the lower parts of the rafters were *charred* in the fire **Sear** in literal use applies only to the burning or scorching of animal tissues by fire or intense heat specifically it is used of cauterizing a wound of branding an animal and of quickly browning the outside of roasting or broiling meats so that they will retain their juices in later and slower cooking as to *sear* a wound to *sear* beef as the first step in roasting it **Singe** strictly implies a very superficial burning (as the fire next door merely *singed our house*) sometimes such burning is intentional as when the *short hairs or bristles covering a carcass* being prepared for the market or for cooking are quickly destroyed by a flame as to *singe* the ends of one's hair to prevent their breaking to *singe* a chicken before broiling it
Ana Kindle enkindle fire ignite inflame *light *blaze flame glow
burnish *Polish shine buff furbish
bursal Fiscal *financial monetary pecuniary
bury Secrete cache *hide conceal screen ensconce
Con Expose display parade flaunt exhibit *show unearth *discover ascertain learn determine
business, *n* **1** *Work occupation pursuit calling métier employment
Ana *Trade craft handcraft art profession
2 *Affair concern matter thing

Ana *Function office duty province *task job assignment chore stint
3 Business, commerce trade, industry, traffic are here compared chiefly in their most inclusive senses in which they denote one of those forms or branches of human endeavor wh ch have for their objective the supplying of commodities Business, as here compared specifically applies to the combined activities of all those who are engaged in the barter purchase or sale of commodities of any sort either in wholesale or retail transactions or in financial transactions connected with them in this sense *business is thought of as the combined activities* of merchants bankers and the like as opposed to those of agriculturists manufacturers and others whose im mediate end is production The term however is also used to include the activities of producers as well as of merchants and bankers and also of those engaged in the transportation of goods s nce all these have for their ultimate aims the supplying of commodities and the increase of private wealth as there should be no conflict between government and *b siness business* is greatly depressed throughout the world *business* is improving everywhere Commerce and trade, on the other hand apply to the *activities of those who are engaged in the* exchange of commod ties especially such exchange as involves transactions on a large scale and the transporta tion of goods from place to place The words are often used interchangeably (as foreign *commerce* [or *trade*] has been much affected by the war) but in general *commerce*

involved or when the dealings are in merchandise as laws regulating interstate *commerce* ships engaged in *commerce* with the West Ind es a slump in the sale of automobiles has adversely affected the *trade* between the manufacturers and the steel companies free *trade* *designates a policy of permitting entry of natural and* manufactured products from fore gn countries without duties or tariff restrictions In the United States the Interstate Commerce Commission regulates common carriers of all kinds (rail water motor) engaged in inter state transportat on of passengers or goods the Federal Trade Commission was created to prevent use of unfair methods of competition in interstate commerce and to investigate trade cond tions in and with fore gn coun tries Industry appl es chiefly to the activities of those who are engaged in production especially in the process ing of natural products the manufacture of artificial

hand tools by mach ines has revolutionized *industry* It may also be used more narro vly of any branch of in dustry as determined by the th ng produced as the sugar *industry* (that is all the business organizations devoted to the manufacture of sugar) the steel *industry* the automobile *ind ustry* the building *industry* Traffic, in the sense here cons dered (see also BUSINESS 4 INTERCOURSE) applies to the activities of those who are engaged in the operation of publ c carriers such as

4 Business, trade, traffic are here compared in a narrow sense in which they agree in meaning the pursu t or occupation of a person or group of persons engaged in the buying and selling of commodities for profit Business was formerly more often used in the United States than in Great Brita n in this restricted meaning trade be ng once the usual but now the literary term in the latter country especially for the carrying on of mercantile or commercial transactions in a store or shop thus when an American says Jones has decided to engage in *business* he often means that Jones has decided to open a store or shop or as a Briton might put it Jones has decided to go into *trade* But the American may mean that Jones plans to engage in some mercantile or com mercial enterprise Every *trade* is a *business* but every *business* is not a *trade* To answer that descript on it must be conducted by buying and selling wh ch the *business* of keeping a lunatic asylum is not (*Baron Denman*) Traffic (see also BUSINESS, 3 INTERCOURSE) is now used chiefly when something underhand or venal

Ana Selling vending trading auctioning bartering (see SELL, *v*)

bustle, *n* Flurry *stir ado fuss pother
Ana *Business commerce trade industry traffic movement *motion hubbub racket babel *d n

may imply nothing more than that the person or th n referred to is not idle that is that he is at work or tha it is in use as the doctor is *busy* just now the telephon is *busy* In British and often in American use *engaged* preferred to *b sy* in this sense In attributive use an *some predicative use busy usually implies* hab tual o temporary engrossment in activity or the appearance of such engrossment as the *busy* bee a *busy* goss p a *bus* life Nowhere so *busy* a man as he there was [orig nal text *nas*] And yet he seemed *busier* than he was

some favorite end without being in general *industrious* It is this convict on [that success in life depends on the power to think] which converts a listless undergraduate into a *diligent* student of law or medicine (*C W Eliot*) Assiduous implies studied and unremitting sedulous impl es painstaking and persevering appl cation to a business or enterprise as to acquire the power to speak French fluently by *assiduous* practice an *assiduous*

accuracy the metrical romances (*Coleridge* ...ld never fail in *sedulous* attention to ...s wants ...*tions*)
...ngrossed absorbed *intent working toil ng travailing (see corresponding nouns at

*) indicates place of treatment of each group

Ant Idle unoccupied — *Con* *Inactive inert passive indolent slothful *lazy slack relaxed (see LOOSE)

but But however still nevertheless yet are here

yet states more strongly an adversative conclusion

quite cold Say that you will we must *nevertheless* go forward Yet implies that however extreme the concession may be the consequence naturally to be expected does not follow as It is well on in May yet it is almost as cold as midwinter Though he slay me *yet* will I trust in him" (*Job* xiii 15)

butchery Slaughter *massacre carnage pogrom
Ana Murdering or murder slaying killing (see corresponding verbs at KILL)

butt *v* In form **butt in** *Intrude obtrude interlope
Ana Interfere *meddle intermeddle *interpose intervene interfere mediate intercede
Con Withdraw retire clear out (see GO) *refrain abstain forbear

b

is carried over an open space by a rigid bar resting

ing the thrust of a masonry bar or rod extending between it and the wall An abutment is the particular section of either a buttress or a pier which actually receives the pres-

ge
Buy purchase agree in meaning to acquire something by paying (usually money) for it The words are

action of some dignity or importance and negotiations

advantage the use of *purchase* instead of *buy* often weakens the effect or strikes a jarring note
Ana Obtain acquire, procure *get *pay compensate remunerate
Con *Sell vend auction.

by By through with come into comparison only as prepositions followed by a word or phrase naming the agent means or instrument By is followed commonly

ing of fire Through as here compared as well as in its primary sense implies intermediacy it is followed by the name of the person or thing that serves as the medium or the means by which one gains one's end produces some effect or the like as to speak *through* an interpreter to procure a rare book *through* a friend to express ideas *through* words to acquire a position *through* influence an opportunity lost *through* indecision With on the other hand is often followed by the name of the

serving as the instrumentality by which an oduced as he amused the crowd *with* his do not kill us *with* kindness
Onlooker looker on witness eyewitness *spectator observer beholder

byway *Road roadway street thoroughfare lane alley alleyway

C

cabal 1 Intrigue conspiracy complot machination *plot frame-up
2 Combine junto bloc faction ring *combination party

cabalistic or **cabalistical** Anagogical mystic *mystical.
Ana Occult esoteric *recondite abstruse cryptic enigmatic *obscure arcane *mysterious
Con Plain clear obvious manifest *evident palpable apparent

cabinetmaker *Carpenter joiner framer

cache *v* Secrete bury *hide conceal ensconce screen
Con Expose exhibit display *show unearth *discover

cadaver Corpse, stiff *body carcass

cadaverous Wasted pinched *haggard worn careworn
Ana Gaunt skinny scrawny angular rawboned lank lanky *lean spare
Ant Plump stout — *Con* Fleshy fat corpulent obese portly rotund

cadence *Rhythm meter

Ana Accentuation accent stress *emphasis beat pulse throb pulsation (see corresponding verbs under PULSATE)
cajole. Wheedle blandish *coax
Ana Entice inveigle seduce decoy *lure beguile delude *deceive tease tantalize (see WORRY)
Con Browbeat bully bulldoze cow *intimidate constrain oblige compel coerce *force
calamity *Disaster catastrophe cataclysm
Ana *Accident casualty mishap *misfortune mis chance adversity tribulation visitation affliction *trial cross ruin wreck (see corresponding verbs at RUIN)
Ant Boon — *Con* Fortune luck (see CHANCE) favor *gift benefaction (see DONATION) *blessing benediction
calculate Calculate, compute, estimate, reckon agree in meaning to determine something (such as cost speed quantity etc) by mathematical or arithmetical processes Calculate is the preferred term when highly intricate or elaborate processes are followed and when

hydrogen Compute is preferred where the data are given or the actual figures involved are known and at hand and not arrived at indirectly it therefore commonly implies the use of simple arithmetical processes as to *compute* the interest due the area of a farm for sale or the cost of running a business during a given year Estimate carries so strong an implication from its more common sense (see ESTIMATE) of an evaluation based on one s experience and good judgment that even when as here compared it impl es careful calculation or computation it still connotes a result that is not necessarily exact but approximates the exact result for he who *estimates* deals with data or figures that are to some extent unsatisfactory Hence *estimate* is preferred to *calculate* and *compute* when the cost of a p ece of work to

is now used more or less colloquially in place of *compute* It often connotes simpler mathematical processes especially such as can be carried on in one s head or aided by the use of counters and the like as to *reckon* the cost of a trip to the city to *reckon* the number of eggs laid by the hens during the month
Ana Weigh revolve study *consider *ponder ruminate determine ascertain *d scover
Con Guess *conjecture surmise
calculating Circumspect *cautious wary chary
Ana *Deliberate des gned considered studied premeditated designing scheming plotting (see corresponding verbs under PLAN *n*) wily crafty artful cunning *sly
Ant Reckless rash — *Con* Foolhardy daring temerarious venturous venturesome *adventurous improvident imprudent indiscreet (see affirmative adjectives at PRUDENT)
calculation Circumspection caution wariness chariness See under CAUTIOUS.
Ana *Prudence forethought foresight providence discretion *care concern solicitude astuteness perspicacity sagacity shrewdness (see corresponding

call, *n* *Visit visitation.
caller. *Visitor, visitant guest
calling Occupation pursuit métier, business *work employment
Ana *Vocation, avocation profession *trade craft art handicraft
callous *Hardened indurated
Ana Tough tenacious stout *strong *firm sol d hard *inflexible adamant obdurate inexorable insensitive impassible *insensible anesthetic
Ant Tender — *Con* *Soft lenient gentle yielding submitting relenting (see YIELD) compassionate responsive sympathetic (see TENDER) sens tive susceptible open exposed subject *liable
callow Green crude raw *rude rough
Ana Puerile boyish juvenile *youthful naive ingenuous simple unsophisticated artless *natural adolescent pubescent (see corresponding nouns at YOUTH)
Ant Full fledged grown up — *Con* *Mature adult red

adj Calm, tranquil, serene, placid, peaceful
on agree in meaning quiet and free from all that
bs or excites Calm, primarily appl ed to sea or weather usually conveys an implicit contrast with its

*impassive stoic unruffled composed collected imperturbable *cool
Ant Stormy agitated — *Con* Shaken rocked convulsed (see SHAKE) disturbed perturbed discomposed upset (see DISCOMPOSE)
calumniate Defame slander asperse traduce *malign vilify libel
Ana Revile vituperate (see SCOLD) *decry derogate from detract from belittle disparage
Ant Eulogize v ndicate — *Con* Extol laud *praise acclaim defend justify (see MAINTAIN)
calumny Slander *detraction backbiting scandal
Ana Aspers on refl ction *animadversion stricture

can, *v* Can, may are often confused in use In its com

(*Emerson*) But *can* may imply ability that is granted as by God the will of the people or the like The law does all that is needed when it does all that it *can* (*Justice Holmes*) May fundamentally expresses not ability but possibility, as he *may* go if the day is pleasant you *may* be right. Therefore when the possi

can for *may* in asking permission is incorrect, but in denying permiss on *cannot* is common.

cancel Efface obliterate expunge delete dele *erase blot out

Ana Invalidate annul *nullify void *annul abrogate *deface disfigure *neutralize counteract negative

Con Confirm *ratify *enforce implement

cancer *Tumor

Ana Canker canker sore *abscess, ulcer

candid Open *frank plain

Ana Truthful veracious (see corresponding nouns at TRUTH) *fair dispassionate impartial unbiased just *sincere honest scrupulous *upright

Ant Evasive — *Con* *Dishonest deceitful lying mendacious untruthful.

candidate. Candidate, aspirant, nominee applicant are the chief words in English to denote one who seeks an office, honor posit on or the like Candidate is applied not only to a seeker but to one who is put forward by others or is considered as a possibility by those whose function it is to make a choice It impl es therefore an exam nation of qualifications and is applicable wherever selection is dependent upon others judgment of one s fitness as the Republ can *candidate* for governor *candidates* for the degree of doctor of philosophy *candidates* for holy orders Since the word often implies previous training or grooming for a pos tion or honor it is some times used more widely of a person whose career is such that he seems headed for a certain place or end as a grafter is a *candidate* for prison Aspirant definitely

Hospital Service] was so ng d that twelve *aspirants* were promptly ruled out (*V Heiser*) In [Matthew] Ar nold s phrases the first step for every *aspirant* to culture is to endeavor to see things as they are (*C W Eliot*) Nomi
chose
electi
appro
electi

suggestion of cons deration by those who make the se lection as, to weed out *applicants* without experience There are plenty of unemployed sempstresses and la borers starving for a job each of them trying to induce you to give it to her or him rather than to the next *applicant*" (*Shaw*)

canker, canker sore *Abscess ulcer

1 *Law precept regulation rule statute

nciple fundamental axiom criterion *stand tick touchstone gauge

2 *List roster rota register roll inventory table catalogue schedule

3 *Hymn laud psalm canticle antiphon anthem

cant, *v* *Tip tilt careen heel list

Ana *Throw, cast fling pitch toss Incline lean slope, *slant *turn deflect divert

1 Jargon argot *dialect lingo patter ver slang patois

Phraseology vocabulary diction *language peech (see LANGUAGE)

2 Canting *hypocrisy sanctimony Pharisaism

canter, *n* Gallop run lope *trot pace single-foot walk rack amble

canter, *v* Gallop run lope trot pace, single-foot walk rack amble See under TROT *n*

canticle *Hymn laud psalm antiphon anthem canon

canting, *n* Cant *hypocrisy sanctimony Pharisaism

canting, *adj* Hypocritical sanctimonious pharisaical See under HYPOCRISY

capability *Ability capacity

Ana Competence qualification or qualifications (see corresponding adjectives at ABLE) proficiency adept

capable Competent qualified *able

Ana Efficient *effective effectual efficacious

Ant Incapable — *Con* Incompetent unqualified (see INCAPABLE)

capacious *Spacious commodious ample

Ana *Broad wide extended or extensive (see corresponding verb EXTEND) expanded or expansive (see corresponding verb EXPAND)

Ant Exiguous (*of quarters spaces containers etc*) — *Con* Circumscribed limited confined restricted (see LIMIT *v*)

capacity 1 *Ability capability

Ana Amplitude, *expanse spread extent magnitude, *size volume aptitude *gift faculty talent bent turn, knack.

Ant Incapacity — *Con* Powerlessness, impotence impuissance (see corresponding adjectives at POWERLESS)

2 *Position place post office situation job berth billet.

Ana Duty office *function province

caper, *n* *Prank, monkeyshine antic, dido

ying cardinal vital *essential.
*yield succumb relent defer bow

Ana Surrender abandon waive cede (see RELINQUISH)

capitulation *Surrender submission.

Ana Yielding relenting succumbing caving in (see YIELD) *truce armistice

caponize *Sterilize asexualize castrate spay emasculate mutilate geld.

caprice. Caprice, freak, whim, whimsey (*or* whimsy), vagary, crotchet agree in denoting a more or less irrational and arb trary fancy or notion Caprice emphasizes the lack of apparent motivation and implies a certain willfulness or wantonness 'They without reason or judgment beyond the *caprice* of their good pleasure threw down the image from its pedestal (*Byron*) The restraint which ordinary persons are able to impose on

strange *whims* of fasting (*G Eliot*) Less mad the wildest *whimsey* we can frame Than ev n that pass on [one s ruling passion] if it has no aim (*Pope*) Vagary suggests still more strongly the erratic extravagant or irresponsible character of the notion or fancy, as

you are fond of airing are not recognized in England as sane pol tical conv ctions (*Shaw*)

Ana Humor *mood temper vein notion, *idea impulse (see MOTIVE) irrational ty unreasonableness (see corresponding adjectives at IRRATIONAL) perverseness contrariness (see corresponding adjectives at CONTRARY)

Con Intent purpose *intention design project scheme *plan deciding *or* decision determin ng *or* determinat on resolving *or* resolution (see corresponding verbs at DECIDE)

capricious Mercurial unstable *inconstant fickle

Ana *Changeable changeful protean variable moody humorsome (see corresponding nouns at MOOD) volatile effervescent (see ELASTIC)

Ant Steadfast — *Con* Constant resolute stanch loyal *faithful *steady constant

capsize, *v* Upset, *overturn overset overthrow subvert

Ana *Tip careen heel cant tilt list

captain, *n* Commander master *chief, leader head chieftain.

captious Caviling carping *critical hypercritical faultfind ng censorious

Ana *Contrary perverse exacting demanding (see DEMAND *v*) peevish petulant snappish *irritable testy techy choleric *irasc ble

Ant Appreciative — *Con* Reasonable *rational jud cious *wise sensible

captivate Fascinate bewitch enchant charm take allure *attract

Ana Del ght *please gratify win ga n (see GET)

Ant Repulse

captivating Fascinating bewitching enchanting charming taking alluring attractive See under ATTRACT

Ana Pleasing *pleasant agreeable grateful *delightful delectable lovely bonny fair, *beautiful.

Ant Repulsive — *Con* Repellent *repugnant distasteful obnoxious *offensive, loathsome revolting

captive, *n* *Prisoner convict

capture, *v* *Catch, nab cop, trap snare, entrap ensnare bag

Ana Seize, *take grab grasp clutch, snatch *arrest

, *free liberate surrender, yield *relin

*Aerate ventilate oxygenate
mate

or **carbon** Copy, duplicate transcript
facsimile replica

pse cadaver stiff *body

Vital *essential fundamental

Ana requ site necessary indispensable *needful radical *fundamental bas c capital principal, *chief main leading important significant momentous (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE)

Ant Negligible

care, *n* Care, concern, solicitude, anxiety, worry agree in mean ng a state of mind in which one is engrossed and more or less troubled by an affair or affairs either one s own or another s or in meaning an affair that engrosses and troubles one The same d stinct ons in impl cations and connotations are evident in their correspond ng ad

ing but in every thing let your requests be made known unto God' (*Philippians* iv 6) Concern and concerned stress absence of indifference but they also imply a greater or less degree of care because of one s interest affection respect or the l ke as his ch ld s

almost deliberately negligent of the possib lity of a war with Germany (*H G Wells*) Solicitude and solicitous imply profound concern sometimes they connote extreme apprehensiveness but more often they suggest

were as *solicitous* to see it through for me as though I had been an only child among a lot of maiden aunts (*M Austin*) The last two pairs of words in this group imply far more agitation and depress on than the first three Anxiety and anxious stress the angu sh of fear coupled w th uncertainty or of the anticipation of impend ng m sfortune disaster or the like Poor M ss Marial she was *anxious* no doubt over money matters Lad es ought not to have such *anxieties* thought Mr Ezra (*Deland*) The ch ld s inner l fe is often a turmoil of terrors and *anxieties* of which his parents know almost nothing (*Inge*) Worry and worried usually suggest more mental activity (often futile act vity) than

Ana Trouble pains *effort exertion disquieting *or* disquiet perturbing *or* perturbation discomposing *or* discomposure (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE) vigilance watchfulness alertness (see corresponding adjectives at WATCHFUL)

careen *v* Heel cant *tip list tilt
Ana Incline slope *slant lean *overturn overset capsize upset
Con Balance ballast trim *stabilize steady

careful 1 Solicitous anxious worried concerned See under CARE, *n*
Ana Disquieted perturbed discomposed disturbed upset (see DISCOMPOSE) troubled distressed (see TROUBLE *v*) *watchful vigilant alert
2 Careful meticulous, scrupulous punctilious, punctual come into comparison only in their basic sense of showing or revealing close attention to details or care in execution or performance. Careful implies great concern for

quire such carefulness and to a less extent in regard to the objects of attention Meticulous, in very precise use implies the prompting of fear it usually suggests timorousness lest one make the slightest error or fall short of a high standard and therefore in addition it implies extreme fussiness or fastidiousness in attention to details as Mr Prufrock like most converts *meticulous* over points of ritual (*Day Lewis*) He [Augustus] took desperate risks but only after *meticulous* calculation (*Buchan*) There were men who ploughed clumsily leaving banks of land untouched but Hendrik was not one of these his work was *meticulous* (*S Cloete*) Scrupulous, as here compared (see also UPRIGHT) implies the promptings of conscience not only of one's moral conscience but of one's sense of what is right and wrong in fact in logic in aesthetics and the like It therefore also implies strict or painstaking adherence to what one knows to be true correct exact or the like as, *scrupulous* fairness of statement *scrupulous* observation of details Bradley, like Aristotle is distinguished by his *scrupulous* respect for words that their meaning should be neither vague nor exaggerated (*T S Eliot*) Punctilious, on the other hand implies knowledge of the fine points of law etiquette ceremony morality and the like and usually connotes excessive or obvious attention to the details or minutiae of these "I am sorry to see you so *punctilious* as to stand upon answers, and never to come near me till I have regularly left my name at your door (*Gray*) The *punctilious* gods who judged them according to the principles laid down in some celestial Book of Etiquette (*J W Krutch*) Punctual, in earlier and now comparatively rare use came close to *punctilious* in its stress on attention to the fine points of a law or code the term however carried a much stronger implication than *punctilious* of emphasis on their observance and a weaker implication of concentration upon the minutiae as We are not altogether so *punctual* as the French in observing the laws of comedy (*Dryden*) His *punctual* discharge of his duties (*Froude*) In current use the term implies almost perfection in one's adherence to appointed times as for engagements in following a schedule or the like and so usually means punctiliously prompt as I made

sighted prudent (see under PRUDENCE) accurate precise nice exact (see CORRECT) studied *deliberate
Ant Careless. — *Con* Heedless thoughtless inadvertent (see CARELESS) neglectful *negligent lax slack remiss.

careless, *adj* Careless, heedless, thoughtless, inadvertent come into comparison as meaning showing lack of concern or attention Careless often implies the absence of cares such as responsibilities or worries It then usually connotes casualness spontaneity lightheartedness or the like and carries little or no suggestion of culpability Her *careless* refinement of manner was so different from the studied dignity and anxious courtesy of the actor manager (*Shaw*) He presented to the

difference which at its best is the product of independence

indifference but it stresses inattentiveness, or a failure to see observe take note of or remark rather than

(*Young*) More frequently especially in current use it suggests lack of thoughtfulness or consideration for others. Now and then however he is horribly *thoughtless* and seems to take a real delight in giving me pain (*Wilde*) Inadvertent usually implies heedlessness the

neither from ignorance nor from intention as an *inadvertent* wakening of a person who is asleep an *inadvertent* error in spelling or in pronunciation.
Ana *Negligent neglectful lax slack remiss casual desultory haphazard *random hit-or-miss happy go-lucky
Ant Careful. — *Con* Meticulous, scrupulous punctilious punctual (see CAREFUL) accurate precise exact nice (see CORRECT)

caress, *v* Caress, fondle, pet, cuddle, dandle agree in

little Isaac leans against his father s knee while Abraham s left hand quiets him and *caresses* the boy s face (*H Adams*) Fondle implies doting fondness and

her sweet Robin Lord Leicester in the face of the court (*J R Green*) Pet in its broadest sense impl es special attentions and indulgences including more or less fondling as the *petted* child of the family In current colloquial use ho vever, the term often stresses fl rta tious or amorous fondling and sometimes suggests undue or improper familiarity as a *petting* party Cuddle chiefly suggests the action of a mother or nurse in draw *ing a child close to her breast to keep it wa m happy* and quiet Little boys who have kind mammas to *cuddle* them (*Kingsley*) The term is used figuratively to suggest any attentions which imply a desire to protect and keep warm and contented Temple seems to

but pampering manner No man or nation ever was *dandled* into greatness (*G Smith*)

Ana *Trifle toy dally flirt coquet cherish *nurse

careworn Worn *haggard pinched wasted cadaverous

Ana Troubled distressed (see TROUBLE *v*) *lean gaunt scrawny skinny exhausted fagged jaded tuckered (see TIRE *v*)

Ant Carefree

cargo Burden *load freight lading

caricature, *n* Caricature burlesque parody, travesty come into comparison not only as nouns meaning a grotesque or bizarre imitation of something but also as verbs meaning to make such an imitation. Caricature implies lud crous exaggeration or d stortion (often but far from exclusively pictorial) of the characteristic or peculiar features of a person a group a people or the like for the sake of satire or rid cule as cartoonists who *caricature* prominent pol ticians That propens ty to *caricature* which tempts clever writers to transform into objects of derision the venerated Great (*L P*

depends upon the apparent determination not to exaggerate The genius of Pope is not for *caricature* (*T S Eliot*) Burlesque implies mimicry (especially of words or actions in the theater) that arouses laughter The term usually also suggests distortion for the sake of the comic effect as by treating a trifling subject in mock heroic vein or by giving to a serious subject a

sons acting and speaking like the basest among the people (*Spectator*) Parody implies the employment in

mains unchanged but that the style is made extravagant or absurd Their idea was to write a number of *parodies* in the manner of the most popular poets of the day (*Percy Fitzgerald*) [In *MacFlecknoe*] Dryden s method is something very near to *parody* he applies vocabulary images and ceremony which arouse epic associations of grandeur to make an enemy helplessly ridiculous

Ana Satire humor sarcasm (see WIT) grotesqueness fantastical ty bizarreness (see corresponding adjectives at FANTASTIC) lampoon *libel skit squib pasquinade

caricature *v* Burlesque parody travesty *See under* CARICATURE *n*

Ana Mimic mock, ape imitate *copy distort *deform simulate counterfeit (see ASSUME) *ridicule deride

carnage Slaughter butchery *massacre pogrom

carnal Carnal, fleshly, sensual, animal, animalistic

carnal and fleshly imply a connection with the body or flesh especially when thought of as distinct from the soul In earliest usage and sometimes now in certain

either of abuse and misdirection or of being ordered to good ends *Carnal* knowledge is as neutral in its implications as its more modern near-equivalent sexual

Annabella hardly rises above the purely *carnal* infatuation (*T S Eliot*) an age grossly *carnal* in its pleasures (*Wilde*) Fleshly though it impl es a connection with the flesh though t of as man s lower nature is not so suggestive of condemnation as *carnal* as "his *fleshly* des res were strong (*M K Bradby*) The godly dame who *fleshly* failings damns (*Pope*) In another sense current s nce the middle of the n neteenth century when the term was used in describing a group (*The*

implies a connection with sensations but it further implies an indulgence in bodily sensation for its own sake rather than for an aesthetic end His feet and hands ... an almost *sensual*

of grossness or bestiality and not merely as in the case of *carnal* of an absence of higher qualities. A sloping meaty jaw and large discolored buck teeth which showed unpleasantly in a mouth always half open that gave his face its *sensual* sly and ugly look (*T Wolfe*) Animal implies a connection with man's physical nature as distinguished chiefly from his rational nature. In good modern use it more and more rarely implies an intent to depreciate Under this head come all the *animal* activities of men eating and drinking maternal devotion or ordinary maternal care (*S Alexander*) The state in his view is not merely the convenient machinery that raises a man above his *animal* wants (*G L. Dickinson*) He taught the boy boxing and

Ana Physical *bodily corporeal corporal somatic *sensuous gross *coarse vulgar obscene *earthly earthy worldy mundane lustful lewd wanton, lascivious (see LICENTIOUS)

Ant Spiritual intellectual — *Con* *Moral ethical virtuous noble righteous ethereal aerial (see AIRY) pure *chaste modest decent

carol Carrell cubicle bay *recess alcove nook niche embrasure

carpenter, *n* Carpenter, joiner, cabinetmaker *or* cabinetworker, framer are here compared as designating a man who works in wood In English usage carpenter is specifically applied to the ordinary worker in wood joiner, to the worker in hard wood or in soft wood when delicate work is required cabinetmaker, to a joiner for fine work In Scotland *joiner* is the general term *carpenter* not being in use In the United States *joiner* is rarely used *carpenter* denotes the worker in wood for ordinary requirements both the job workman who puts up shelves hangs doors etc and also the structural woodworker engaged in the general erection of buildings framer (which is used also of workers in steel and the like) denotes the workman who handles the constructional parts such as the heavy timber of floors roofs, and partitions *cabinetmaker* or the alternative cabinet worker the workman especially in hard wood who does fine work (such as on cabinets furniture etc.) requiring special skill in fitting of parts in finishing surfaces and in elegance of detail

carping *adj* Caviling faultfinding captious *critical

approving endorsing (see APPROVE)

carrell Carol cubicle bay *recess alcove nook niche embrasure

carriage *Bearing port presence mien deportment demeanor manner front

Ana *Posture pose attitude *behavior conduct poise address savoir faire *tact.

carry, *v* Carry bear, convey, transport, transmit come into comparison when they mean to be or to serve as, the agent or the means whereby something (or someone) is moved from one place to another Carry originally and still often implies the use of a cart or carriage (now a train, ship automobile airplane or the like cf the phrase *common carrier*) but it may imply a personal agent or a beast of burden or some natural or artificial passage such as an artery or a pipe, as the ship *carries* a heavy cargo airplanes *carry* mail to *carry* passengers to *carry* news, please *carry* the basket to the house the arteries *carry* the blood from the heart to the various parts of the body Bear, in literal use stresses the support of the weight of that which is being moved in its extended senses even though actual weight may not be

vehicles removing it (cf a belt *conveyer*) freight cars (or in British use goods wagons) for *conveying* coal from the mines to the various cities and towns to build pipe lines to *convey* natural gas from one section to another language *conveys* thought Transport is used in place of *carry* or *convey* when the stress is on the movement of

cartel 1 Compact pact convention *contract, bargain covenant concordat treaty entente indenture mise

2 Pool syndicate corner *monopoly trust

Ana Combine *combination *consolidation merger amalgamation

*Cut slit hew chop slash

Shape fashion form (see MAKE) *separate divide

1 *Instance illustration example specimen sample

Ana *Occurrence event incident episode circumstance situation condition *state

2 Cause action *suit lawsuit

casement *Window dormer oriel

cash, *n* Currency *money legal tender specie coin, coinage

cashier *v* *Dismiss discharge fire sack bounce drop

Ana *Eject expel, oust eliminate disbar *exclude suspend

Con Hire *employ engage (see PROMISE) elect appoint *designate name.

cast *v* 1 *Throw fling hurl pitch toss sling

Ana *Direct aim point level train, lay *scatter disperse.

2 *Discard shed molt exuviate slough, scrap junk.

Ana *Relinquish abandon yield surrender leave repudiate reject (see DECLINE) *dismiss drop

3 Figure, foot, *add sum total
Ana. Compute, *calculate reckon
castigate, *v* Chastise *punish, chasten, discipline, correct
Ana *Beat baste thrash pummel belabor berate, tonguelash rate upbraid wig, rail (see SCOLD) *penalize fine amerce, mulct, sconce
castrate. *Sterilize asexualize spay emasculate, mutilate geld caponize
casual. 1 *Accidental incidental adventitious, con-

ate studied considered advised designed *careful meticulous punctilious scrupulous
2 Desultory, *random, haphazard chancy, hit-or miss, happy go-lucky

monious (see CEREMONIAL)
casualty. *Accident mishap
Ana. *Disaster, calamity, catastrophe, cataclysm *misfortune mischance
casuistical. Sophistical fallacious paralogistic. See under FALLACY
Ana *Plausible specious tortuous (see WINDING) oblique, devious *crooked *misleading delusive deceptive, delusory *subtle subtile
Con Sound cogent convincing *valid
casuistry. Sophistry, sophism *fallacy paralogism
cataclysm Catastrophe *disaster calamity
Ana. Convulsing *or* convulsion, rocking, shaking agitation (see corresponding verbs at SHAKE) revolution (see REBELLION) *misfortune, mischance.
catalogue, *n* *List, inventory, table, schedule, register, roll roster rota canon

result *effect culmination climax (see SUMMIT) *trial tribulation visitation defeating *or* defeat, overthrowing *or* overthrow routing or rout (see corresponding verbs at CONQUER)
Con. *Victory, triumph
catch, *v* 1 Catch, capture, nab, ensnare, bag come into compar into one's possession or under taking or seizing or by means of skill craft, or trickery Catch, the ordinary and general term of this group dis-

the latter the more slangy term) imply a catching by means of which one is brought into custody literally or figuratively, as, the boy was *nabbed* (or *copped*) by the police while stealing, "Ay, by my soul you have *nabbed* me cleverly (*Richardson*) Cop, trap, snare, entrap, and ensnare imply catching by a device which holds that

or snare all four terms both literally and figuratively impute craft to the catcher and unwariness or lack of caution to the one that is caught Distinctively *trap* and *entrap* suggest a being held in a position where one is at the mercy of the captor and his designs and *snare* and *ensnare* a being held so that the more one struggles the more desperate becomes one's situation as to *trap* an animal, to *snare* a bird, to *trap* a detachment of soldiers "Themselves in bloody toils were *snared*' (*Scott*), to *entrap* wild elephants for use in a circus, to *entrap* a person into making a dangerous admission. 'Let these *Ensnare* the wretched in the toils of law (*Thomson*) Bag carries a double implication of catching (as game specimens, etc) and of putting them in a bag, as, he *bagged* several rare butterflies within the last month to

hend *arrest.
Ant Miss
2 *Incur, contract

Ana *Doctrine dogma tenet belief, convict persuasion view *opinion
catechize Interrogate quiz examine question, *ask.

tious (see *depend

wright ematic

dently *caters* for the sparrow" (*Shak*). In modern use however the term more often implies provision of food and drink ready for the table, as to *cater* for dinners weddings and receptions In extended use, *cater* often implies the provision of something that appeals to another and often lower appetite, as "He rarely *caters* for the populace of the theatre by such indecencies' (*Hallam*), *Catering* to the national taste and vanity' (*Thackeray*) Often, especially when followed by *to* the term implies a certain subserviency to popular standards or uncultivated tastes, as to *cater* to the public demand

service as a source of supply, either as an agent through

Ana *Furnish equip appoint, accouter pamper, *indulge humor *satisfy, content

catharsis. Purgation, *purification ablution, lustration

cathartic. Purge purgative, *physic laxative aperient

catholic, *adj* *Universal, ecumenical cosmopolitan cosmic.

Ana *Whole entire, total all round, many-sided

cause, *n* 1 **Cause, determinant, antecedent, reason, occasion** are here compared as denoting that which in whole or in part produces an effect or result **Cause** is applicable to any circumstance, condition event fo ce or the like that contributes to the production of an effect, or to any combination of circumstances, conditions, events etc., that inevitably or necessarily brings about a result, as one of the *causes* of the French Revolution was the bankruptcy of the government, every effect must have an adequate *cause* what was the

prompts one to action (as he claimed to have just *cause* for his attack) A **determinant** is a circumstance factor element, quality motive or the like that by itself or in combination with other circumstances factors etc conditions, or fixes the nature of a result, especially of a product or outcome thus, environment is an important

Antecedent, as here considered is applicable

antecedents of emperor worship lay far back in history' (*Buchan*) 'Insisting . that whatever happens could be

pessimism a *reason* for that chagrin... That bitterness of his was the effect of a certain miscarriage in his

enmity between two peoples, the *occasion* of it a relatively unimportant incident, such as the murder of a citizen of one country within the confines of the other,

goad impulse motivation, activation actuation (see corresponding verbs at ACTIVATE) agent, agency (see MEANS) *origin, root, source, prime mover

Con. *Effect, result, consequence, outcome issue

2 *Suit, lawsuit, action cause, case

caustic. Caustic, mordant, mordacious, acrid, scathing come into comparison in their secondary senses when they mean stingingly incisive. **Caustic** usually implies a biting wit, a ready tongue or pen and the power to drive disagreeable truths home " I really do not know

(*Lowes*) Other aspects of American society were *mordantly* analyzed' (*Forum*) **Mordacious,** now comparatively rare, equals *mordant* in implications but is more often applied to persons or their qualities. Grandduke and taxes were synonimes, according to this *mordacious* lexicographer! (*I D Israeli*) **Acrid** adds to *caustic* the implications of bitterness and often, malev-

Ant Genial lenient (*in strict sense*) — *Con.* *Suave urbane, bland diplomatic *gracious, cordial gentle, mild (see SOFT)

ing adjectives at WATCHFUL) *prudence providence foresight forethought discretion

Ant Temerity adventurousness — *Con* Audacity hardihood nerve (see TEMERITY) rashness recklessness foolhardiness daring daredeviltry (see corresponding adjectives at ADVENTUROUS)

caution, *v* *Warn forewarn

Ana Admonish (see REPROVE) counsel advise (see under ADVICE)

cautious Cautious, circumspect, wary, chary, calculating agree in meaning prudently attentive to the dangers one may encounter or the risks one may face or reveal ng such attentiveness The same d fferences in impl cations and connotations are apparent in the nouns caution, circumspection, wariness, chariness, calculation

and the exercise of forethought in planning or of pru dence in proceeding so that the dangers of failure or the risks of disaster may be avoided or minimized as the troops advanced with great *caution* a *cautious* investor

spection (etymologically looking all around) frequently but not invariably imply less fear than *cautious* and *caution* commonly however they suggest tl e exercise of great prudence and discretion especially in making

far stronger suggestion of suspiciousness than *cautious* and *caution* and sometimes as a result connote less well grounded fear Often also the terms imply alertness in watching out for difficulties or dangers or cunning in

wolves they may not have gained in cunn ng and may have lost in *waryness* (*Darwin*) Chary and chariness

of the means provided the end is attained is often so strong in these words that the implication of cautiousness is lost and that of cold hearted scheming or of deliberate cruelty takes its place The terrible men are the men who do everything in cold blood icily with *calculation* (*Hearn*)

Ana *Watchful vigilant alert prudent provident foresighted forethoughted discreet (see under PRUDENCE) heedful careful (see negative adjectives at CARELESS)

Ant Adventurous temerarious — *Con* Venturous, venturesome daring rash reckless foolhardy (see ADVENTUROUS) *precipitate impetuous headlong

cave in Succumb submit *yield capitulate relent defer bow

ultfinding censorious carp-

(see DEMAND) *contrary
ating expostulating kicking

(see OBJECT)

Con Accommodating obliging favoring (see OBLIGE) complaisant *amiable good natured conciliating pacifying mollifying appeasing (see PACIFY)

Iollow *hole pocket void vacuum

lge protuberance protrusion, *projection

Alligator *crocodile

stop quit discontinue desist

id term nate *close conclude finish stay suspend interm t (see DEFER)

Con *Spring arise rise originate *begin commence start in tiate inaugurate *extend prolong protract *continue persist

nder abandon waive resign y eld *relin

it concede award accord vouchsafe

hold hold back retain (see KEEP)

Commemorate solemnize observe *keep

Renowned noted *famous famed distinguished eminent illustrious notorious

Ana Prominent conspicuous outstanding signal (see NOTICEABLE)

Ant Obscure (*of persons achievements etc*)

celebrity *Fame renown glory honor éclat reputation repute notoriety

Ana Prominence conspicuousness (see correspond ng adjectives at NOTICEABLE)

Ant Obscurity

celerity Celerity, alacrity legerity are comparable when they are used in reference to human beings and denote quickness in movement or action Celerity stresses speed in moving or especially in accomplishing work "The dinner was dispatched with uncommon *celerity*" (*Peacock*) She could when she chose work with astonishing *celerity* ' (*Bennett*) Alacrity emphasizes promptness in response more than swiftness in movement though the latter is usually implied You must wait till she sends for you— and she winced a l ttle at the *alacrity* of his acceptance (*E Wharton*) Very often also, it connotes eagerness or cheerful readiness France where *alacrity* of service counted for more than the service itself" (*Hewlett*) 'Working away at his subject with the *alacrity* of a man fulfilling the very off ce for which nature had designed him (*L P Smith*) Legerity

mmon word than the others refers more to the

han to the rate of speed and implies nimbleness

as to cover the ground with the *legerity* of a

runner When the mind is quick ned The

newly move With fresh *legerity*" (*Shak*)

A — ‹pedition dispatch speed hurry *haste quick

*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

ness rapidity, swiftness, fleetness (see corresponding

slow) *lethargy, languor

celestial, *adj* Celestial, heavenly, empyrean (*or* em-

blessed dead), thus a *celestial* globe is one on whose surface the stars, planets, comets, nebulae, etc., are depicted, a *celestial* body is a star, planet, or other aggregation

Ana. Ethereal, aerial, *airy divine spiritual *holy
Ant. Terrestrial — *Con* *Earthly, mundane earthy terrene, worldly, sublunary, mortal *infernal, hellish chthonian.

was expected to *cement* the relations between the two countries. The great writers of our own age are

to cluster or stick together, as a substance in the blood such as an antibody, may *agglutinate* certain harmful bacteria in some languages, words are commonly formed

ation, or the running together of primitive compounds

, unite combine *stick, adhere, cohere-

coenobite. *Recluse, eremite, hermit,

Ana. Monk, friar, *religious, nun

cenobitic, cenobitical *or* **coenobitic, coenobitical.** *Monastic, monachal, monkish.

adulatory (see corresponding nouns at COM-

v *Criticize, reprehend blame, condemn reprobate

primand, rebuke reproach, *reprove upbraid onguelash (see SCOLD)

nmend — *Con.* Applaud, compliment, recom e COMMEND) eulogize laud, *praise

Center (*or* centre), middle, midst, core, hub,

ore or less closely its strict geometrical sense as the point within a circle or sphere that is equidistant from every other point on the circumference or is the

everything else rotates or revolves (as, 'each airy

center a power *center*) or which lies midway between extremes (thus especially in Europe a party of moderate views neither conservative [the right] nor radical [the left] is often called the *center*) Literally middle is less precise than *center*, and suggests a space rather than a point, it is the part of an object which surrounds the center thus the *middle* of a room is the central portion of it 'They have what they call a central depôt here because it's the *middle* of England (*Bennett*) *Middle*

midst of the forest, 'Sense of right, Uppermost in the midst of fiercest strife" (Wordsworth). Core, literally the portion of a fruit of the apple family which lies at its center and is made up of papery or leathery envelopes containing seeds is by extension applied to anything that similarly lies at the center of a thing and that resembles an apple core, as in being unconsumed or unused (thus the unburnt portion of a coal or of a lump of lime

from which the spokes radiate and which rotates on (or with) the axle, is figuratively and often humorously

exchange for the merchandise of East and West, the

recreate a satisfactory social group from the nucleus of

cumference, periphery, perimeter, compass nfines, limits (see singular nouns at LIMIT).

*Secular, agelong, aeonian, diuturnal, ting, perdurable, durable, stable, permanent, established, settled, fixed (see SET)

cerebral. *Mental intellectual, psychic, intelligent

ceremonial, *adj* Ceremonial, ceremonious, formal, conventional, solemn come into comparison when they mean characterized or marked by attention to the forms, details, etc., prescribed as right, proper, or requisite Both ceremonial and ceremonious imply strict attention to what is prescribed by the etiquette or tradition of the court or of polite society, by the ritual of a church or by the formalities of the law for an occasion a ceremony a procedure, or the like But in present usage *ceremonial* applies only to things that in themselves are ceremonies or form an essential part of a ceremony or follow a set

ceremony (frequently elaborate or impressive), or to persons who are addicted (or to acts which show addiction) to a punctilious observance of formalities as "Let us take a *ceremonious* leave" (*Shak*); "[He] repeated the

ceremonial, suggests set form or procedure rather than external ceremonies, as a *formal* call (cf *ceremonial* call), *formal* dress As synonymous with *ceremonious formal* suggests stiffness, restraint, decorousness rather than impressive dignity or punctiliousness 'The fatigue and slavery of maintaining a ceremonial more stiff *formal* and oppressive than the etiquette of a German elector (*Smollett*) The habits of the family may be termed *formal* and old fashioned by such visitors as claim to be the pink of the mode' (*Scott*) Conventional applies to that which is in accord with or governed by the recognized frequently artificial, conventions or standards, it

church or by the formalities of the law thus, a *solemn*

a formal declaration of war, so, the probate of a will in *solemn* (as distinguished from *common*) form

Ana Liturgical, ritualistic (see corresponding nouns at FORM)

ual rite, liturgy *form formal, solemn, conven-

decorous, seemly proper sing majestic, grandiose

al, liturgy, rite, *form.

reatment of each group.

certain, *adj* 1 Positive *sure cocksure.
Ana *Confident assured sanguine
Ant Uncertain. — *Con* *Doubtful dubious, questionable
2 **Certain, inevitable, necessary, apodictic** (*or* **apodicti cal apodeictic, apodeictical**) come into comparison only when they mean bound to follow in obedience to the laws of nature or of thought That is certain which does not admit of being described as probable even in the highest conceivable degree and which therefore is beyond question or dispute as death is the only future event we can regard as *certain* it is *certain* that effects must have a cause (*Bp Butler*) That is inevitable (see also INEVITABLE) which is what it must be (sometimes should be) according to the unchangeable laws of nature

den ed without resulting contrad ction or frustration Most of the distinctions of law are d stinctions of degree If the States had any power it was assumed that

apodictic truths the *apodictic* certainty belonging to mathematical conclusions (*G H Lewes*)
Ant Probable supposed — *Con* Possible likely (see PROBABLE) precarious (see DANGEROUS)

certainty Certainty, certitude, assurance, conviction are here compared only as denoting a state of mind in wh ch one is free from doubt Certainty and certitude both imply the absence of all doubt as to the truth of someth ng they are not always d stinguishable in use although philosophers and psychologists have often tried to distinguish the states of m ind which they designate. The psychological differentiation of *certainty* as the state of mind induced by that of wh ch there is objectively as well as subjectively not the sl ghtest question from *certitude* as the state of mind of one whose faith or bel ef is so strong that it res sts all attack has indub tably affected th e meanings and the use of these terms by careful writers and speakers as to know something with scientific *certainty* some philosophies tend to destroy man s *certainty of h s own existence one has certainty of* nothing in the future even that the sun will rise tomor row but that does not weaken one s *certitude* that the world will go on indefinitely *Certit ide* is not the test of *certainty* We have been cocksure of many things that were not so (*Justi e Holmes*) In looser use however *cert tude* usually suggests deeper roots for one s freedom from doubt than *certainty* or less l kel hood of a change of bel ef Robert did so well in the lawyer s office that by-and by his assurance came back to him his old intelligent *certainty* of ab l ty (*Deland*) One th ng however we feel w th irresistible *cert tude* that Mark Twa n s fate was once for all decided there (*Van W Brooks*) Assurance (see also CONFIDENCE 2) stresses sureness and confidence rather than certainty the grounds of such sureness are not objective proofs or the

etc) or complete trust in another (as one s source of information one s supporter one s sovereign God) I ll make *assurance* double sure And take a bond of fate (*Shak*) Faith is the *assurance* of things hoped for (*Hebrews* xi 1 *R V*) Rather it might be said that he [Emerson] went beyond hope to the *assurance* of present happiness (*P E More*) Conviction usually but not invariably implies previous doubt or uncertainty It involves the idea of *certitude* but is not its equivalent for *certitude* may or may not imply a rational bas s for one s freedom from doubt and *conviction* in careful use (but *see also* OPINION) *commonly does It differs from certainty* in stressing one s subjective reaction to evidence rather than the objective val dity of the evidence itself *Conviction* is therefore commonly applied to the state of m nd of one who has been or is in the process of being convinced Rational assent [to the dogmas of Christi an ty] may arrive late intellectual *conviction* may come slowly but they come inevitably without violence to honesty and nature (*T S Eliot*) She does not wish me to go unless with a full *conviction* that she is right' (*Conrad*)
Ana *Bel ef faith credence proof demonstration (see under PROVE)
Ant Uncertainty — *Con* Doubt skepticism mistrust

certified check carries the guarantee of a bank that the s gnature is genuine and that there are sufficient funds on deposit to meet it a certificate of a school is a docu ment in which the proper authorities *certify* that the holder has met the requirements of a course or the school and has passed a final examination They said th eir chemists could *certify* on their honor that their ex tract contained no salicylic acid (*V Heiser*) Attest (see also INDICATE) implies oral or written testimony from a person in a position to know the facts usually but not invariably given under oath or on one s word of honor thus, when one says that something is well *attested* one implies that there is sufficient documentary or oral

s gnature to a statement or oath or the l ke by a notary publ c a commissioner of deeds or the l ke An *attested* copy of the marriage record (*Cather*) Witness as here compared impl es attestation but not necessarily official

in two of h s servants to *witness* the signature to his will Vouch for now rarely impl es official or legal proof which the oth er words in this group so often do imply but it suggests that the one who testifies is a competent au thority or a reliable person who will stand behind his affirmation and support it further if necessary *For* the

avouch avow aver *assert.
2 Endorse accred t *approve sanction
Ana Vouch for (see CERTIFY) *authorize commission license
Con Reject repudiate refuse (see DECLINE)
certitude *Certainty assurance conviction
Ana *Belief faith credence credit sureness positiveness cocksureness (see corresponding adjectives at SURE)
Ant Doubt — *Con* *Uncertainty skepticism mistrust
cess Rate *tax levy assessment excise impost customs duty toll tariff tribute tithe teind
chafe Fret gall *abrade excoriate
chaff, *v* *Banter rally kid rag guy jolly rib josh quiz
Ana Tease tantalize *worry *ridicule deride twit taunt
chagrined. Mortified *ashamed
Ana Discomfited abashed embarrassed disconcerted (see EMBARRASS) humiliated (see ABASE) discomposed perturbed upset (see DISCOMPOSE)
chain, *n* Series train string set sequence suit suite *succession progression
chamber 1 *Room apartment
2 In plural form **chambers** *Rooms lodgings quarters diggings digs apartment flat tenement
champion, *n* 1 Vanquisher *victor winner conqueror
2 Backer advocate upholder supporter See under SUPPORT *v*
champion, *v* Back advocate uphold *support
Ana *Contend (for) fight (for) battle (for) espouse (see ADOPT) defend justify vindicate *maintain aid assist *help
Ant Combat — *Con* *Oppose resist withstand condemn denounce (see CRITICIZE)
chance, *n* 1 Chance, accident, fortune, luck, hap, hazard, as here compared agree in designating that which happens without an apparent or determinable cause or as a result of unpredictable forces Chance serves often as a general name for the incalculable and

may mean degree of probab lity as his *chance* of success is one in ten it may mean one possibility of success among many possibil ties of failure as, he is always will ng to take a *chance* Accident is interchangeable with *chance* only when a particular event or situation is in m nd as it happened by *accident* (or by *chance*) It differs from *chance* mainly in its emphasis on lack of

nection with the ancient Roman goddess of chance

lematical, as the *fortunes* of the chase. 'Now heaven send thee good *fortune!* (*Shak*) Luck differs from *fortune* chiefly in its connotations It not only lacks the dignity accruing to *fortune* through the latter s mytho-

women danced together men danced together as *hazard* had brought them together (*Dickens*) The choice [of examples] has been determined more by the *hazards* of

corresponding adjectives at CERTAIN)
2 *Opportunity occasion break time tide
Ana Possibility likelihood probabil ty (see corresponding adjectives at PROBABLE) *prospect outlook foretaste anticipation
chance, *v* *Happen hap befall betide occur transpire
chance, *adj* *Random haphazard chancy casual desultory hit-or miss happy go-lucky

was at first set down as overbearing But in a few days this view was *modified*" (*Bennett*) In looser, but still correct usage it often suggests minor changes or absence of radical changes ' History shows you men whose master touch Not so much *modifies* as makes anew ' (*Browning*)

Ana. *Transform, metamorphose transmute convert, transmogrify *exchange, interchange fluctuate, oscillate (see SWING *v*)

Con. Settle, *set, establish, fix endure abide, *continue, persist

change, *n* **1** Alteration, variation, modification See under CHANGE, *v*

Ana. *Variety, diversity divergence, *deviation, aberration

Ant. Uniformity monotony

2 **Change, mutation, permutation, vicissitude, alternation** come into comparison especially in their concrete senses Change, the inclusive term denotes not only any variation alteration or modification in a thing as in its form substance or aspect but also any substitution of one thing for another, as he could detect no *change* in her when they met again the body undergoes *changes* during

by the theory of evolution the term often connotes suddenness and unpredictableness but seldom implies impossibility of explanation often also it implies orderly change So far as reality means experienceable reality, both it and the truths men gain about it are everlastingly in process of *mutation*—*mutation* towards a definite goal it may be' (*W James*) Permutation implies transposition within a group or combination of things without change in the constituent elements or parts of that group

signific
stantia
conven
permut
of Arnold's view of the
a change so great as to
Ana analogous words

reversal of, what has been Sometimes it is applied to

though derived from the verb *alternate* (see ROTATE, 2) and therefore often limited to succession of two things in turn, is now used, as *vicissitude* once was, of two or more things, as the *alternation* of the seasons.

Ana Metamorphosis, transformation conversion transmutation, transmogrification (see under TRANSFORM). substitute, surrogate shift (see RESOURCE)

changeable. **Changeable, changeful, variable, mutable, protean** come into comparison as meaning having or showing a marked capacity for changes or a marked

is the result of inconstancy, fickleness an unsettled state, a ready responsiveness to certain influences, a roving habit or the like, as *changeable* weather, " 'young men especially are so amazingly *changeable* [i e in their affections or interests] ' (*Austen*), a *changeable* disposition, a *changeable* silk (that is one that seems to change its color with each change of position or point of view Changeful is not only a more poetic term than *changeable* but it throws greater stress on the fact of changing fre-

changes than either of the preceding words it stresses shifting or fluctuation as a characteristic or property and therefore

it is never possible to be sure that one is operating with figures of equal weight" (*H Ellis*), "The ends which individual works of art attempt to achieve are diverse

changes due to progression or retrogression or to external influences or conditions over which the thing affected has no control, as ' my lord you know what Virgil sings Woman is various and most *mutable*" (*Tennyson*), ' Our

traject [i e passage or course of existence] " (*Quiller*

tions rather than inner character or nature as an amoeba is a *protean* animalcule the *protean* genius of Shakespeare For poetry is *protean* in its moods and dispositions and its diction changes with its bents and its occasions (*Lowes*)

Ana Unstable *inconstant mercurial capricious fickle mobile *movable motile

Ant Stable unchangeable — *Con* Set fixed settled established (see SET *v*) unceasing *everlasting endur ing abid ng pers sting *or* persistent (see corresponding verbs at CONTINUE)

changeful *Changeable variable protean mutable

Ana Fluid (see under LIQUID *n*) *active dynamic live progressing advancing (see ADVANCE *v*) declining deteriorating degenerating (see corresponding nouns at DETERIORATION)

Ant Changeless stereotyped — *Con* Constant uniform *steady stable *lasting durable perdurable

channel 1 Passage *strait straits narrows sound

2 Vehicle *means instrument instrumental ty organ agency agent

chantry *Altar tabernacle shrine

chaos 1 *Confusion d sorder disarray jumble clutter pie snarl muddle

Ant System — *Con* Ordering *or* order organization (see corresponding verbs at ORDER) organism scheme (see SYSTEM)

2 *Anarchy lawlessness

chaotic *Formless unformed shapeless inchoate amorphous

Ant Orderly — *Con* Systemat c methodical (see ORDERLY) ordered organized systematized arranged (see ORDER *v*)

chapbook *Anthology garland florilegium treasury thesaurus corpus chrestomathy

chaperon, *v* *Accompany attend escort convoy conduct

Ana Protect shield guard safeguard (see DEFEND)

char, *v* *Burn scorch sear singe

char, *n* Variant of CHARE

character, *n* 1 **Character, symbol sign, mark note** are here compared only in the specific sense of an arbitrary or conventional device that is used in writing and in printing but is neither a word nor a phrase nor a picture **Character** (etymologically something engraved) always suggests the generally accepted form or shape of such a device it is applicable to any letter of an alphabet to any dig t in arithmetical notation to any note in musical notation or to any single and simple figure or diagram which is the conventional representation of

is employed when the meaning or signif cance of the character rather than its shape is stressed thus one would say that for each letter in the Engl sh alphabet there are four *characters* two (small letter and capital) for writing and two (lower-case and cap tal) for printing each letter of an alphabet is a *symbol* for a speech sound the *character* ? is the *symbol* used to indicate that a question has been asked However *symbol* and *character* are not always interchangeable for single characters may be symbols for d fferent things thus the *character* X is the twenty fourth letter of the English alphabet and a *symbol* for the sound associated with that letter but it is also a *symbol* for an unknown quantity in algebra for the number ten in Roman notation etc *Symbol* is also

duodecimo) **Sign,** like *symbol* stresses the meaning rather than the form of the device unlike *symbol* how ever it is seldom interchangeable with *character* either because it may be a complicated device involving many characters or because it is less arbitrary and actually suggests through its shape or form the thing which it s gnifies There is a tendency therefore to prefer *sign* to *symbol* when the device is complicated or in its form gives a hint of what it represents either because it is a schematic representation of the thing (as ☉ is the *sign* for full moon N is a highway *sign* for double right curves △ is in botany the *sign* for an evergreen tree many of which are conifers) or because it has figurative associations with the idea represented (as → an arrow or *sign* indicating direction Ω a horseshoe or *sign* of good luck) *Sign* however is used idiomatically of characters indicating a mathematical operation (as the plus *sign* [+] the minus *sign* [−]) and of those ind cating one of the twelve divisions of the Zodiac (♈ is the *sign* of Aries the Ram) **Mark** comes closer to *character* than *symbol* or *sign* because it carries little if any suggestion of reference to an idea It is the ordinary designation of any of various characters that are used to make clear

mark are sometimes used interchangeably but more often conventionally in given phrases thus ≺ is called either the crescendo *mark* or *sign* S is called the repeat *sign* and the repeat *marks* the arrangement of sharps and flats after a clef is called the *sign* of the key (or technically *key signature*) **Note,** as here compared is now used chiefly in reference to any of the characters which in wr tten or printed music ind cate by their shape the relative duration of a tone and by their position on a staff the pitch of a tone as ♩ is a quarter *note* the first *note* on the staff is *b* and the second is *d* *Note* is sometimes used in place of *mark* especially for a punctuation mark that ind cates an inflection or tone as ? is a *note* of interrogation Th s use is not now as common as formerly

2 *Qual ty property attribute accident

Ana Characteristic pecul arity distinctiveness *or* d stinction individual ty (see corresponding adjectives at CHARACTERISTIC)

3 Individuality personality complexion temperament temper *d spos tion

Ana *Mind intellect soul intelligence *soul spirit *courage mettle spirit resolution

4 Nature description *type kind ilk sort stripe k dney

characteristic, *adj* **Characteristic individual pecul iar, distinctive** come into comparison when they mean indicating or revealing the special quality or qual ties of a particular person or thing or less often of a particular group of persons or things **Characteristic** stresses the indication or revelation not only of that which is essen

tial or typical but of that which distinguishes and serves to identify the person the thing or the group the word however fixes the attention on the thing cons dered more as it is in itself than as it seems in contrast or relation to other things as he answered with *characteristic* courtesy It was *characteristic* of the relationship between these two that in all the pleadings and protests of the poor deferred lover Sally never made the offer of convent on and custom to release him (*Deland*) A fertile oasis possesses a *characteristic* colour scheme of its own (*A Huxley*) Individual (as here considered see also SPECIAL) not only implies a reference to a particular

the pattern [of word arrangement] that gives to this mean ng its *peculiar* qual ty and intens ty (*A Huxley*) Distinctive impl es the possess on of an individuality or

Ana *Spec al especial specific particular typical natural normal *regular

chare *or* **char** Chore job *task, duty stint assignment.

charge *v* **1** Direct instruct b d enjo n, *command order

Ana Request solicit *ask adjure conjure (see BEG)

2 *Accuse incriminate criminate indict impeach arraign.

Ana Denounce, blame censure condemn (see CRITICIZE)

Ant Absolve. — *Con* *Exculpate exonerate vindicate acqu t pardon, rem t forgive *excuse.

3 *Ascribe attribute impute assign, refer cred t accred t

Ana *Fasten attach, fix, affix *join connect link.

charge *n* *Price cost expense

Ana Levy *tax assessment rate impost tariff toll

chariness Circumspection, caution wariness, calculation. See under CAUTIOUS.

Ana. *Prudence providence discretion foresight forethought

charitable Charitable, benevolent humane, humanitarian, philanthropic, altruistic are comparable when they mean having or showing interest in the welfare of others Charitable, in modern use stresses either active generosity to the poor or leniency and mercifulness in one s judgments of others but in each case it usually

worth) Mrs. Hawthorne had been rude to a friend of

derness and compassion sometimes as qualities of one s

*forbearing lenient clement tolerant *tender compass onate warmhearted sympathet c.

Ant Uncharitable — *Con* Merc less relentless implacable (see GRIM) *stingy close closefisted pars monious niggardly cheeseparing curmudgeonly

charity **1** *Mercy clemency grace lenity

Ana Love affection, *attachment benevolence, humaneness altruism (see corresponding adjectives at CHARITABLE) benignness *or* benignity benignancy kindness kindliness (see correspond ng adjectives at KIND) generousness *or* generos ty l beralness *or*

liberality bountifulness *or* bounty (see corresponding adjectives at LIBERAL) good will amity *friendship
Ant Malice ill will — *Con* Malevolence malignity spite spleen (see MALICE)
2 Charity, philanthropy come into comparison in several of their meanings Both words denote basically a love for one s fellow men and a disposition to help those who

Philanthropy in this sense is much vaguer because it usually implies a love of mankind and a disposition to help the community or one s fellow men rather than the individual as This *philanthropy* is every where manifest in our author (*Dryden*) Consequently in current use there is a tendency to think of charity as benevolence manifested especially but not exclusively in public or private provision for the relief of the poor and of philanthropy as benevolence manifested in efforts to promote the welfare or wellbeing of one s fellow men thus out of *charity* one provides for the support of a

charlatan Mountebank quack empiric *impostor faker
Ana Humbug fraud cheat fake (see IMPOSTURE) pretender feigner counterfeiter (see corresponding verbs at ASSUME)
charm, *n* Talisman amulet periapt *fetish
charm, *v* Fascinate allure captivate take enchant bewitch *attract
Ana Delight rejoice *please gratify
Ant Disgust
charming Fascinating alluring captivating taking enchanting bewitching attractive See under ATTRACT *v*
Ana *Delightful delectable delicious pleasing agreeable grateful *pleasant
Ant Forbidding

stract or the like) and as verbs meaning to make such a representation of something Chart now is the most inclusive term of this group for it implies the aim to make clear to the mind through the eye not only as originally the relative geographical positions of certain places on and certain features of the earth s surface or of a part of it but a course a development a route a

dangers to be avoided and the like as the United States Coast Survey *charts* the British Admiralty *charts* an *uncharted* rock Map usually implies such a representation of the earth s surface or of a part of it that shows, according to some given scale or projection the relative position and size of cities towns villages counties, states provinces or countries as well as the shape and proportionate extent of bodies of water mountain ranges coasts and other natural features as a *map* of Europe, a *map* of China to *map* a newly explored country It may however be used in reference to a representation of the celestial sphere as a *map* (or *chart*) of the northern heavens Graph applies specifically to a chart or diagram in which two variable factors (for example the prices of a commodity and the times at which these varying prices were asked) are so represented as to indicate their interrelationship The usual method of preparing a graph is to locate by means of their coordinates and mark (on a paper or other surface) a series of points and often to join them with a curve or a series of straight lines as a *graph* of a patient s fever, to *graph* the course of business since 1929
Ana *Plan plot scheme design project.

ap graph See CHART *n*
iose at CHART *n*
*Hire let lease rent
utious circumspect wary calculating
ent discreet provident (see under PRU
paring economical frugal thrifty reluctant
ith *disinclined
ollow pursue trail tag tail
fly *escape elude evade *escape *aban desert
ulf abyss abysm

current use it particularly stresses restraint and an avoidance of that which would defile or make unclean not only the love of man and woman but of anything that needs to be free from that which cheapens debases

sensation (*Dimnet*) Pure differs from *chaste* mainly in its suggestion of freedom from all taint of evil thought or immoral desires it implies innocence and absence of temptation rather than as *chaste* implies control over one s impulses and actions as Come pensive nun, devout and *pure* (*Milton*) Blessed are the *pure* in heart for they shall see God (*Matthew* v 8) My strength is as the strength of ten Because my heart is *pure* (*Tennyson*) Modest and decent are frequent in this sense as applied especially in current use to be-

decent a due concern for what is regarded as seemly
and *modest*
her)
with
oup

true constant loyal leal austere *severe
Ant Lewd wanton immoral (*of persons actions etc*) bizarre (*of style effect etc*) — *Con* Obscene gross, *coarse vulgar ribald *licentious lustful lascivious lecherous *fantastic grotesque

chasten Discipline correct *punish chastise castigate.
Ana Humble humiliate *abase try *afflict test try *prove
Ant Pamper mollycoddle. — *Con* *Indulge humor baby spoil

chastise *Punish discipline correct castigate chasten.
Ana *Beat thrash pummel baste belabor

A *prating* fool shall fall (*Proverbs* x 8) The word is often specifically used in reproach implying platitudinous or fulsome boasting or a readiness to talk at length about things of which the speaker is really ignorant or has only

chatter *v* *Chat gab patter prate babble, gabble jabber gibber
Ana. See those at CHAT

cheap Beggarly pitiable sorry *contemptible despicable scurvy
Ana *Mean, ignoble sordid abject paltry *petty measly trifling meretricious, tawdry (see GAUDY) low *base vile poor *bad wrong
Ant Noble.

cheat, *n* Fraud fake deceit deception, *imposture, counterfeit sham humbug simulacrum.
Ana Hoaxing or hoax bamboozling or bamboozlement (see corresponding verbs at DUPE) *deception trickery chicanery chicane charlatan quack mountebank faker *impostor swindler defrauder cozener (see corresponding verbs at CHEAT)

cheat, *v* Cheat cozen defraud swindle overreach agree in meaning to obtain something (usually money or valuables) from or an advantage over another by dishonesty and trickery Cheat suggests deceit and usually tricks that escape or are intended to escape the observation of others as to *cheat* at cards (or in an

(*Browning*) Defraud always implies depriving another of that which is his by right as by taking it from him or by withholding it the word however implies misleading statements or deliberate perversion of the truth more often than it implies craft artfulness or wiles as, to *defraud* a widow of a piece of property the stockholders held that they had been *defrauded* by those who reorganized the company Thou shalt not *defraud* thy neighbor neither rob him (*Leviticus* xix 13) Swindle implies either gross cheating or defrauding especially by im

(*Van W Brooks*) Overreach as here compared always

(or in the vulgar phrase *cheating*) the person m he dealt (*Fielding*)
upe gull hoax hoodwink bamboozle trick *deceive delude beguile double-cross mislead
*Correct ve control ant dote
versight supervision surveillance
I *Arrest nterrupt
y suspend (see DEFER) *stop cease discon
sist repress *suppress *frustrate thwart
mvent stultify *stunt
curb snaffle *restrain inhibit
*Hinder impede obstruct block *prevent*
obviate baffle balk (see FRUSTRATE) control
see CONDUCT *v*)
celerate (*of speed etc*) advance (*of movements plans hopes etc*) release (*of feelings energies etc*)

cheek Nerve effrontery hardihood gall *temerity audacity
Ana Boldness, intrepidity (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE) impudence brazenness, shamelessness

servedness *or* reserve reticence (see corresponding adjectives at SILENT)

cheer *v* Hurrah huzza, root, *applaud.

Ana Acclaim laud *praise
Con Deride mock *ridicule taunt
cheerful Lighthearted joyful joyous *glad happy
Ana Jolly jovial *merry blithe jocund mirthful gleeful (see corresponding nouns at MIRTH) gay vivacious *lively animated
Ant Glum gloomy — *Con* *Sullen saturnine dour morose dejected depressed melancholy sad (see corresponding nouns at SADNESS) doleful lugubrious rueful (see MELANCHOLY)
cheeseparing *Stingy close closefisted tight tightfisted niggardly curmudgeonly penny pinching parsimonious penurious miserly
chemist *Druggist apothecary pharmacist pharmaceutist
cherish 1 [illegible]

regard forget (see NEGLECT) desert forsake (see ABANDON)
2 Foster *nurse nurture cultivate
Ana Preserve conserve *save *harbor shelter entertain
Ant Abandon — *Con* Repudiate scorn reject (see DECLINE *v*) contemn *despise disdain
cherub *Angel seraph archangel
chevy *or* **chivy** *or* **chivvy**, *v* *Bait badger heckle

chase

*stylish
toffish
brave braw
chicane, chicanery Trickery double-dealing *deception subterfuge fraud
Ana Artifice stratagem maneuver ruse feint *trick wile intrigue machination *plot underhandedness furtiveness surreptitiousness (see corresponding adjectives at SECRET)
Con Straightforwardness forthrightness (see corresponding adjectives at STRAIGHTFORWARD) *honesty integrity probity honor
chide Reproach *reprove rebuke reprimand admonish
Ana *Criticize reprehend censure blame condemn denounce *scold upbraid rate berate
Ant Commend — *Con* Applaud compliment (see COMMEND) *praise laud extol
chief, *n* Chief, chieftain head, headman leader master come into comparison when they mean the person in whom resides authority or ruling power but they differ in their applications and associations Chief is the most comprehensive of these terms being applicable as a general term to anyone from an absolute monarch to one s immediate superior (as the *chief* of a court of inquisition was called the grand inquisitor the chargé d affaires reports daily to his *chief*) Usually however the term is applied specifically to one who is supreme in power or authority over a tribe or clan (as an Indian

Chieftain has never obtained the generality of *chief* and still usually carries implications derived from its early and still leading application to the chief of a tribe a clan.

hensive as *chief* is applied most frequently to the person of a group who serves as its chief executive or on whose shoulders the responsibility finally rests as the *head* of

in current use for the assumption of full control and of

technical.
Ana Governor ruler (see corresponding verbs at GOVERN)
Con *Follower disciple henchman adherent satellite vassal thrall *serf slave
chief, *adj* Chief principal, main, leading foremost

gate to the grounds of an institution the *principal*

beauty and excellence in things and in words and thoughts in nature and in human nature (*C W Eliot*) Foremost differs from *leading* which it otherwise closely resembles, in its stronger implication of being first in an advance or progressive movement it is preferable for that

offense was that he had omitted to mention her at all thus the seven *capital* sins (more often called deadly sins) are the most important sins theologically not because they are the worst sins but because they lead to other sins and are fatal to spiritual progress With a little managing she would have gained every point as easily as she had gained the *capital* one of taking the foundling baby under her wing (*E. Wharton*)

Ana *Dominant, paramount sovereign predominant preponderant preponderating *primary prime *supreme pre-eminent.

Ant Subordinate — ***Con*** Secondary dependent subject (see SUBORDINATE) subservient ancillary subsidiary *auxiliary

chieftain *Chief head leader commander ca master

childbirth Childbirth, parturition delivery, travail accouchement are often used interchangea denote the act of giving birth to young Childb used in both technical and nontechnical language and refers to human beings only Parturition a scient fic term for the act of giving birth to young often specifi

afterbirth *Labor* suggests both the pangs and the muscular efforts involved in the process *Labor* and *travail* are

the queen.

childish *Childlike.

Ana Puerile. boyish, *youthful *simple, fo fatuous, asinine.

Ant Mature grown up. — ***Con*** Adult m

Naïve unsoph sticated ingenuous artless (see AL) docile *obedient tractable biddable

Cool *cold frosty frigid freezing gel d icy l arctic.

Ant Balmy

chimerical Fantast c fanciful visionary *imaginary quixotic.

Ana Utopian *ambitious pretentious illusory *apparent delusive delusory *misleading deceptive fabulous mythical (see FICTITIOUS) preposterous absurd (see FOOLISH)

Ant Feasible — ***Con*** *Poss ble practicable reasonable *rational sensible sane *wise, prudent

chine Backbone *spine vertebrae

chipper Perky jaunty *debonair cocky

Ana Sprightly *lively animated vivacious gay

— ***Con*** torpid

*civil e high

Ant Churlish — ***Con*** *Rude, ungracious d scourteous boorish loutish clownish (see corresponding nouns at BOOR)

mination of his profession everyone admires his *choice* for she is a very attractive young woman Option stresses power to choose especially as granted by a person (group or the like) in whom that power is normally vested to another person (or the like) who is usually the one immed ately affected by the cho ce as, the state

Ana. analogous words. *Ant* antonyms.

tract of land, buying and selling *options* on the Stock Exchange **Alternative**, in precise usage stresses restriction of choice between two mutually exclusive things usually two propos tions theories courses policies or the like Commonly it implies that all other proposi tions courses etc. are ruled out by force of circumstances (as the *alternatives* before the country were peace with dishonor or war with honor) or by unconquerable per sonal aversion (as the only *alternative* to liberty, in Patrick Henry s estimation was death) or by logical necessity If the States had any power it was assumed that they had all power and that the necessary *alternative* was to deny it altogether (*Justice Holmes*) *Alternative* however is often loosely used of more than two possible choices Preference emphasizes the guidance of one s choice by one s bias or predilections or by one s judg ment of values or of desirability, as, he was promised his *preference* he said he had no *preference* and would wait until others had declared their *preferences* Selection implies a wide range of choice and the need of discrimina tion or taste in choosing as he was commended for his *selection* of books she did not have time for a careful *selection* Election adds to *selection* the implication of an end or purpose which necessitates the exercise of judg ment as the students will make their *election* of courses (or *elections*) before returning to college the doctrine of predestination holds that men are destined to heaven or hell by divine *election*

choice, *adj* Choice, exquisite, elegant recherché, rare,

but not ostentatious must give his days and nights to the volumes of Add son (*Johnson*) To l ve content with small means to seek *elegance* rather than luxury and refinement rather than fashion (*W E Channing*) Don Manuel Chavez the handsomest man of the com pany very *elegant* in velvet and broadcloth (*Cather*) Recherché a French word now naturalized in Engl sh like the preceding terms impl es care in selection it often suggests a studied exquisiteness or elegance as might put the *recherché* taste of a finished Parisian milliner to

as the choice, hence it often carries a connotation of artificiality or of straining for effect The word devas tating was [at first] thought to be *recherché* the discerning reader is l kely to call it affected (*J W Beach*) Rare as here considered derives from its ord nary senses (see INFREQUENT THIN) connotations of uncommonness and of a fineness associated with the

worthy) Dainty (see also NICE 1) once meant much the same as *choice* but was somewhat more restricted in its appl cation being used chiefly to describe things which give delight to the fastidious taste especially to the eye and often also the palate as As at English feasts The *daintiest* last to make the end most sweet (*Shak*) Her house is *elegant* and her table *dainty* (*Johnson*)

fastidious taste however it ascribes fineness, subtlety and often fragility to the thing rather than smallness,

use to paint commoner coarser things and no means to represent all the exquisite details all the *delicate* l ghts and shades (*Hudson*) An irony so quiet so *delicate* that many readers never notice it is there or mistake it for naïveté (*J B Priestley*)

Ana Pre-eminent surpassing peerless incomparable *supreme superlative picked handpicked selected culled chosen (see CHOOSE)

Ant Indifferent (see MEDIUM) — *Con* Med ocre ite middling fair average *med um *com inary

Splenetic, testy techy *irascible touchy ross

Ana *Irr table fractious huffy querulous petulant peevish *angry acrimonious wrathful ind gnant mad irate fiery peppery spunky (see SPIRITED) captious, carping faultfinding (see CRITICAL)

lacid imperturbable — *Con* *Calm tranquil *cool composed nonchalant

Choose, select elect, opt pick, cull hand pick,

adoption of that which is fixed upon as, that he m y know to refuse the evil and *choose* the good (*Isaiah*

making one s choice or choices as one particular nat to *select* from all the rest (*Milton*) Pyth agoras

mind *selecting* the words to employ (*F M Ford*) Elect often implies a del berate choice especially between

the doctrine of predestination God *elects* those who are to be saved Will it not look a little odd when you

implies careful selection for a definite end or purpose as a *hand picked* staff of assistants it sometimes im plies improper motives or corrupt ends as to *hand pick* a jury Prefer implies choice that indicates what one favors or desires it does not however always carry an implication of taking or adopting what one chooses or of getting one s cho ce as to *prefer* the blue dress to the brown one certain colours were *preferred* for reasons

Ana *Adopt espouse embrace *desire wish crave
Ant Reject eschew — *Con* *Forgo forbear abnegate refuse *decl ne spurn repudiate.
chop *v* Hew *cut slit slash carve.
Ana Spl t cleave rive (see TEAR *v*)
chore

... *Baptize.
chroma *Color hue, tinge shade tint
chronic *Inveterate confirmed deep-seated deep-rooted
Ana Established fixed settled (see SET) *hardened indurated callous
Ant Acute (*of illness*)
chronicle 1 *History annals.
2 *Account story report version.
Ana Narration recital recountal (see corresponding verbs at RELATE)
chthonian *Infernal Hadean, Stygian, hellish Tartarean.
chubby Rotund plump fat, *fleshy stout, portly corpulent obese
Ana Chunky stubby dumpy squat (see THICK)
Ant Slim.
chum, *n* Comrade pal buddy, crony, companion, *associate

Ana Intimate confidant *friend
chummy Intimate close thick confidential *familiar
... Thickset squat dumpy stubby stocky

...tund chubby (see FLESHY)
*Religion denomination sect communion ...ith cult persuasion.
churl, *n* *Boor lout clown clodhopper bumpkin
Ana Villein vassal (see SERF)
...ntleman, aristocrat.
Boorish loutish clownish See under BOOR.
...gracious ill mannered discourteous *rude ...ipol te curt blunt brusque gruff crusty (see ...surly dour (see SULLEN)
...rtly — *Con* *Civil polite courteous gal...ine *suave diplomatic bland politic, smooth
*Ashes clinkers embers ash
Cipher, zero naught nought, aught, ought are the common designations of the character 0 in Arabic notation Cipher more often refers to the symbol than to the quantity or magnitude (or absence of such) which it represents zero, in the United States is probably the commoner des gnation of the symbol than *cipher* but it is the preferred term in general use for the absence of

printing or writing thus *a naught* became *an aught* and the use of the decapitated forms became common Such use however is now regarded as erroneous "It was said that all Cambridge scholars call the cipher *aught* and all Oxford scholars call it *nought* (*Edgeworth*)
circle, *n* *Set, coterie clique.
Ana Friends acquaintances intimates (see singular nouns at FRIEND) associates, companions comrades, pals (see singular nouns at ASSOCIATE)
circle, *v* Revolve rotate *turn gyrate wheel spin whirl twirl eddy swirl pirouette
circuit Compass, ambit, *circumference perimeter periphery
Ana. Route course *way tour *journey
circuitous Roundabout *indirect
Ana *Winding serpentine sinuous tortuous, flexuous, anfractuous *crooked devious
Ant Straight.
circular, *adj* *Round annular discoid orbicular spherical globular
Ant Linear
circumference Circumference, perimeter, periphery,

thought of as spherical 'Nature set from centre to circumference (Milton) And guard the wide circumference around (Pope) Perimeter is more comprehensive than circumference for it includes not only the line that

in this group is it referred to the actual edge or border or boundaries of something concrete as the sections of an orange extend from the center to the periphery (that is the rind) we had just time enough to explore the periphery (the encircling shore) of the island the periphery (the wall) of a blood vessel Occasionally it suggests limits which cannot be exceeded as stimuli beyond the periphery of consciousness Circuit is now rarely used in its literal sense but has become so tied up with the idea of a journey round the periphery of something that the two ideas are fused as the hour hand of a clock covers its circuit every twelve hours He [Augustus] also completed the great circuit of coast highways in Gaul the roads radiated outward from a centre while in Spain the importance lay in the periphery (Buchan) On the other hand compass and its near

the ancient kingdom of Burgundy (F Palgrave) Homer who comes neither within my map nor within the ambit of the Tripos (Quiller Couch)

Ana *Outline contour *boundary border

circumlocution Periphrasis, pleonasm *verbiage redundancy tautology

Ana Prolixity diffuseness wordiness verbosity (see corresponding adjectives at WORDY)

Con Compactness (see corresponding adjective at CLOSE) conciseness or concision terseness succinctness pithiness (see corresponding adjectives at CONCISE)

circumscribe Confine *limit restrict

Ana *Restrain inhibit curb check *hamper trammel fetter

Ant Expand dilate — *Con* Distend amplify inflate swell (see EXPAND) enlarge (see INCREASE v)

circumspect, *adj* *Cautious wary calculating chary

Ana *Careful punctilious punctual meticulous scrupulous vigilant *watchful alert

Ant Audacious — *Con* Venturous venturesome rash reckless daring daredevil foolhardy *adventurous bold (see BRAVE) heedless *careless

circumspection Caution wariness calculation chariness See under CAUTIOUS

Ana Carefulness or care punctiliousness punctuality meticulosity scrupulousness (see corresponding adjectives at CAREFUL) discretion forethought foresight providence *prudence

Ant Audacity — *Con* Venturousness venturesomeness rashness recklessness daring daredeviltry foolhardiness (see corresponding adjectives at ADVENTUROUS) boldness (see corresponding adjective at BRAVE) heedlessness carelessness (see corresponding adjectives at CARELESS)

circumstance *Occurrence event incident episode

Ana *Item detail particular factor constituent component *element

circumstantial Circumstantial, minute, particular particularized detailed, itemized come into comparison when they mean dealing with a matter point by point Circumstantial applies especially to accounts of events or to narratives but it is applicable also to the persons who recount or narrate to their memories and the like The term implies full and precise reference to the incidents or circumstances attending an event as a circumstantial account of the battle has not yet been written Audubon's story of the rattlesnake chasing the squirrel is too circumstantial to have been invented My memory is exact and circumstantial (Dickens) Minute in addition applies to investigations researches, inspections descriptions and the like It stresses interest in every detail no matter how trivial or insignificant outwardly It therefore usually connotes exhaustiveness or meticulous exactness as a division in the tapestry so artfully constructed as to defy the minutest inspection (Austen) a reporter as faithful as he was minute (H Martineau) he prolonged the flower picking process by minute and critical choice (Deland) Plato in the Laws provides for the state a perfect jungle of

every feature or item rather than to every incident or

relation lest my veracity should be suspected (Swift) Particularized now usually replaces particular as applied to narratives descriptions lists and the like It is however not used of those who so narrate describe or list but it may be applied to the circumstances features, and items that they present as Scott's particularized de

exhaustiveness in detail as Perera in the sixteenth century presents a detailed picture of Chinese life (H Ellis) the detailed study of history should be supplemented by brilliant outlines (B Russell) Itemized implies complete enumeration of details, especially of those that indicate the separate purchases separate credits and the like in a mercantile account or of those that indicate the articles or groups of articles in the possession of a person or business as in an inventory as, an itemized bill an itemized list of his expenditures The term is also applicable to descriptions narratives and the like which in addition to being particularized have something of the formality of an inventory as an itemized description of a room

Ana Precise nice exact accurate (see CORRECT) *full complete replete

Ant Abridged summary — *Con* Succinct terse laconic *concise pithy compendious shortened abbreviated curtailed (see SHORTEN)

circumvent Outwit baffle balk *frustrate thwart foil

Ana Forestall anticipate *prevent evade *escape elude avoid trick befool hoodwink *dupe

Ant Conform to (*laws orders etc*) co-operate with (*persons etc*) — *Con* Promote further *advance forward abet (see INCITE)

circus. *Arena, ring lists, cockpit, court, field, gridiron, diamond, rink.

citadel. Stronghold, fortress *fort, acropolis, fastness.

Ana. Bid, *invite *arrest, detain, apprehend· *praise,

Con. *Stranger, outsider

2 Citizen, subject, national are compared here only as denoting a person who is regarded as a member of a sovereign state, entitled to its protection and subject to

in designating those persons in a republic whose status is

sovereign, and in spite of the representative form of

the one in which they have or sometimes have had the status of citizen or subject. In diplomatic use, the term is often applied to one's fellow-countrymen as, the consul in each of the large cities is responsible for protecting the rights of his own *nationals* Still other

racism prevail In some use, especially in international law, *national* is applied to anyone entitled to the protection of a government, regardless of whether his status is that of citizen or not, in this sense, the Filipinos are

Ant. Alien. — *Con.* Foreigner (see STRANGER).

party and addressed a silly remark to Spencer . Spencer's answer was *civil*, but brief and not inviting" (*J Fiske*) Polite, while sometimes suggesting a merely perfunctory attitude, is more positive than *civil*, it commonly implies thoughtfulness for the feelings of others united with polish of manners and address

compared imply courteous attentiveness to women But *gallant* suggests spirited and dashing or ornate and florid expressions of courtesy, *chivalrous*, high minded, dis-

*suave

Ant. Uncivil, rude. — *Con.* Churlish boorish, loutish (see under BOOR) ill mannered, impolite, discourteous

and dominating *civilization* of Europe" (*L P. Smith*) "*This mesa had once been like a bee-hive, it was full of* little cliff hung villages, it had been the home of a powerful tribe [of Indians], a particular *civilization*"

advanced its peculiar quality or character. ' Greece for our purposes means not a race but a *culture*, a language

(*H Ellis*)
Ana Cultivation, *culture, breeding, refinement

c

lege *adduce, advance
Ant. Disclaim renounce — *Con* Disavow disown disacknowledge (see affirmative verbs at ACKNOWLEDGE) reject, repudiate refuse (see DECLINE *v*) concede allow, *grant waive cede *relinquish *forgo abnegate

claim, *n* Claim, title, pretension, pretense (*or* pretence) come into comparison when they denote an actual or

the right is actually asserted by the person or persons involved, as though the house was legally the daughter's, the father as the one who had paid for it and had taken care of all taxes and insurance had a moral *claim* to live there the rest of his life, intelligent persons cannot accept the *claims* made for many patent medicines, he advanced no *claim* to be counted as a man of science,

should all have an equal *pretension* to the denomination of a gentleman"—*Steele*) Very often, however, *pretension* connotes a lack of warrant or a weakness in the claim and may or may not attribute to it a measure of hypocrisy or deceit, as, ' This court disclaims all *pretensions* to such a power (*Ch Just Marshall*), His *pretension* deftly circulated by press agents was that he was a man of brilliant and polished mind ' (*Mencken*) Pretense is now rarely employed in the sense of *claim* (for more common sense see PRETENSE), but it was of frequent occurrence in the past Usually the term applies to an asserted claim (as, "Marlborough calmly and politely showed that the *pretence* was unreasonable"—*Macaulay*), but it may apply to a claim that is tacitly made because one is assumed by another to be something that one is not or to have a right that one does not actually possess, as, she knew that she was in the house under false *pretenses*, for her host and hostess had warmly welcomed her as a daughter of old friends of the same name
Ana. Assertion, affirmation, protestation, declaration (see corresponding verbs at ASSERT) *right, prerogative

Ant. Denseness *or* density (*of mind*) — *Con* Stupidity dullness, crassness (see corresponding adjectives at STUPID)

clamorous. *Vociferous, blatant, strident boisterous obstreperous
Ana. Importuning *or* importunate, begging imploring adjuring (see corresponding verbs at BEG) *vocal articulate voluble, eloquent protesting expostulating
g (see OBJECT *v*)
n — *Con.* *Silent reserved uncommunicative
lipped *still noiseless, quiet
sib, horde sept
*Secret covert, surreptitious privy furtive underhand underhanded stealthy backstairs

clash, *n* Collision *impact, impingement, shock, concussion percussion jar, jolt, brunt
onflict strife, *discord noise, *sound incongruity incongruousness, discordance (see corresponding adjectives at INCONSONANT)
oncord, accord consonance *harmony
Alphabetize pigeonhole *assort sort
Order arrange systematize, methodize marshal
Paragraph, verse, article, plank, count.
Clean, cleanly are often confused Clean is a person or thing that is actually free from ly to a person (or animal) whose habit or

y — *Con.* Filthy, foul, nasty, squalid (see

lean, cleanse agree in meaning to remove soil like from someone or something Clean is the mmon and literal use for the removal of soil or the like, as by washing sweeping, and clearing away; as to *clean* a dress or a room.

or the yard Cleanse may be used in place of *clean* when the reference is to garments and the l ke that are washed in water or gasoline or from which spots or stains have been removed by gasoline ether or other solvent, as a freshly *cleansed* dress dyeing and *cleansing* It is used preferably to *clean* when foul matter is removed as by

Ant Soil

cleanly, *adj* *Clean

Ana Spick-and-span *neat tidy trim snug *orderly dainty fastid ous fussy *nice

Ant Uncleanly — *Con* Slovenly unkempt sloppy *slipshod

cleanse *Clean.

Ana *Sterilize disinfect sanitize

Ant Defile besmirch.

clear, *adj* 1 **Clear, transparent, translucent, lucid,**

ing a *clear* mind a *clear* style [for this sense see CLEAR 2] a *clear* vision of real ty —*Conrad* *clear* tones) That is transparent which is so very clear that objects (or figuratively what lies beyond) can be eas ly seen through

su th s] *pellucid* simpl city

diaphanous which is so

texture that it is almost

translucent

Ana analogous words.

clearness of or as of pure water as a rill of *limpid*

Ana *Bright luminous *liquid *pure sheer

Ant Turbid (*of air days water etc*) confused (*of minds thoughts etc*) — *Con* Dim obscure murky dusk, dusky, gloomy (see DARK) muddy roiled roily (see TURBID) muddled bemuddled addled fuddled befuddled (see CONFUSE)

2 **Clear, perspicuous, lucid** are here compared as used in reference to qualities of thought or style and as meaning quickly and easily understood Clear implies freedom from obscurity, ambiguity or the danger of being misunderstood as, Many are called there is a *clear* truth Few are chosen there is an obscure truth

simplicity and elegance of style as, Extreme conciseness of expression yet pure *perspicuous* and musical is one of the grand beauties of lyric poetry (*Gray*) We may still borrow descriptive power from Tacitus dignified *perspicuity* from Livy (*Sydney Smith*) Lucid especially implies clearness of order or arrangement as He [Macaulay] thought little of recasting a chapter in order to obtain a more *lucid* arrangement (*G O Trevelyan*) His [T H Huxley s] descriptions of the most complicated organic structures are astonishingly *lucid* (*A Huxley*)

Ana Express *explicit definite *graphic vivid

e cohere

ffix unite *join associate

ate divorce divide sever

*estrange alienate

ear rip

ver sunder part divorce

ach *fasten.

y charity grace.

commiseration sympathy

2 Mercifulness, leniency, indulgence, forbearance tolerance See under FORBEARING
Ana., *Ant*, & *Con.* See CLEMENCY 1

clement Merciful lenient indulgent, *forbearing tolerant.
Ana Compassionate *tender sympathetic benign benignant, kindly, *kind humane benevolent *charitable.
Ant Harsh barbarous (*treatment of enemies offenders etc*) — *Con* *Severe stern austere *rigid rigorous, strict stringent implacable merciless, relentless, unrelenting *grim

clergyman *Cleric ecclesiastic priest abbé

cleric Cleric, clergyman, priest, ecclesiastic, abbé, all of which designate a churchman in orders, are often used loosely and without an understanding of their distinguishing implications. Cleric is the most comprehensive though not the most common, of these terms. It may be applied to any man who has passed through the rite of tonsure or shaving of the head which symbolizes his acceptance as a candidate for orders in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches However it is often used

recognizing holy orders, such as the Anglican Roman Catholic, and Orthodox churches. In England *clergyman* is often restricted in its application to a priest of the Church of England in the United States it is commonly used to designate any ordained minister Ecclesiastic also equals *priest* in denotation, but in actual use it so often connotes administrative rather than distinctively priestly functions that it tends to be applied narrowly to those priests in whom governmental powers are vested such as rectors bishops, and archbishops. Abbé comes closer to *cleric* than any of the others though it commonly implies ordination to the priesthood (of the Roman Catholic Church) it does not necessarily do so and has often been applied to clerics who never have been admitted to holy orders but who wear the soutane or cassock.

clever 1 *Intelligent quick witted brilliant bright smart, alert knowing
Ana *Quick, apt ready prompt *versatile all round many-sided capable competent *able *sharp, keen acute.
Ant Dull (*mentally*) — *Con* *Stupid dense crass *simple foolish fatuous, asinine.
2 Clever, adroit cunning ingenious come into comparison when they mean having or showing a high degree of

resourcefulness. "I became so *clever* with the gloves that Ned matched me against a light weight (*Shaw*) But Jane's mother had been too *clever* for him she had come to the dinner table primed to do just that thing (*M Austin*) Often, it implies native aptitude or a knack "A pond in the middle of the garden into which Tranquilino, *clever* with water like all Mexicans, had piped a stream" (*Cather*) Adroit usually suggests greater shrewdness and astuteness than *clever* and often implies

adroitly that the learner shall never be aware of them" (*Crowley*)

construct a plot he was *cunning* in his manipulation of stage effects (*T S Eliot*) "Every speech in it [any great tragedy] has to be *cunningly* calculated" (*C E Montague*) Ingenious retains only a trace of its earlier implication a high degree of intellectuality In current use it stresses inventive power or skill in discovery sometimes it implies brilliancy of mind sometimes little more than cleverness." Powerful and *ingenious* minds may by a course of refined and metaphysical reasoning explain away the constitution of our country" (*Ch. Just Marshall*) A gigantic tent *ingeniously* constructed without poles or ropes (*Hardy*)
Ana *Dexterous, deft feat, handy nimble *agile *proficient skillful skilled adept expert
Con Inept, maladroit *awkward clumsy gauche *slow laggard dilatory

ism *commonplace bromide
*Following public audience.
me are no longer synonyms in the best current usage Climate applies to the normal or

a region, especially for one having a definitely marked climate or for one characterized by a markedly prevailing type of weather, as, "cold northern *climes* (*Pope*) "In *climes* beyond the solar road (*Gray*)

climax, *n* Culmination peak, apex, acme zenith, apogee *summit pinnacle meridian.

climb *v* *Ascend mount scale.
Ant Descend

clime *Climate.
Ana Region zone (see AREA)

cling Cleave *stick, adhere cohere
Ana Depend *rely trust count bank reckon attach, affix, *fasten *hang dangle suspend
Con Desert forsake *abandon *relinquish leave resign yield

clinkers Cinders, *ashes ash embers

clique *Set circle coterie
arty faction bloc, ring junto combine *combination

Mask *disguise dissemble
Ana Conceal *hide screen
Ant Uncloak. — *Con* *Reveal disclose discover betray

clodhopper Bumpkin *boor lout clown, churl

clog, *v* Fetter hog tie shackle manacle, *hamper trammel.
Ana Impede obstruct *hinder block balk baffle *frustrate check, curb snaffle (see RESTRAIN)
Ant Expedite facilitate — *Con* *Free Liberate, release forward further *advance promote

current al terms for mem- apply to the sky h group

of, an abbey
2 Arcade, *passage, passageway, ambulatory, gallery, corridor aisle hall, hallway.

close, *adj* 1 Also *adv* Close, near, nigh, near by (*or* near-by) come into comparison both as adjectives and as adverbs when they mean not far, as in place time or relationship from the point, relation etc., that is indicated or understood Close (as here compared see also CLOSE, *adj*, 2) commonly implies so slight a difference that the two things (sometimes persons) under consideration may be said literally or figuratively to be almost in contact if the difference is in distance, or almost coinci-

Near may be used in place of *close* (as *near* houses events that come *near* to each other, *near* relatives) but

the immediate family, or the like, as come *near* where I can see you, a *near* concern of all of us the *nearer* the church, the farther from God' (*Old Proverb*) *Near* also is often applied to things copied imitated translated or the like, that bear some resemblances to the original the term may or may not be used in depreciation, as *near* beer, a *near* translation, *near* silk, *near* leather upholstery Nigh is now dialectal or archaic or poetic in

from

words except *near by* imply a degree of parsimony Close

now rarely used in this sense except in dialectal language
Ana. Adjoining *adjacent contiguous abutting *related kindred

Ant. Remote *or* remotely — *Con.* *Distant removed far, faraway, far-off
2 Close, dense, compact, thick come into comparison

term applies to something that is made up of a number

Dense applies to an aggregate, or to a mass in which the arrangement of parts or particles is exceedingly close, or to matter of any kind in which the constituent particles are very closely set together, as *dense* clouds, a *dense* forest, a *densely* populated district, a *dense* star, a *dense* flower spike, *dense* air. In its figurative use, the term

neat or effective arrangement, as, 'With much less compass of muscle than his foe that which he had was more seasoned, firm and *compact*" (*Lytton*). 'Small *compact* homogeneous communities such as the Greek city state or Elizabethan England' (*Day Lewis*) Thick (as here compared see THICK) usually applies to that which is

TRACT *v*) concentrated compacted (see COMPACT, *v*)
Ant. Open — *Con* Scattered dispersed (see SCATTER) expanded (see EXPAND)
3 Close lipped close-mouthed tight lipped secretive,

lished usage shows a preference for one rather than the other Close is the more general of these two terms usually implying both the act of stopping an opening and the result produced by such an act but stressing exclusion of those who would enter or pass through Shut

securely, hence, in very precise use, to *close* a door or gate is merely to draw it into a position which bars

entrance or egress until it is again opened to *shut* a door or gate is to push or pull it into the pos tion where it is closed But one *closes* (not *shuts*) an open ng or a gap or one *closes* (not *shuts*) a park or a church to the publ c because in neither case is the use of a door gate or other means of exclusion clearly or definitely impl ed On the other hand in idiomat c use *shut* especially when fol lowed by *up out against* and the l ke carries a stronger and often a more direct and emphatic suggestion than *close* of the interposition of a barrier or obstacle (often an immaterial one) that effectually prevents ingress or

Ant Open

2 Close end, conclude, finish, complete, terminate come into comparison as transitive verbs meaning to bring

finality it frequently has implicit reference to a progress or development which is thought of as having been car ried through as The harvest is past the summer is *ended* and we are not saved (*Jeremiah* vi i 20) All s Well that *Ends* Well (*Shak*) to *end* one s l fe to *end* one s labors upon a book Conclude is a more formal term and appl es particularly to transactions proceed ings or writings that have a formal or special clo e as

He had never seen tl e instrument that was to *terminate* his l fe (*Dickens*) host l ties *terminate* at sundo vn

Ana *Stop cease qu t des st

Con *Begin commence start inaugurate in tiate

closefisted *Stingy close tight tightfisted n ggardly pars monious penurious miserly curmudgeonly cheese-paring penny pinching

Ana Ant & *Con* See those at CLOSE *adj* 5

close lipped Close close mouthed uncommunicative taciturn, reserved reticent secretive *silent tight lipped

Ant & *Con* See those at CLOSE *adj* 3

close mouthed Close close l pped tight lipped ret cent reserved uncommunicative *s lent taciturn secretive

Ant & *Con* See those at CLOSE *adj* 3

clothe Clothe, attire tire dress, apparel array robe vest, invest Clothe the least specific of these terms means to cover or sometimes to provide that which will cover (one s body or that which is bare) with or as with garments as to *clothe* oneself to *clothe* the child warml to *clothe* one s thoughts in words Tl e other words con vey the same meaning but each one adds to it d st nctive impl cations and connotations. Attire and its archa c form tire suggest more careful process than *clothe* w th the result that the words savor of formal ty and therefore are avo ded except when the context requires that note

He said it was for the honour of the Service that he *attired* himself so elaborately but those who knew him best said that it was just personal van ty (*Kipl ng*) *Tire* is found chiefly in historical novels and in reference to ladies of l igh degree Dress is far less formal than *attire* and much r cl er in its connotations than *clothe* It often suggests care in the cho ce and arrangement of clothes and sometimes especially in dress up preen ng and prinking as to *dress* the cl ildren for school or for party *every afternoon she dresses up* and goes ou *dressed up* in one s Sunday clothes to *dress up* as Cle patra *Dress* especially in its intrans tive or reflexiv

suitable clothes for the particular occas on) The idea c decking or adorning is frequently associated with th word especially in its extended senses as to *dress* th hair with flowers to *dress* the table for d nner Ye shall thy grave with rising flow rs be *dressed* (*Pope*) Apparel and array are now chiefly literary words use when there is the intent to connote splendor elegance o gorgeousness in that with which a person or th ng i clothed And she had a garment of divers colours upo her for with such robes were the king s daughters *apparelled* (*2 Sam uel* xi i 18) A time when meadow grove and stream To me d d seem *Apparelled* i celestial light (*Wordsworth*) Consider the li es of th f eld how they grow they toil not neither do they spin And yet I say unto you That even Solomon in all h glory was not *arrayed* l ke one of these (*Ma thew* vi 28 29) I rode with l m to court And there the Queen *array d* me like the sun (*Tennyson*) Robe vest invest imply a formal clothing with the garments belonging to one s off ce profession rank or the l ke *Robe* suggests the enveloping apparel worn by a king queen or noble on state occas ons by a judge or a professor when the conventions of his off ce demand it by a bishop or other high eccles astic when formally but not liturg cally at tired *Vest* once used in place of *robe* is now rare except in a specific sense to clothe in l turgical vestments, such as the alb cl asuble and the l ke Tl e altar and the *vested* priest (*Milton*) Invest espec ally in h stor cal and in liturg cal use impl es clothing (a king a b shop etc) with the robes and other insignia of l is d gnity for the first t me as a part of the ceremony of a consecration, installat on or the l ke as to *invest* a king with h

robe us ially connotes envelopment (as

long night of her deep ha r —*Tennyson*) vest suggests the add tion of someth ng that enhances (as It was my

Ant Unclothe — *Con* *Str p divest dismantle

clothes Clothes clothing dress attire tire apparel raiment vesture array come into comparison when they denote a person s garments cons dered collectively

period of each play A man of sense carefully avo ds any part cular character in h s *dress* (*Chesterfield*) Attire and its archa c equ valent tire usually stress the appearance or the total impress on produced by one s clothes *att re* therefore is rarely used colloqu ally w th reference to

literary term that is nearly as comprehens ve as *clot es* for it includes everything that is worn for decency

is the appropriate word as fine *ra ment* the coarse *raiment* of a penitent p lgrim But what went ye out for to see? A man clothed in soft *raiment*? behold they that wear soft clothing are in kings houses (*Matthew* xi 8) Vest

lect ve

ureams (*E. B Browning*) Array is rarely four of poetry or rhetorical prose as a close synonym To the latter term it adds suggestions of sp ler gorgeousness in appearance as Set not t

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms

heart on proud *array* (*Shak*) The wast ng moth ne er spo l d my best *array* The cause was th s I wore it *ope*)

othes dress attire tire apparel ra ment

*strike sm te, slug punch box cuff slap

ummel thrash baste belabor

or clodhopper lout bumpkin churl

n natural (see FOOL)

r antic buffoon zany merry-andrew lequ n comedian comic stooge

clownish Loutish boorish churlish See under BOOR

Ana *Awkward clumsy gauche *rude rough raw green.

Ant Urbane — *Con* *Suave bland smooth pol t c

ate sate surfe t pall glut gorge surcharge

— *Con* St mulate p que excite *provoke

ty *associat on order

*Awkward gauche maladro t inept

Ana *r ude rough green callow lout sh clown sh boorish (see under BOOR) *stiff wooden tense r g d

Ant Dexterous, adro t fac le — *Con* Deft feat (see DEXTEROUS) graceful d gnified elegant (see corresponding nouns at ELEGANCE) *elastic, res l ent flexible supple spr ngy *easy effortless smooth

clutch *v* G asp grab *take se ze snatch

Ana. Capture *catch nab cop hold *have possess own.

clutter *n* *Confus on d sorder d sarray jumble chaos m ddle p e snarl

*Ass stant helper adjutant a de aide-

Merge fuse blend mingle comm ngle *mix e

pact consol date concentrate unify *con den e compress cohere adhere *st ck g mass (see HEAP)

ntegrate crumble decompose (see DECAY) part d vide d ssolve del quesce (see d ss pate d sperse (see SCATTER)

Fus on confederacy confederat on federa nce league.

arse vulgar gross obscene ribald come into

family were as *coarse* as the king was del cate in manners (*H Adams*) Vulgar as here compared (see COMMON 3) is except perhaps with respect to language a strong good tas cat on o *coarse* er

quality or a bestiality unworthy of man, as the *grosser*
fc

ir
c
tc
at his *gross* earthly egoism had vanished (*Hudson*)
Obscene stresses more strongly the idea of loathsome indecency or nastiness as an *obscene* allusion The jest unclean of link boys vile and watermen *obscene* (*Pope*) The rabble of Comus reeling in *obscene* dances

(*M Austin*)
Ana Rough crude *rude raw green callow *rank rampant boorish loutish clownish (see under BOOR)
Ant Fine refined — *Con* Delicate dainty exquisite *choice cultivated cultured (see corresponding nouns at CULTURE) *gentle genteel

coast, *n* *Shore ripa strand beach bank foreshore littoral

coast, *v* Toboggan *slide glide slip skid glissade slither

c

earlier use it implied coddling fondling caressing flattery and the like (as in a *coaxing* voice suited to a nurse soothing a baby —*Burney*) but in current English it more often suggests artful pleading or teasing in an attempt to gain one s ends Little by little he *coaxed* some of the men whom the measure concerned most

(*Dickens*)
Ana *Induce persuade prevail on *or* upon tease pester (see WORRY) inveigle entice tempt *lure
Ant Bully — *Con* Bulldoze browbeat *intimidate cow *threaten menace compel coerce oblige *force constrain

cock, *n* Stack shock pile heap mass bank See under HEAP *n*

c

Con *Scatter disperse
*arena circus lists court field gridiron

itive certain *sure
nt assured sanguine pompous preten
y) *decided decisive
Ant Dubious doubtful — *Con* Modest diffident (see SHY)

cocky. Jaunty perky *debonair chipper
Ana Conceited egotistic egoistic (see corresponding nouns at CONCEIT) arrogant overbearing supercilious,
dashing dapper spruce

OBITE
Variants of CENOBITIC.

constrain oblige
Ana *Intimidate bulldoze bully browbeat cow *threaten menace drive impel (see MOVE) terrorize (see FRIGHTEN)
Con *Induce persuade prevail on *or* upon *coax cajole wheedle blandish *lure entice tempt seduce inveigle

coercion Compulsion *force violence duress constraint restraint
Ana *Power might puissance strength intimidation bulldozing bullying browbeating (see corresponding verbs at INTIMIDATE) threatening *or* threat menacing
ace (see corresponding verbs at THREATEN)
Synchronous concurrent simultaneous coincident
concomitant *contemporary contemporaneous

cogent Convincing telling *valid sound
Ana Forceful forcible potent *powerful, puissant compelling constraining (see FORCE *v*) inducing persuading *or* persuasive (see corresponding verbs at INDUCE) proving demonstrating (see PROVE) *effective effectual

deliberate reason speculate
meditate muse *consider
contemplate study *think
e envision
kindred affiliated
*similar common generic

Diverse *different divergent

*kinship affinity agnation

*Aware conscious sensible

informed acquainted ap

*Insensible insensitive im
oring overlooking af ghting
oblivious unmindful *forget

eave cling
e blend (see MIX) *cement
attach affix *join combine

Con *Detach disengage disentangle untangle de embarrass (see EXTRICATE)

coherence Coherence (*or* coherency) cohesion agree in meaning the quality or character of a whole all of whose parts cohere or stick together Coherence (or the less frequent coherency) usually implies a unity of immaterial or intangible things such as the points of an argument the details of a picture the incidents characters, and things that

aesthetic relationship as through their clear sequence or their harmony with each other, it therefore commonly connotes an integrity which makes the whole and the relationship of its parts clear and manifest "To treat the subject with the clearness and *coherence* of which it is susceptible (*Wordsworth*) Is there or is there not a

a physical substance such as cement, mortar, glue or the

work they know not why, which never halt (*Masefield*) *Cohesion* may also be used of either material or immaterial things when the emphasis is on the process by which things cohere rather than on the resulting unity, as a state composed of discordant races incapable of *cohesion*

Ana *Unity, integrity solidarity, union clearness perspicuousness, lucidity (see corresponding adjectives at CLEAR)

Ant Incoherence.

cohesion. *Coherence

Ana Unification consolidation concentration, compacting (see corresponding verbs at COMPACT) coalescence

corresponding verbs at DECAY) dissolution, deliquescence (see corresponding verbs at LIQUEFY)

coin, *n* Coinage, currency specie tender cash *money

coinage Coin currency, cash species legal tender *money

coincide Concur *agree

Ana Accord correspond jibe, harmonize tally (see AGREE) *match equal

icy, glacial, arctic agree in meaning having a temperature

"while sea-born gales their *gelid* wings expand" (*Goldsmith*) Icy, when used to indicate a kind of coldness implies frigidity so great as to be painful and cutting, it is applicable chiefly to winds storms and the like, as, an *icy* rain an *icy* northeast wind Glacial is now rare in

tures

When applied to persons their temperaments their acts and words and their responses to stimuli, these words are also marked by differences in implications

therefore absence of excitement or agitation. It may

stresses the power to benumb (as a *gelid* fear) Icy, the

pare contrast

*Subordinate secondary dependent,

collect *Gather assemble congregate
Ana Mass *heap pile *accumulate amass hoard consolidate concentrate *compact
Ant Disperse distribute — *Con* *Scatter dissipate dispel dispense divide deal dole (see DISTRIBUTE) *separate part sever sunder *assort sort

collected. Composed *cool unruffled imperturbable nonchalant.
Ana *Calm placid tranquil serene quiet *still assured *confident sure sanguine *complacent smug self-satisfied
Ant Distracted d straught — *Con* Agitated perturbed upset disturbed flustered flurried (see DISCOMPOSE)

collection Assemblage assembly gathering congregation See under GATHER *v*
Ana Heap p le mass stack (see under HEAP *v*) accumulation hoarding *or* hoard (see correspond ng verbs at ACCUMULATE)

collectivist Collectivist, socialist, communist, Bolshevist, nihilist, anarchist come into comparison as names applied to persons who oppose the system of capitalist control of industry The collectivist advocates common ownership of the means of production distribution and exchange The term socialist has been variously used As often used it is indistinguishable from *collectivist* Broadly the *socialist* advocates a less unequal distribution of income to be attained through governmental ownership or some measure of governmental control of the means of production The *state socialist,* for instance would utilize existing forms of government to equalize income and opportunity
insurance and
publ c utilities
socialist believes
abolished and that this can be accompl shed only through the attainment of pol tical power by the proletariat Communist in the usual sense of the word denotes an extreme Marxian socialist who would abol sh by force private property as well as profit Bolshevist,

for its own sake independent of any constructive program or possibil ty It is because nothing as it exists

anarchism stands for a society made orderly by good manners rather than by law in which each person produces according to his powers and receives according to his needs At worst it stands for a terroristic resistance to all present government and social order

college Institute lycée gymnasium *academy seminary

collision *Impact impingement clash shock concussion percussion jar jolt brunt.
Ana Striking hitting (see STRIKE *v*) wrecking *or* wreck, ruining *or* ruin, dilapidation (see corresponding verbs at WRECK) demolishment destruction (see corresponding verbs at DESTROY)

collocation *Phrase locution, expression, idiom.

collude Conspire *connive
Ana Plot scheme (see under PLAN *n*) concur coincide *agree co-operate concur *unite combine.

collusion Conspiracy connivance See under CONNIVE
Ana *Agreement accord understand ng intrigue, conspiracy *plot machination

colonnade Colonnade, arcade, arcature, portico

opening between each pair of columns is square-topped *Colonnade* is usually applied not only to the columns but

supporting columns and p ers together with the other members that complete the structure as an architectural feature An arcade may be either inside or outside of a building it may be a purely decorative feature or a

arcade may take the place of an outer wall as of a gallery or cloister Strictly *arcade* is used of types of architecture in which the arch is an essential feature such as the *late Romanesque and the Gothic Portico and peristyle* are used in reference to architectural features employing the colonnade When the colonnade extends across (or

*Possession dependency dominion protec
mandate territory

greenness of snow as whiteness or of ebony as blackness, or to the optical sensation which one experiences when

with white black or gray as Walden is blue at one time and green at another Lying between the earth and the heavens it partakes of the *color* of both (*Thoreau*) *Color* is also specifically appl cable to the attribute of things seen as red yellow blue orange green purple or the like (sometimes called *chromatic colors*) as distinct from the attribute of things seen as black, white or gray (sometimes called *achromatic colors*) as to give a white house touches of *color* by painting the window sashes and shutters green In the sense of *color* especially when there is no reference to concrete things the scientist often prefers chroma. Hue

correspondence to the grays as they move from one that is from black which has zero brilliance to high that

to white which has the greatest brilliance (2) *hue* or its susceptibility of being classed as red yellow blue or the

of gray The dark ultramar ne of the west turns a *shade* paler (*J C Van Dyke*) Tint (etymolog cally a dyeing or d pping in color) is also used as meaning a gradat on of color in respect to brilliance but it always suggests hue, and is commonly used in reference to light colors

contrast to *shade* especially when the latter word con notes comparative darkness or dullness (or low brilliance) as the flags by the shore were turning brown a *tint* of yellow was creeping up the rushes (*Jefferies*) colours as pure and delicate as the *tints* of early morning (*Cather*) The sprays of bloom which adorn it [a tree] are merely another *shade* of the red earth walls and its fibrous trunk is full of gold and lavender *tints* (*Cather*) Tinge impl es more of interfusion or stain than *tint* as Autumn bold With universal *tinge* of sober gold (*Keats*) The water imparts to the body of one bath ing in it a yellowish *tinge* (*Thoreau*)

Nearly all of these terms carry extended meanings derived from or related to the senses previously consid

to be worn threadbare by use and yet communicate a rich *colour* to them —*A C Benson*) Hue is less often used figuratively than *color* it usually suggests a char

(*H Smith*) Tint appl es to a character that is not domi nant but imparted as if by contact or influence as Our inborn sp rits have a *tint* of thee (*Byron*) Shade and tinge are used figuratively in the sense of *trace touch trifle* (for this sense see TOUCH) as, a *shade* less cord al than usual a *tinge* of sadness, or of regret.

2 Usually in plural colors *Flag ens gn, standard, ban ner streamer pennant pennon, jack.

colorable *or* **colourable.** *Plausible, credible believ able specious.

Ana Convincing telling cogent sound *val d

colorless Colorless uncolored, achromat without color In exact use however they are changeable. Colorless is appl ed to that transparent (as, water is a *colorless* liquid) c which is bleached blanched or pall d (as, *colorl*

colorless cheeks and lips) Uncolored is applied to that which is left in its natural state or is not dyed or stained (as *uncolored* pongee) or to objects wh ch have not been touched or touched up with color (as an *uncolored* photograph *uncolored* cheeks and lips) Achromatic is appl ed to that which is free from any of the hues in the spectrum or from any hues formed by comb nations of these or which gives images which are free from extraneous colors produced by refract on as an *achromatic* color an *achromatic* telescope Thus, a color (in its in clusive sense) may be *chromatic* or *achromatic* if the former it has a hue if the latter it has not and is therefore white black or a pure gray

Ana *Pale pallid ashen wan whitened blanched bleached decolorized (see WHITEN)

Ant Colorful

colossal Gigantic giant, gigantean mammoth elephantine titanic immense huge *enormous vast herculean Cyclopean Antaean Gargantuan Brobdingnagian

Ana Monumental stupendous tremendous prod g ous

*P llar p laster

Torpid stuporous sluggish *lethargic, guid languorous l stless, langu shing phleg matic *impassive * nsens ble anesthet c impass ble inert passive supine (see INACTIVE)

Ant Awake

combat, *v* *Oppose res st w thstand antagonize

Ana Cope fight *contend battle war *attack assail assault bombard storm.

Ant Champ on defend — *Con* Protect sh eld guard (see DEFEND) *support uphold advocate *maintain justify vind cate

combat, *n* Conflict fight *contest affray fray

Ana *Battle engagement action push *encounter skirmish brush controversy dispute *argument contention strife conflict *d scord

ker beachcomber roller billow undula

Combination combine party, bloc, cabal junto agree in denoting a union either of individuals or of organized interests for mutual support in obtaining common pol tical or private ends Combination is the most comprehensive of these terms being applicable to any such union whether a trust an alliance or simply an association for the purpose of urging demands or res sting claims as, a *combination* of coal consumers against an increase in prices a *combination* of ra lroads to maintain exist ng rates Combine is a colloquialism especially in the United States, for *combination* as the coal *combine* A party is a number of persons un ted in support of some opinion, cause or principle it usually implies a s m lar body in oppos tion especially when used in reference to a political organiza tion built up to continue the action and policies of government through election of its cand dates to office as in the United States there are usually only two strong *parties* the Labor *party* in England He who draws his

a comb nat on, of persons or groups who otherwise differ

who have a common end as the agricultural or farm *bloc* formed in the Congress of the United States in 1921 by members from the agricultural states wishing to secure legislation helpful to their constituents Faction (cf *factious* at INSUBORDINATE) frequently suggests a smaller body than *party* and commonly implies selfish ends and the use of unscrupulous or turbulent means So several *factions* from th s first ferment Work up to foam and threat the government (*Dryden*) The Whigs and Tories in Rome Athens and Jerusalem never forgot national points with more zeal to attend to private *faction* than we have lately (*Walpole*) Ring is applica ble to an exclus ve (often more or less secret) combination for a selfish and often corrupt purpose such as the control of the market of political patronage and the

Federalism the Cuban *junto* of 1898

Ana *Monopoly corner pool cartel syndicate trust

combine, *v* **1** Unite associate link *join connect relate.

Ana *Mix mingle commingle blend fuse amalgamate consol date unify (see COMPACT *v*)

Ant Separate — *Con* Part divide sever sunder divorce (see SEPARATE) *detach disengage

2 *Unite co-operate concur conjoin

Ana Coalesce merge (see MIX) conspire collude *connive coincide *agree concur

combine, *n* *Comb nation party bloc, faction ring cabal junto

Ana See those at COMBINATION

come Come, arrive are comparable because both bas cally mean to get to one po nt from another more or less distant in space time relation development or the like *Come to* and *arrive at* are synonyms of *reach* and with exceptions of its synonyms (see REACH) as to *come to* (or *arrive at*) the end of a journey to *come to* (or *arrive at*) a decision what are we *coming to* (or *arriving at*)? Come is Anglo-Saxon in its origin is one of the elementary intransitive verbs of motion always imply ing movement toward and may be used wherever such movement whether actual or apparent whether physi cal or spiritual is implied Arrive on the other hand is derived from Old French and in modern use is very much affected by its earliest sense to come to shore that is to land or disembark *Come* therefore may be

to things that move or progress without an agent or agency as because of some law of nature or in obed ence

a goal or a climax to a progress or development, as the family *comes* from peasant stock the family *arrived* socially when the grandfather of the present baron was elevated to the peerage In such cases *come* and *arrive* are not interchangeable for the former is loosely synony mous with *issue emanate originate arise* and the like and the latter with *succeed triumph* or when followed by *at* with *acquire* and the like

Ana *Approach near rise arise *spring proceed emanate issue stem

Ant Go — *Con* Leave depart quit withdraw retire (see GO)

comedian (*fem* **comedienne**) Comic *fool jester clown stooge buffoon zany merry andrew pantaloon harlequin antic

comforts her sobbing child ' But there was about h m a certain reserve and she dared not *comfort* him not even speak softly to him (*D H Lawrence*) Console the more formal term emphasizes rather the alleviation of grief or the mitigation of the sense of loss than the communication of pleasure it frequently impl es some definite source of relief as the presence of h s friend *consoled him* to *console* oneself by philosoph c reflect ons If you really want to *console* me teach me rather to

assuage mitigate alleviate relieve [illegible] RENEW)

Ant Afflict bother — *Con* *Distress trouble torment torture try (see AFFLICT) vex, *annoy irk

comfort, *n* Ease *rest repose relaxation leisure

Ana Contentedness *or* content satisfact on (see corresponding adjectives under SATISFY *v*) enjoyment joy fruition *pleasure relief assuagement alleviation (see corresponding verbs at RELIEVE)

Ant Discomfort — *Con* *Distress suffering misery

comfortable Comfortable, cozy (*or* cosy) snug easy restful, reposeful come into comparison when they mean enjoying or providing cond tions or circumstances which

considered (see also NEAT) suggests the state or the

are spacious or with a quiet restricted but pleasant way of life as distinguished from one where there is little time for one's own interests or where one is driven by ambitions or restlessness often specifically the term suggests protection from the elements and warmth and dryness as contributions to one's comfort as, There is

reposeful usually suggest a state of mind of one who is comfortable cozy or easy as well as relaxed or a char

grateful welcome agreeable gratifying (see PLEASANT)
Ant Uncomfortable miserable — *Con* Wretched

Ana Diverting amusing entertaining (see AMUSE) *witty humorous facetious grotesque antic *fantastic.
Ant Tragic. — *Con* *Serious solemn grave sober pathetic touching poignant *moving affecting
comic, *n* Comedian *fool jester clown buffoon

corresponding verbs at RIDICULE)
Ant Pathetic — *Con* *Melancholy doleful lugubrious dolorous *moving poignant touching affecting
comity 1 *Courtesy amenity attention, gallantry
Ana Civility politeness, courteousness (see correspond-

ing adjectives at CIVIL) graciousness cordiality geniality sociableness, affability (see corresponding adjectives at GRACIOUS) suavity urbanity (see corresponding adjectives at SUAVE) *intercourse commerce, dealings.
Ant Dissension antagonism. — *Con* Rancor animosity animus, antipathy *enmity hostility conflict

Command order, bid, enjoin direct,
e, as here compared mean to issue orders
give get or do something Command and

one is apt to resent being *ordered* except by those who have a right to *command* But *order* is used of a physician with no such connotation as *the doctor ordered outdoor exercise* *Bid in this sense is somewhat archaic or literary*

but they all connote expectation of obedience *Enjoin* adds to the idea of authority the implication of pressing

admit no callers during a conference to *instruct* an assistant to gather certain information *St Peter enjoins us to be ready always to give an answer to every man that asks us a reason for the faith that is in us* (*Lowes*) *Why otherwise does it [the Constitution of the United States] direct the judges to take an oath to support it?* (*Ch Just Marshall*) *Marvin [the architect] was instructed to secure a Saint Joseph for the garden* (*M Austin*) Charge, a more or less bookish

command

mands of a general) or complete control of a situation (*as at the command of the intruder he held up his hands*) The term usually connotes either peremptoriness or imperativeness *as at the command of his father he returned to the house every request of hers he interpreted as a command.* Order is not always clearly distinguishable from *command* it is, however, the preferred word for directions to subordinates that are instructions as well as commands in such use it commonly implies exactness in detail as, *the troops were awaiting orders from headquarters in response to the principal's order the pupils maintained silence while passing through the*

corridors Injunction carries a weaker implication of imperativeness than the preceding words except in legal use where it is applied to a court order commanding a person to do or more often to refrain from doing something on *the penalty of being adjudged guilty of contempt of court*

with *injunctions* from Mrs Hawthorne not to be late for dinner (*Arch Marshall*) Bidding usually implies the status of master or parent in the person who issues the

implications as to do his master s high *behest* (*Scott*) not to disobey her lord s *behest* (*Tennyson*) Mandate (see also MANDATE 2) carries the strongest implication

inferior one or from a Roman emperor to the commander of his military forces In current use it is often applied

military command and no *mandate* from Senate or people (*Buchan*) Poe s doctrine of brevity as a *mandate* laid upon poetry by the inflexible nature of things (*Lowes*) *Mandate* also specifically applies to any order or commission granted by the League of Nations to one of its member nations to establish a responsible government over a colony or territory that belonged to Germany before the Treaty of Versailles Dictate etymologically denotes a command given orally but it is now rarely used literally He received his suggestions and bowed to his *dictates* (*Meredith*) In commonest use it denotes a command or authoritative judgment figuratively uttered by an inner voice such as that of the conscience or formulated in a principle or law The government which has a right to do an act and has imposed on it the duty of performing that act must according to the *dictates* of reason be allowed to select *the means* (*Ch Just Marshall*) A *suspicion that* the Moral Law speaks in equivocal tones to those who listen most scrupulously for its *dictates* (*L P Smith*)

Ana Direction instruction charging *or* charge (see corresponding verbs at COMMAND) precept ordinance *law statute canon rule

2 Control authority *power jurisdiction sway dominion

Ana Ascendancy *supremacy sovereignty (see FREE *adj*)

commander Captain master *chief chieftain head leader

comme il faut Proper seemly *decorous decent nice demure

Ana Conventional formal ceremonious *ceremonial fitting appropriate meet *fit

Con Unseemly improper *indecorous indecent unbecoming indelicate

Con Finish complete conclude terminate end *close

commend Commend, recommend, applaud, compliment come into comparison when they mean to voice or otherwise manifest to others one s warm approval *Commend usually implies judicious or restrained praise but* it suggests as its motive a desire to call attention to the merits of a person or a thing as the police commissioners publicly *commended* the officers who made the arrest. His wife seriously *commended* Mr Collins for having spoken so sensibly (*Austen*) " It is always dangerous and impertinent to *commend* a poem for anything but its poetry (*Day Lewis*) Recommend adds to *commend* the implication of offering that which is praised for acceptance use or employment by another, as the physician *recommended* the treatment of bruises with alternating cold and hot applications his present employers highly *recommended* him to his prospective employers. Applaud implies an enthusiastic expression of approval it commonly but not necessarily suggests approval by a large number of persons or by the public as the president was *applauded* for his closing of all banks in the crisis of March 1933 Everybody *applauded* the mayor s proposed entertainment especially when it became known that he meant to pay for it all himself (*Hardy*) Compliment stresses either courtesy in the commendation or sometimes flattery in the manner or words of praise as the visitors to the convention *complimented* the townspeople on the arrangements made for their comfort.

Marvellous cognac this madame! It was the first time it had ever been so *complimented* and Madame Defarge knew enough of its antecedents to know better" (*Dickens*)

Ana *Praise laud extol eulogize acclaim

Ant Censure admonish — *Con* *Criticize reprehend reprobate blame *reprove reproach rebuke, reprimand chide

commensurable Commensurate proportionable proportionate *proportional

Ana Equivalent equal identical tantamount (see SAME) *reciprocal correspondent

Ant Incommensurable

commensurate Commensurable proportionate *proportional proportionable

Ana Adequate *sufficient enough corresponding or correspondent according or accordant squaring conforming (see corresponding verbs at AGREE) balancing counterbalancing compensating offsetting (see COMPENSATE)

Ant Incommensurate

comment, *n* Commentary *remark observation note obiter dictum descant

Ana Interpreting *or* interpretation elucidation explication expounding *or* exposition explaining *or* explanation (see corresponding verbs at EXPLAIN) annotation, gloss (see under ANNOTATE)

comment, *v* Commentate *remark animadvert

Ana Interpret elucidate expound *explain, construe explicate *annotate gloss *criticize illustrate *exemplify

commentary Comment *remark observation note obiter dictum descant

Ana See those at COMMENT *n*

commentate, *v* Comment *remark animadvert.

Ana See those at COMMENT *v*

commentator See under *commentate* at REMARK *v*

commerce 1 Trade *business industry traffic

2 Traffic [illegible] communication, com- [illegible] correspond-

commercial, *adj* Commercial, mercantile come into

sometimes even, with their production or with business

attaché is in the United States an officer of the Department of Commerce attached by the Department of State to an embassy or legation in a country where trade is important, a *commercial* traveler (the regular British term, and the once-common American term now often replaced by 'traveling salesman') is a person employed

law The term however, often suggests actual buying and selling (the occupation of a merchant) rather than commerce in gener
tation and is ther
thus a *commercia*
gaged in foreign

used in an extended sense, it commonly implies an oppo-

owned or the navy

commingle. Mingle blend *mix merge coalesce fuse amalgamate

Ana Combine unite associate (see JOIN) *integrate

commiseration Compassion *pity condolence sympathy, ruth, *empathy* bowels

uest term, it may express merely the
delivering into another's charge (as, to *co*
agement of an estate to an agent) or it

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonym

ne Bishop and that he was being *relegated* of moderately satisfactory young par-
enzie)
, shift remove *move assign *allot
Capacious *spacious ample
table *large, big great *broad, wide deep

joined or joint united connected associated (see corresponding verbs at JOIN) merged blended, amalgamated (see MIX)

Ant Individual

2 Mutual, *reciprocal

Ana & *Ant.* See those at COMMON, 1

3 **Common, ordinary, familiar, popular, vulgar** come into comparison when they mean being in kind or having the character of that which is generally or usually seen known used, thought or the like **Common,** as here compared implies the lack of distinguishing conspicuous or exceptional qualities positively, it suggests usualness everyday character or quality or frequency

family and home of school and church of mountain and sea (*C W Eliot*) Often the term also connotes inferiority coarseness lack of breeding or low station, as the *common* herd of *common* clay he is hopelessly *common* **Ordinary** expresses more definitely accordance with the regular order or run of things, as "the *ordinary* intercourse of man with man" (*J H Newman*); "It's not like *ordinary* photographs There's something special about it"

(cf *common* looking) person, his ability is no more than *ordinary* Familiar stresses the fact of being generally known and easily recognized because of its frequency of occurrence or one s constant association w th it rather than because of its lack of distinguishing qualities as ' the tyranny of *familiar* surroundings over the imagination (*B Russell*), To remind you of what is so *familiar* as to be frequently forgotten (*Frankfurter*) The doctrine of Einstein which sweeps away axioms so *familiar*

(*H Ellis*) this mode of interpreting Scr pture is fatal to the *vulgar* notion of its verbal inspiration (*Arnold*) a *popular* instead of an accurate and legal conception of what the word monopolize in the statute means (*Justice Holmes*) We were reluctant to expose those silent and beautiful places to *vulgar* curiosity (*Cather*)

Ana Prevalent *prevailing rife current *usual customary *plentiful abundant ample

Ant Uncommon exceptional — *Con* Rare *infrequent occasional singular unique peculiar odd *strange

commonplace, *n* Commonplace, platitude, truism, bromide, cliché agree in meaning an idea or expression lacking in originality or freshness A commonplace is a stock idea or expression which is frequently little more

Cliché applies to any expression which when new was fresh and full of meaning but which by constant itera

spondingadjectivesat INSIPID) triteness threadbareness (see corresponding adjectives at TRITE)

common sense See SENSE 2

commune, *v* *Confer consult advise parley treat, negotiate

Ana Converse talk *speak *discuss debate argue

commune, *n* Communion *intercourse commerce traffic converse dealings communication conversation, correspondence

it COMMUNION 1

*Infectious contagious, catching

communicate stressing the result *impart* rather the process of the transfer To communicate (the more general term) is to make common to both parties or objects involved the knowledge or quality conveyed to impart is to share with another what is regarded as primarily one s own as the sky *communicated* its color to the sea his courage *communicated* itself to his men the smoke

capable of *imparting* (*J G Holland*)

Ana Acquaint apprise *inform advise notify tell, disclose *reveal divulge d scover convey *transfer

Con Conceal *hide *suppress repress withhold hold back reserve (see KEEP)

communication *Intercourse commerce traffic, deal ngs conversation converse correspondence communion commune

Ana Exchanging *or* exchange interchang ng *or* interchange (see corresponding verbs at EXCHANGE) conversing talking (see SPEAK) *news tid ngs adv ce intelligence

communion 1 Commune *intercourse commerce traffic converse dealings communication *conversation*, correspondence

Ana Empathy sympathy (see PITY *n*) mysticism (see under ASCETIC) contemplation (see corresponding verb at CONSIDER) *ecstasy rapture transport

2 *Religion denomination faith church creed sect, cult persuasion

Bolshevist socialist *collectivist nihilist

Dense *close thick
essed condensed contracted (see cov
incentrated consol dated compacted (see
sol d *firm hard *tight
slack diffuse prolix verbose *wordy
*thin.

Compact, consolidate unify, concentrate
ing to bring or gather together the parts particles elements or units of a thing so as to form a close mass or an integral whole Compact stresses the process more than the effect It usually suggests a packing or pressing together of many things so as to form a closely arranged mass or a dense substance and may be used in reference both to material and immaterial things sometimes it carries so strong an implication of solid

exceed ngly close union of previously distinct but usually homogeneous or complementary things The term may take as its object a whole such as a nation a people or an empire or such as a substance or material and may imply a process which promotes the binding together of the parts, elements individuals and the like so that solidarity or solid ty is achieved as, war tends to *consolidate* a people They believed that the Church was the only force which could *consolidate* the nation and check fissiparous tendencies (*Inge*) rolling and cooling *consolidated* the newly laid asphalt into a firm smooth pavement. But *consolidate* can also take as its objects

the term does not however carry as strong an impl ca tion of sol darity as does *consolidate* but on the other hand it places stress on the integration of parts so that each does its appointed work or serves its own purpose to the benefit not only of itself but of the whole thus, a

is expected to *concentrate* one s efforts on a single piece of work The science of that age was all divination clairvoyance seeking in an instant of vision to *con centrate* a thousand experiences (*Pater*) In a figurative extension of this sense *concentrate* often implies the fixing of the mind or attention on one thing so that all distract ing objects or thoughts are eliminated as, her excitement made her unable to *concentrate* on the task A similar

base from the precious metals) by a machine or by washing

Ana Compress condense *contract bind *tie unite combine (see JOIN) knit *weave

Con Dissipate disperse *scatter *separate, part divide.

compact, *n* Pact, entente convention covenant concordat, treaty cartel *contract bargain, indenture m se

companion, *n* Comrade *associate chum, pal, buddy crony

Ana *Friend confi

*partner colleague

corresponding verbs at

companionable

gregarious hospitable

Ana Fr endly ne g

obl g ng complaisant

*gracious, cord al

Con Uncongenial un

reserved taciturn, unc

Ana analogous words

company, *n* Company, party, band, troop troupe come into comparison when they denote a group of persons who are associated in a joint endeavor or who are as sembled for a common end Company is the general term for either a temporary assemblage or a permanent association of individuals who join forces. The glorious *company* of the apostles (*Bk of Com Prayer*) The right to enter every other State whenever they pleased singly or in *companies* (*Ch Just Taney*) A party is a company assembled temporarily for a common purpose as, a search *party* a dinner *party* a *party* of visitors from the country' (*Shaw*) A band is a company united by a common tie or purpose the term impl es closer organization and a less casual coming together than does *company* as the robbers worked in *bands* a *band* of musicians That small transfigured *band* whose one bond is that all have been unspotted by the world (*Arnold*) A troop is a company or band that works or

company of performers (especially on the stage) troupe

showing of relative values or excellences or a bringing

arrive at their d st nctive qualities one may thereupon *contrast* the buoyancy and rapidity of the one with the stateliness and d gnity of the other One object is *compared with* another as above It is *compared to* another

banks with a gentle and constant stream Collate sug gests a minute or critical comparison in order to note points of agreement and divergence it applies especially to the minute comparison of books and manuscripts containing d fferent versions of the same work for the sake of ascertaining or establishing the correct text ' He has v s ted all Europe not to collect medals or *collate* manuscripts but to *compare* and *collate* the distresses

fact that Bolshevism and Fascism are antagonistic ideologies there is ground for a *comparison* between them students who make a *comparison* of Shakespeare s *Hamlet* and the play which was its source acquire inti mate knowledge of the great dramatist s indebtedness to others Because measuring one thing in terms of another is usually impl ed by *comparison* the word often imputes an offensive character either to the association (as in the *comparison* of the colonel s lady and Judy O Grady) or to the judgment as *comparisons* are odious a tactful person never makes *comparisons* he will lose nothing by the *comparison* Contrast is the preferable

lelism and success on [of B smarck and Richelieu] are apparent But the *contrast* also must be noted the *con trast* in character and the *contrast* in the respective

antithesis [is] not that between fascism and communism which have much in common [but between] Democracy and fascism opposed ways of l fe with contradictory standards of value (*N Y Herald Trib ne*) Collation and parallel denote a kind of comparison for the purpose of revealing both likenesses and differences Both imply a close study and usually a specific aim *Collation* denotes a compar son of d fferent versions accounts edit ons texts manuscripts etc of the same thing for the purpose of verification co-ord nation correction, selection of the original or the l ke as to make a *collation* of the Scriptural accounts of the Resurrection Of these [corrupt passages in Shakespeare] the restoration is only to be attempted by *collation* of cop es or sagacity of conjecture (*Johnson*) *Parallel* usually denotes a minute comparison of passages articles works etc. wh ch are believed to have a d fferent origin in order to detect

ground for a charge of plagiarism or a comparison of testimony given by the same witness on two occasions may reveal discrepancies that make him liable to arrest for perjury

Ana *Likeness sim larity resemblance analogy s mili tude affinity *parallel counterpart analogue correlate

compass, *n* 1 *Circumference perimeter periphery circuit amb t.

Ana Area extent. magnitude *size *field sphere domain.

2 Sweep scope *range reach. radius gamut ken purview horizon. orb t.

Ana Circumscription limitation. restriction (see corre-spond ng verbs at LIMIT) limits, bounds confines (see singular nouns at LIMIT)

compass, *v* Gain attain achieve *reach

Ana Effect fulfill accomplish *perform complete, finish (see CLOSE *v*)

compassion *Pity commiseration ruth sympathy empathy bowels condolence

Ana Tenderness compassionateness respons veness, warmheartedness (see correspond ng adjectives at TENDER) *mercy charity grace lenity clemency

Con Indifference aloofness unconcern (see correspond ing adjectives at INDIFFERENT) mercilessness relent bility (see corresponding adjectives at

*Tender sympathetic warmhearted warm respons ve

Ana *Pitiful piteous merciful *forbearing clement, lenient humane benevolent *charitable

Con Merciless unrelenting relentless implacable rate inexorable *inflexible adamant.

Congruous *consonant cons stent con athetic.

stent uncongenial discordant. discrepant agonistic counter

compel *Force coerce constrain obl ge

Ana Impel drive *move *command order enjo n

Con Prevail on *or* upon *induce persuade *coax. cajole wheedle blandish

compendious. Summary pithy succinct *concise terse laconic.

Ana *Compact close condensed contracted (see CONTRACT *v*) abridged abbreviated shortened (see SHORTEN)

Con Amplified expanded inflated (see EXPAND) *full complete diffuse prolix (see WORDY)

compendium Compendium, syllabus digest, pandect survey sketch précis aperçu come into comparison when they mean a treatment of a subject or of a topic in brief compass Unlike the terms d scrim nated at ABRIDGMENT these words do not stress condensat on of a previous work though that impl cat on is at times found in some of them **Compendium** applies to a work which gathers together and presents in brief form (e ther in outl ne form or in d sct rsive writing) all the facts, pr nciples or other deta ls essential to a general or com prehens ve knowledge of the s bject the term is used chiefly in reference to a work in which its author or authors comp le in orderly and intell gible form information gathered from others and not obtained by independent investigation or research as, a *compend um* of economics for the use of the business man Mr Lengyel s Turkey is in the nature of a *compend um* of Turkish h story (*N Y Herald Trib ne*) **Syllabus** appl es mainly to a series of headings points propositions concise statements of the substance of courses to be given or of lectures to be delivered or the like which give the material necessary for a view of the wh o e and an underst nd ng of its drift or pattern as a *syllabus* of college courses a *syllabus* of forum lectures the *Syllabus* of [Pope] P us X is a table of 65 propos tions advanced by Modern sts and condemned by h m as erroneous **Digest** appl es to a body of informat on gathered from many sources and arranged and classified so that it may be made accessible The term appl es ch efly

stened In current use, the term is often employed in

Emperor Justinian in the sixth century A D Survey applies to any brief but comprehensive presentation of a subject or topic especially one that is to be treated later in detail, so that those who hear it or read it will have a view of the whole of its leading features, and of their

suggest reduction to an extremely brief compass. Sketch (as here considered see also under SKETCH v) suggests slighter and often, more tentative treatment than *survey*, as to submit a *sketch* of the proposed book Précis (etymologically, a French adjective meaning *concise*) applies to any brief clear-cut statement of essential facts, points, details, or the like In school use it applies to a

usually the order emphasis and tone of the original In general use the term may apply to an abstract (see this term at ABRIDGMENT) but as it does not necessarily imply condensation of a book or treatment it is preferred to *abstract* when the matter presented constitutes a *report* such as a report of events sent by a diplomatic agent to his department of state during a crisis in the affairs of the government to which he is accredited or a very short description of an important occurrence, or the

Plato (*J S Mill*)

Ana Conspectus, epitome, brief abstract (see ABRIDGMENT)

compensate, *v* 1 Compensate, countervail, balance, offset, counterbalance, counterpoise agree in meaning to make up for that

would more than *compensate* for the draw backs of the marriage (*E. Wharton*) One thing

countervails another, or *against* another, when the former is sufficiently strong, powerful, efficient, or the

as in numbers, quantity, size importance, or effectiveness, and the combination is harmonious because no one outweighs the other or others or can exert a harmful influence on the whole, as, in sentencing prisoners the judge *balanced* justice and mercy, in the healthy human body the salt intake and the salt loss through excretion *balance* ' The general tendency to the degradation or dissipation of energy is *balanced* by a building up

and the following terms have no intransitive use) when the former, as the exact opposite of the latter and its equal in importance, in effectiveness in power, in numbers or the like neutralizes the latter's good or evil

load when the elevator carries passengers or freight, mine hoists are often operated by the *counterbalancing* of an ascending and a descending car One thing counterpoises another when the former provides the equivalent of the

(*H Adams*)

Ana Counteract *neutralize negative *nullify negate, annul, abrogate invalidate *complement, supplement correspond square, tally (be *agree

Ant Incompetent — *Con* *Incapable, unqualified inefficient, *ineffective.

2 Adequate *sufficient enough
Ana *Needful necessary requisite *fit suitable meet
Con *Meager scanty scant exiguous *excessive inordinate immoderate exorbitant

compete with Vie with *rival emulate
Ana Cope *contend fight *match rival approach equal touch

complacent. Complacent, self-complacent, self-satisfied, smug, priggish come into comparison as meaning feeling or showing satisfaction especially in one's own possessions attainments accomplishments or the like Complacent implies that a feeling of pleasure

cation so clearly that there is left no room for doubt For this reason self complacent or self satisfied is often preferred when an unequivocal or an unambiguous word is desired *self satisfied* always and *self complacent* usually carries a strong implication either of a comparison made between oneself and others to the great disadvantage of the others or of a feeling that one can rise no higher All nature may be represented as groaning and travailing to produce at last her consummate masterpiece our noble selves There is a certain pro-

satisfaction that arouses in some degree dislike or

connotes either narrowness or provinciality or a degree of Pharisaism as his worldwide sympathy with everything but the *smug* commonplace (*Birrell*) a *smug* quality had crept into that stern piety (*K L. Bates*) Those late Georgian days which were the *smuggest* known to fame (*A Repplier*) Priggish, like *smug* is difficult to confine to any one sense or to any

Eliot)
Ana Self assured self-confident self possessed assured confident (see corresponding nouns at CONFIDENCE) conceited egotistic egoistic (see corresponding nouns at CONCEIT) *proud vain vainglorious (see under PRIDE *n*)

Con *Humble modest diffident, *shy
☞ *Do not confuse* complacent *with* complaisant.

complaint. Ailment *disease affection, malady distemper

complaisant Obliging good natured *amiable
Ana Affable genial cordial *gracious courteous courtly gallant polite *civil *suave urbane politic diplomatic smooth bland agreeable *pleasant pleasing
Ant. Contrary perverse — *Con* Disagreeable unpleasant (see affirmative adjectives at PLEASANT) uncongenial unsympathetic (see INCONSONANT) *cold

...se complaisant *with* complacent

Complement supplement come into ... as nouns meaning one thing that makes ... deficiency in another thing and as verbs

... ty necessary for a given purpose thus ... *mplement* is a word or phrase which ... a predicate if the latter is to make a definite assertion as for example *well* in he feels well" *free* in to set him *free* of *no use* in it proved *of no use* you need two more chairs to *complement* those you already have in the room However the term even more often suggests such disparity in two things that what is supplied by either one is lacking in the other with the result that their actual or theoretical combination gives a ...

... of her

human passion Dante the greatest altitude and greatest depth They *complement* each other (*T S Eliot*) Supplement implies an addition to something relatively complete but capable of improvement enrichment ...

means exactly this as a year of foreign travel is an excellent *supplement* to a college education to *supplement* a work with an index the detailed study of history should be *supplemented* by brilliant outlines (*B Russell*) Sometimes however the term carries the implication of needless addition (as [of the Orphic and ...

philosophy would find room for all [physics, ... religion with their different valuations of experience] and would show how they *supplement* each other (*Inge*)
Ana Counterpart correlate *parallel.

complement, *v* Supplement (see under COMPLEMENT *n*)
Ana Complete finish *close

complementary, complemental *Reciprocal cor relative correspondent convert ble
Ana Complementing supplementing (see correspond ng verbs under COMPLEMENT *n*) completing fin shing (see CLOSE *v*) related associated (see JOIN)
Con *D fferent d verse d vergent d sparate *incon sonant incompatible incongruous inconsistent

complete *adj* *Full plenary replete.
Ana Ent re *whole total all *perfect intact whole entire
Ant Incomplete

complete *v* Fin sh conclude *close end term nate.
Ana Effect fulfill achieve execute accompl sh *per form d scharge
Con Initiate inaugurate start *beg n commence.

interact ng parts or elements that it requires deep study or expert knowledge to deal w th it as the *complex* mechan sm of a watch Our general fa lure to grasp the need of knowledge and thought in mastering the *complex* modern world (*B Russell*) That is complicated wh ch is so complex that it is exceed ngly d ff cult to under stand solve expl n or the l ke as a *compl cated* problem in mathemat cs H s [T H Huxley s] descr p-

of an arabesque Nature ut l zes the sunsh ne the air and the earth as r v materials for creat ng myr ad per fumes but so *intricate* are her processes that man cannot follow precisely in her footsteps (*A C Morri son*) That is involved in wh ch the parts are or are thought of as nterti ined or that return in some fashion upon themselves tl e term therefore in reference espe cially to f nancial affa rs impl es extreme complication or d sorder as the *involved* patterns of sa lors or herald c knots an *involved* sentence or argument At h s death [her husband] had left his affairs dreadfully *involved* (*Austen*) Publ c ssues are so large and so *n vol ed* that it is only a few who can hope to have any adequate

brings up at last the *knotty* quest on what is enough? (*Shaw*) The same object may often be regarded from more than one of the above points of v ew as a sa lor s

ing nouns at MIXTURE)
Ant Simple (see PURE)

complex *n* *System scheme network, organism economy
Ant Component — *Con* Member *part port on p ece const tuent integrant *element f particular deta l

complexion Temperament temper *disp acter personal ty nd vi lu l ty
Ana Humor (see WIT) *mood humor nature kind *type sort

compliance Acqu escence resignation. See under COMPLIANT

Ana Obed ence docil ty amenableness tractableness (see correspond ng adject ves at OBEDIENT) submitting or subm ss on yield ng deferring or deference (see correspond ng verbs at YIELD)
Ant Frowardness — *Con* Obst nacy stubbornness

as educational methods that make ch ldren *compliant* a

of the *acquiescent* rather than the m l tant type

resigned to her perpetual lamentation (*Meredith*)
Resignat on to inev table ev ls is the duty of us all (*Austen*)
Ana *Obed ent amenable tractable docile submiss ve *tame subdued accommodat ng conform ng adapting or adaptable (see correspond ng verbs at ADAPT)
Ant Froward — *Con* *Contrary perverse balky restive wayward refractory recalcitrant *unruly ungovernable, intractable willful headstrong

complicated Intr cate involved *complex knotty
Ana D fficult arduous *hard abstruse *recond te

c

compliment is a courteous express on of commendation and may be e ther s ncere or merely formal In the

It is better to leave genu ne pra se unspoken than to expose yourself to the suspic on of *flattery* (*Shaw*) Adulat on adds to *fla ery* the impl cat ons of serv l ty or fulsomeness He fascinated others into bel eving h m a

spond ng verbs at PRAISE)
Ant Taunt — *Con* *Affront insult ind gn ty de preciation d sparagement (see correspond ng verbs at DECRY) crit cism censure reprehens on reprobation, denunciation (see corre pond ng verbs at CRITICIZE)

Ana See tl ose at CONSPIRACY 2

component Con tituent ingredient *element inte grant factor

Ana. Member, *part, detail, portion, piece *item, particular
Ant. Composite complex — *Con.* *Mixture compound, blend, admixture amalgam

comport. 1 Acquit, quit, demean, *behave, conduct, deport
2 Accord conform, *agree, square, harmonize, correspond, tally, jibe

compose. Compose, consist of, consist in, comprise, constitute are confused rather than synonymous terms.

that is expressed in the term

and gravel mixed with water) the emphasis is now on intellectual labor and the term often connotes exercise of imagination and taste (as to *compose* a novel or a sonata he is at work *composing* his sermon) In its second

of the first sense except that it more often suggests analysis than construction, as, 'the elements of which human nature is *composed*' (*G L Dickinson*) *Consist*

formation and sometimes only existence and capacity for analysis, and not a bringing into being, as, concrete *consists of* cement sand and gravel mixed with water "your army, which doth most *consist Of* war mark d footmen" (*Shak*), coke *consists* mainly *of* carbon, his estate *consists of* several pieces of real property and of a very large amount of personal property, 'Newton imagined light to *consist of* particles darted out from

forbidding men to do some things they want to do

of Whether the subject is a plural noun naming th

tion, makeup nature, or character of a thing as its (or one of its) components or constituents, as 'the greater number of the couples *constituting* New York society' (*E Wharton*)

worthy)
Ana *Make, fabricate, fashion form create *invent.
Collected, *cool unruffled imperturbable
*still serene, placid tranquil *calm
ud, *serious repressed suppressed (see
mposed anxious — *Con* Agitated per
set, disquieted, flustered, flurried (see DIS
worried, concerned (see under CARE *n*)
*Writer, author
er, creator, author *artist artificer

composite. Admixture, blend compound amalgam *mixture
Ana. Composition constitution (see corresponding
OSE) combining *or* combination uniting
corresponding verbs at JOIN)
Theme, paper article *essay
*Equanimity sang froid phlegm
Ana Coolness, collectedness, imperturbability nonchalance (see corresponding adjectives at COOL) self possession, aplomb (see CONFIDENCE) placidity serenity, calmness (see corresponding adjectives at CALM)
Ant Discomposure perturbation. — *Con* Agitation, disquieting *or* disquiet flustering *or* fluster (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE) alarm consternation terror *fear panic discomfiture, embarrassment (see
verbs at EMBARRASS)
*Mixture amalgam, composite admix
Ana Combining *or* combination uniting *or* union (see corresponding verbs at JOIN) coalescence fusing *or* fusion merging *or* merger (see corresponding verbs at MIX)
Ant Element (*in science*)

comprehend. 1 *Understand appreciate
Ana Seize, grasp (see TAKE) conceive envisage
(see THINK)
chend
those at COMPREHEND 1
ise involve *include imply, implicate sub

*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

Ana Comprise constitute (see COMPOSE) *contain hold classify p geonhole (see ASSORT)

compress *v* Constrict deflate *contract, condense shrink.
Ana *Compact concentrate consolidate bind *t e.
Ant Stretch spread. — *Con* *Expand d late, distend swell inflate disperse *scatter diss pate.

comprise *Compose consist of constitute consist in.
Ana Comprehend embrace * nclude *contain hold

compulsion Coercion, constraint duress *force violence, restraint.
Ana. Impelling *or* impulsion driving *or* drive (see corresponding verbs at MOVE) pressure *stress necessity exigency *need
Con. Persuasion inducement (see correspond ng verbs at INDUCE) *cho ce option elect on preference

compunction 1 Remorse *penitence repentance contrition attri on.
Ana Regret *sorrow conscientiousness scrupulousness *or* scrupulos ty (see corresponding adjectives at UPRIGHT)

ıclination

al figure

comrade *Associate, compan on crony chum pal buddy
Ana *Friend Intimate confidant colleague *partner confederate aLy

con *Against versus.
Ant Pro

conation *Will vol tion.
Ana *Effort exert on *action, act *choice selection option.

concatenate *v* Articulate *integrate.
Ana Link connect relate unite comb ne *join, associate fuse blend merge coalesce (see MIX) organize sys ematize (see ORDER *v*)
Con. Break down resolve *analyze, dissect.

concatenated Art culated integrated See under INTEGRATE *v*
Ana *Cumulat ve accumulative additive l nked connected un ted related (see JOIN) organized systematized (see ORDER *v*)

concatenation Articulation, integration. See under INTEGRATE *v*
Ana Sequence *success.on chain train.

conceal *Hide screen secrete bury cache ensconce
Ana Cloak mask *d sguise, dissemble.
Ant Reveal. — *Con* D sclose d scover d vulge betray (see REVEAL) expose exh bit d splay *show parade flaunt manifest evidence *show evince.

concede 1 *Grant allow
Ana Admit, *acknowledge wa ve cede (see RELINQUISH)
Ant Dispute — *Con* Argue debate *discuss agitate.
2 *Grant vouchsafe accord award.
Ana *Y eld subm t surrender resign, cede *relinquish.
Ant Deny (*someth ng to somebody*) — *Con* Refuse (see DECLINE)

conceit Conceit, egotism ego sm self-esteem, self love amour propre agree in mean ng an att tude of regarding oneself with favor Conceit impl es a conv ction of one s superiority in one or more l nes of achievement

do what ve will and not to have acquired a homely zest for doing what we can shows a mind that for

[Samuel Butler] was an *egot st* b tten with self d strust, concealing h s wounds n self assertion and h s hes tancies in an external aggressiveness (*S P Sherman*) The word may or may not mply contempt for others interests or op n ons A man and a boy of ten are perhaps better company than a man and a boy of fifteen. There s so much less *egot sm* between them (*H G Wells*) Egoism (hence al o *ego s*) emphas zes

(*Mered th*) Mrs. Fyne brushed them [appeals to her compassion] as de w th the semi-conscious *ego sm* of all safe establ shed existences (*Conrad*) Self esteem implies a proper and balanced pr de n oneself Oft t mes nothing profits more Than *self esteem* grounded on just and right (*Milton*) Love Hope and *Self*

complement of one s love for others. But t s not easy

flattered h s *amo r propre* by ask ng that from his gen eros ty which she could have taken as a r ght (*C Reade*)

adject ves at SIN)

conceive *Think, imagine, fancy realize envisage en ision
Ana *Consider revolve excogitate speculate cogitate *think *ponder ruminate med tate

concentrate *v* *Compact consolidate, unify
Ana *Gather collect assemble mass, *heap pile

fix *fasten attach engross *monopolize absorb
Ant Dissipate — *Con* Disperse dispel *scatter dilute *thin attenuate extenuate rarefy *distribute divide dispense deal

concentration. Application *attention study
Ana Intentness raptness engrossment absorption (see corresponding adjectives at INTENT)
Ant Distraction

concept *Idea conception notion thought impression.
Con Percept image *sensation.

conception Concept *idea thought notion impression
Ana *Opinion view belief conviction persuasion sentiment theory *hypothesis

concern, *v* Concern affect are sometimes confused Concern implies the bearing or influence affect, the direct operation or action of one thing on another as a piece of legislation may *concern* (that is have to do with have reference or relation to) certain vested interests

concern, *n* 1 *Affair business matter thing
2 Solicitude *care anxiety worry
Ana Thoughtfulness considerateness *or* consideration attentiveness *or* attention (see corresponding adjectives at THOUGHTFUL)
Ant Unconcern — *Con* Indifference aloofness incuriousness disinterestedness (see corresponding adjectives at INDIFFERENT)

concerned Solicitous careful anxious worried See under CARE *n*
Ana Engrossed absorbed *intent impressed affected influenced touched (see AFFECT *v*) troubled distressed (see TROUBLE *v*)
Ant Unconcerned — *Con* *Indifferent incurious aloof detached uninterested *disinterested *negligent neglectful remiss.

concerning Regarding respecting *about anent.

concert, *v* *Negotiate arrange
Ana *Discuss debate argue concur co-operate *unite conjoin combine conspire collude *connive

concession *Allowance
Ana Favor boon *gift indulgence leniency tolerance forbearance (see under FORBEARING)

conciliate *Pacify appease placate propitiate mollify
Ana Arbitrate adjudicate (see JUDGE *v*) mediate intervene (see INTERPOSE) persuade prevail on *or* upon (see INDUCE) calm tranquilize (see corresponding adjectives at CALM) adjust accommodate reconcile *adapt
Ant Antagonize — *Con* *Estrange alienate disaffect *provoke excite stimulate pique *incite foment

concise Concise, terse, succinct, laconic, summary pithy, compendious agree in meaning briefly stated or presented or given to or manifesting brevity in statement or expression A person is concise who speaks or writes briefly a thing is *concise* that is brief because all superfluities have been removed and all elaboration avoided as, a *concise* report I hadn t known Jane spoke so well She has a clever coherent way of making her points and is *concise* in reply if questioned (*R Macaulay*) A thing (now rarely [illegible]
finished [illegible]

than in the poetry of Pope] In fine in all our English verse A style more trenchant and a sense more *terse*" (*Dobson*), it is a relief to come to a diction that is frequently crisp and incisive and *terse* (*Lowes*) A person or thing is succinct that compresses or is marked by compression into the smallest possible space the term suggests great compactness and the use of no more words than are necessary as a *succinct* writer A strict and *succinct* style is that where you can take away nothing without loss and that loss to be manifest (*B Jonson*
Dryden imported a trimmer and *succincter* dress" (*Landor*) A book must have a title and to-day it must have a *succinct* title, therefore this book appears as *Richelieu* (*Belloc*) A person or thing is laconic that is characterized by such succinctness as to seem curt, brusque unperturbed mystifying or the like as, This *laconic* fool makes brevity ridiculous (*Davenant*) I cannot exactly say with Caesar Veni vid vici ho[w]ever the most important part of his *laconic* account success applies to my present situation (*Byron*
[Diary entries] Bare and *laconic* yet those first da[ys] had been crammed with feelings ideas and disco[v]eries (*Jan Struther*) A thing (rarely if ever a pers[on] in this sense) is summary that presents only the ba[re] outlines or the main points without details as a su[mmary]

fore especially forcible or telling as *pithy* epigrams all these particulars [he] was very short but *pithy*

treatment that distinguishes the typical compendium as a *compendious* account of the Reformation a *compendious* style The *compendious* scholarly words which save so much trouble (*T F Brown*)
Ana Condensed compressed (see CONTRACT *v*) compacted concentrated (see COMPACT *v*) abridged abbreviated shortened (see SHORTEN) *brief short.
Ant Redundant — *Con* Prolix diffuse verbose *wordy

conclude 1 *Close finish terminate end complete
Ant Open. — *Con* Commence *begin start, initiate inaugurate
2 Judge gather *infer deduce
Ana Reason speculate (see THINK) *conjecture surmise guess

concluding *adj* *Last final terminal latest ultimate extreme
Ana Closing terminating ending finishing completing (see CLOSE *v*)
Ant Opening — *Con* Beginning commencing starting initiating *or* initial inaugurating *or* inaugural (see corresponding verbs at BEGIN)

conclusion Judgment deduction inference See under INFER
[illegible]

convincing that it compels certainty or certitude and puts an end to all question or debate conce- ter as, the
conclusive
is one ve
the tradit
(as here c ... to
acts ever ... arguments and the like that put an end to fighting to a controversy or competition to vacillat on to uncertainty
or the like it
as the *decisive* b
The *decisive* w
regarding Less n
Goethe We ma
Lessing but we
each character
pecially to dec ... judgments operative causes *influences, and the like* which put an end to uncertainty wavering fluctuation etc and serve to give a fixed direction goal or character to a life a course
ment etc as incidents *determinative* o
course (*J Taylor*) the *determinative* cause of th
try a decis on to take part in the war the *determ*
influence in sl aping his career De
opposed

... world ...
... of such a ...

Ant ... *Doubtful dubious questionable problematic *theoretical speculative academic *plausible credible specious

concomitant, *adj* Coincident concurrent synchronous simultaneous contemporaneous *contemporary coeval.
Ana Attending *or* attendant accompanying (see corresponding verbs at ACCOMPANY) associated connected related linked (see JOIN)
Con Antecedent *preceding foregoing previous precedent following succeeding ensuing (see FOLLOW)

concomitant, *n* *Accompaniment.

concord *Harmony consonance accord
Ana Agreement concurrence coincidence (see corresponding verbs at AGREE) peacefulness *or* peace tranquillity *serenity placidity calmness* (see corresponding adjectives at CALM) amity comity good will *friendship
Ant Discord — *Con* Strife conflict dissension contention, variance (see DISCORD) dissonance discordance (see under DISSONANT)

concordat Covenant compact pact treaty entente convention cartel *contract bargain indenture mise

concrete, *adj* Specific particular individual *special especial respective
Ana. Tangible palpable *perceptible sensible *material physical corporeal, objective.
Ant Abstract — *Con* Ideal transcendental transcendent (see ABSTRACT) intangible impalpable ... sensible general generic *universal
... *Desire appetite appetence lust
... yearning pining hungering *or* hunger (see corresponding verbs at LONG)
coveting craving (see DESIRE *v*)
Con. *Will volition.

concur 1 Conjoin *unite combine co-operate
Ana Accord harmonize *agree jibe *conduce contribute redound
2 *Agree coincide
Ana Consent *assent accede acquiesce agree collude conspire *connive
Ant Contend altercate — *Con* Fight battle war (see CONTEND) quarrel wrangle (see under QUARREL *n*) dispute debate argue (see DISCUSS)

concurrent Coincident simultaneous synchronous concomitant contemporaneous ... val
... ent
... *v*)
... ciprocate
Ana *Judge adjudge *decry belittle depreciate disparage *disapprove deprecate
Con *Commend applaud compliment *praise laud extol acclaim eulogize condone *excuse pardon forgive
2 *Sentence doom damn proscribe attaint
Con *Free release liberate discharge acquit absolve exonerate *exculpate v nd ...
...
... scend *stoop deign
Ana Favor accommodate *oblige vouchsafe concede *grant.
Ant Presume

condign *Due rightful
Ana Just equitable *fair merited deserved (see corresponding nouns at DUE)

condition, *n* *State situation mode posture status estate
Ana Circumstance *occurrence event occasion antecedent *cause *phase aspect side facet angle

conditional *Dependent, contingent relative adjective
Ana Problematical questionable (see DOUBTFUL) *provisional tentative subject prone *liable open *accidental fortuitous incidental.
Ant Unconditional.

condolence Sympathy *pity commiseration compassion ruth empathy bowels
Ana Consoling *or* consolation solacing *or* solace comforting (see corresponding verbs at COMFORT)
Con Felicitation congratulation (see corresponding verbs at FELICITATE)

condone *Excuse forgive pardon remit
Ana Disregard overlook forget ignore (see NEGLECT *v*) *exculpate absolve acquit.
Con *Punish chastise discipline castigate correct condemn, denounce censure reprobate reprehend (see CRITICIZE) *disapprove deprecate

conduce. Conduce, contribute, redound, accrue are not close synonyms but they bear in common the meaning to serve as an effective aid or impetus Only that which in itself tends toward a certain result or has a capacity for furthering some aim can conduce or lead to an end usually an inevitable or desired end The people have an original right to establish such principles as shall most *conduce* to their own happiness (*Ch Just Marshall*) To divert interest from the poet to the poetry would *conduce* to a juster estimation of actual poetry good and bad (*T S Eliot*) Only that which with other agencies effects a result can contribute, or share in leading to an end or consequence as low wages and high prices *contributed* to popular discontent Only that which has consequences which in turn affect the agent or those with whom he is associated can redound, or flow back to his or their advantage or disadvantage or credit or discredit Seekers often make mistakes and I wish mine to *redound* to my own discredit only and not to touch Oxford (*Arnold*) Only that which in itself represents or effects a gain can accrue, or come by way of increase to one for one s profit or advantage as advantages *accruing* to society from the freedom of the press. A trifling percentage of this value *accruing* to the inventor may make him a millionaire (*J A Hobson*)

Ana Further promote forward *advance *help aid assist lead *guide effect accomplish achieve fulfill (see PERFORM)

Ant Ward (*off*) — *Con* *Prevent preclude obviate avert *hinder impede obstruct block *arrest interrupt check interfere (see INTERPOSE)

conduct, *n* *Behavior deportment

Ana Act deed *action demeanor mien deportment manner *bearing

conduct, *v* 1 Escort, convoy *accompany attend chaperon

Ana *Guide lead convey transmit *carry

conduct and order the industry of the country —*Shaw*)

Manage, which literally means to train a horse so that it can be ridden or driven with ease or grace in its now ordinary sense usually implies the handling manipulating or maneuvering of a person or persons or a thing or things so as to bring about a response or submission to one s wishes or attempts to use guide lead or command (as he *manages* the sailboat admirably he cannot *manage* himself so how can he be expected to *manage* others to *manage* a refractory child the boy could not yet *manage* his r s and th s aright —*Kipling* the first condition for an artist in glass is to know how to *manage* blue —*Viollet le Duc transl by H Adams* [the prince s] choice of [dancing] partners which seemed so spontaneous was often *managed* —*V Heiser*) But *manage* is also often used to imply the action of one who is in authority and charged with the handling of groups of employees, or of all the details of a business or industry or of one of its departments or of any complex or

intricate system or organization as he *manages*

now comparatively rare except in science (thus,

apparently regarded as impossible to root out b sires all we could do was to *control* them (*B R* Sometimes however *control* implies little more

the usual motive of the French drama in the nine century (*H Adams*) Direct (as here considered also COMMAND DIRECT 1, DIRECT 2) implies a regu of the activities, as of a group of persons or of the or courses which they follow it carries no suggest a desire or aim to dominate but of an intent or p to keep the persons or things involved straight organized or properly administered as the pre

2 Confederate, conspirator, accessory (*or* access abettor (*or* abetter), accomplice As used in law words all convey the idea of complicity or common in a wrongful act Confederate is the general term plied to any person who in conjunction with o

(*principal*) in an offense nor a person present at its formance but one who accedes to or becomes inv in its guilt by some act either previous or subseq

physical force An accomplice is one who with c intent participates in the commission of an off whether as principal abettor or accessory Legal u does not recognize the distinction made by laymen tween *principal* and *accomplice*

confer 1 Bestow present *give donate afford.

Ana Accord award vouchsafe *grant.

2 Confer, commune consult, advise, parley, t

Commune, once a close synonym of *confer* now is rare in this sense We were *communing* on important matters (*Walpole*) In current use it implies spiritual intercourse

consultation tomorrow Advise often is not clearly d s-tinguishable from *consult* except that it is more suitable for use regarding personal matters on which one seeks advice as before he makes his decision he will *advise*

or of the need of diplomacy as the warring nations were ready to *treat* for peace Negotiate impl es compromise or bargaining as, after the preliminaries were over they proceeded to *negotiate* a treaty is usually an agreement reached by *negotiation*

Ana Converse talk *speak *discuss debate argue

conference Convocation council synod *convention congress.

confess 1 Avow *acknowledge admit own.

Ana *Grant concede allow disclose divulge *reveal d scover *declare proclaim publish

shrives, when he listens to a penitent s avowal (or *confession*) of sins and when if assured of the latter s contrition and desire for amendment he pronounces the forg veness of these sins *Shrive* is now found only in Literary use *confess* because of its more common appli cation to the act of the penitent is often avo ded except in its derivative form *confessor* which is always used of the priest A priest absolves when as the final act in confessing or shriving he pronounces *absolution* or the words imparting forgiveness of sins Remit (see also EXCUSE) takes only *sin* or *sins* for its object *to remit sin(s)* is an elliptical expression meaning to remit the

confession *Creed symbol catechism.

confidant Intimate *friend, acquaintance.

Ana Comrade crony chum pal, companion (see ASSOCIATE, *n*)

confide Entrust, *commit consign, relegate

Ana Bestow present, *give *grant vouchsafe accord

*Trust reliance dependence faith

assurance conviction *certainty *belief faith.

pprehension. — *Con* *Distrust mis

›pelessness (see under DESPONDENT)

self-confidence, assurance, self assur-

sion, aplomb come into comparison as

state of mind free from diffidence

misgivings, or embarrassment, or the easy cool or col lected bearing or behavior resulting from this attitude Confidence stresses faith in oneself and in one s powers it does not as a rule imply conceit nor preclude the

implication of certainty and its frequent suggestion of arrogance, thus one meets a situation with *confidence* when one s belief in one s powers is strong but with *assurance* when one never questions the outcome or the rightness of what one is saying or doing There was indeed in the personality of that little old lady the tremendous force of accumulated decis on—the inherited *assurance* of one whose prestige had never been questioned (*Galsworthy*) No experience so far served to reveal the whole offensiveness of the man s *assurance* (*M Austin*) Self assurance is often preferred to *assurance* when the attitude bearing or behavior are obtruded on one s attention as his *self-assurance* has been a bar to

appropriate to the situation. She was rather afraid of the *self possession* of the Morels father and all It was a cool clear atmosphere where everyone was him self and in harmony' (*D H Lawrence*) Aplomb describes the behavior or less often the bearing of one whose assurance (real or assumed) or self-assurance is

RELIANT)

Ant Diffidence. — *Con* Modesty bashfulness shy ness (see corresponding adjectives at SHY) misgiving *apprehension.

inferiority Confident may or may not imply a strong bel ef in oneself or one s powers, but it nearly always implies freedom from fear of fa lure frustration or

manly and *confident* the happy and joyous temper which characterizes a fresh and *confident* faith (*Inge*) Do you grapple the task that comes your way With a *confident* easy mind? (*E Guest*) Assured suggests the absence of any question in one s mind as to whether one is right or wrong secure or insecure in one s position likely to fail or to succeed and the like it may also imply certitude of one s rightness security success but this is not one of its consistent or emphatic implications as talking with *assured* authority about places we have not visited plays we have not seen (*Lucas*) the *assured* gaze of one who is accustomed to homage (*Bennett*) she had the casual *assured* way of speaking (*T Wolfe*) Sanguine implies a greater measure of optimism than *confident* sometimes suggesting this as a weakness rather than as a virtue it often also connotes other qualities suggestive of vigorous health such as cheerfulness ardor or the like Mr Britling s thoughts were quick and *sanguine* and his actions even more eager than his thoughts (*H G Wells*) If the Liberals expect quick

tainty or of complete confidence in one s skill rather than of temperament or health The word also often connotes a steady and disciplined mind mental or emotional stability or unfailing accuracy as a *sure* scholar a *sure* craftsman a *sure* thinker As he is slow he is *sure* (*Steele*) *Sure* is applicable also to any part of the body equipped to do a certain kind of work under the control of the brain, or to the work itself thus a *sure* hand works with unfaltering skill and accuracy *sure* feet pick their way fearlessly over slippery rocks a *sure* eye is necessary for a *sure* aim hence a pianist s *sureness* of touch the *sure* rhythm of their tiny moccasined feet (*Cather*)

Ana Courageous intrepid *brave bold dauntless undaunted valiant positive certain *sure self reliant *reliant

Ant Apprehensive diffident — *Con* *Fearful afraid nervous uneasy jittery (see IMPATIENT) *shy bashful modest dubious *doubtful

confidential Close intimate *familiar chummy thick

Ana Privy *secret trusty tried trustworthy (see RELIABLE)

configuration Conformation figure shape *form Gestalt.

Ana *Outline contour silhouette profile skyline

confine *n* Bound bourn *limit end term

Ana *Boundary border frontier march verge edge *border *circumference periphery compass

confine, *v* Circumscribe *limit restrict

Ana Bind *tie *restrain curb inhibit check *hamper trammel fetter shackle hogtie manacle *imprison incarcerate immure intern jail

confirm 1 *Ratify

Ana *Assent (to) consent (to) acquiesce (in) accede (to) subscribe (to) validate (see CONFIRM 2) sanction *approve endorse

Con Reject refuse *decline

2 Confirm corroborate substantiate verify authenticate validate agree in meaning to attest to the truth

statement or by indisputable facts as the president *confirmed* the rumor of Bryan s appointment as secretary of state his failure to pay his debts *confirmed* their suspicion that he was not to be trusted It was expectation exquisitely gratified superabundantly *confirmed* (*H James*) Corroborate suggests particularly the strengthening of one statement or piece of evidence by another as the bystanders *corroborated* his story Having considered the evidence given by the plays themselves let us now inquire what *corroboration* can be gained from other testimony (*Johnson*) Substantiate presupposes something to be demonstrated or proved and implies the offering of evidence sufficient to sustain the contention or to create a strong presumption in its favor as they were able to *substantiate* their claim to the prop-

actual facts or details to those that are given in an account a statement or the like When that which is in

nal or a series of control experiments as to ... citations in a book statements of accounts due are not sent out until they are *verified* the careful scientist *verifies* every step in an experiment I do not think that they [my opinions] are such as can either be *verified* or refuted by scholars (*T S Eliot*) Authenticate presupposes question of a thing s genuineness or validity and therefore implies a demonstration of either of these by one in a position to know or to determine such as an expert or the proper authority as the collector refused to purchase the manuscript until it had been *authenticated*

passport or a contract It is however also used w...

confirmed *Inveterate chronic deep-seated ... rooted

Ana Established fixed set settled firmed (see SET *v*) *hardened indurated callous

confiscate Appropriate *arrogate usurp pre-empt

Ana Seize *take grab condemn attaint, proscribe (see SENTENCE *v*)

CONSONANT).

onform. 1 *Adapt, adjust, accommodate reconcile.
Ana *Harmonize tune, attune *assent, accede, acquiesce accept *receive
2 *Agree, accord, comport, harmonize, correspond, square, tally, jibe.
Ant. Diverge — Con *Differ

onformation. Configuration *form, shape, figure, Gestalt
Ana. *Structure anatomy, framework, skeleton.

onfound. 1 Dumfound nonplus bewilder, mystify, *puzzle, perplex, distract
Ana Flabbergast amaze, astound, astonish, *surprise discomfit, faze, rattle, abash, *embarrass, disconcert
2 Confuse, *mistake.
Ana Muddle, addle *confuse *mix, mingle
Ant. Distinguish, discriminate

confuse. 1 Confuse, muddle, bemuddle, addle, fuddle, befuddle agree in meaning to throw one out mentally so that one cannot think clearly or act intelligently Confuse usually implies intense embarrassment or bewilderment ' Come down, Lily You've got to go

tasks beyond one s powers of analysis or one's capacity, as, subjects so abstruse as to *muddle* (or *bemuddle*) the brains of all but exceptional students. We have *muddled* through so often that we have come half to believe in a providence which watches over unintelligent virtue'

fluster flurry (see DISCOMPOSE).
Ant Enlighten
2 *Mistake confound
Ant. Differentiate

confusion. Confusion, disorder, chaos, disarray, jumble, clutter, pie, snarl, muddle come into comparison when they mean the state or a condition in which things are not in their right places or arranged in their right

due order or arrangement as his desk was in *confusion*

disorder (derangement of functions) " Mid the misery and *confusion* Of an unjust war" (*Shelley*) ' Cowardice has succeeded to courage, *disorder* to discipline" (*G L Dickinson*) Chaos suggests the absolute, or sometimes hopeless, confusion associated with the ancient Greek conception of Chaos the unorganized state of primordial matter before the creation of distinct and orderly forms the term therefore usually implies lack of organization rather than derangement. ' A work where nothing s just or fit, One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit ' (*Pope*)

planned education for people" (*H G Wells*)
'erangement disarrangement disorganization
nce (see corresponding verbs at DISORDER)
ibel pandemonium, hullabaloo *anarchy,
ss
dering or order, systematization organization
esponding verbs at ORDER) system *method
Controvert, refute *disprove rebut
il. *Consonant, consistent, compatible con-
ympathetic
Ana. Companionable, co-operative *social sociable, genial cordial *gracious affable pleasing, *pleasant, agreeable
Ant Uncongenial antipathetic (*of persons*) abhorrent (*of tasks duties, etc*).

congenital. Inborn, *innate, hereditary, inherited, inbred
Ana *Inherent, constitutional ingrained *native.
d adventitious.
Agglomerate, ag

under HEAP, *)
accumulation, amassment, hoarding or hoard (see
verbs at ACCUMULATE)
*Felicitate.
solace *comfort commiserate, condole
e corresponding nouns at PITY).

congregate *Gather assemble collect
Ana Convoke convene *summon muster swarm *teem
Ant Disperse.

congregation Assembly assemblage gathering collection. See under GATHER *v*
Ana Audience *following public *crowd throng press crush

congress Council, convocation *convention synod conference
Ana Assembly assemblage gathering congregation (see under GATHER) *association order society

congruous Compatible congenial *consonant sympathetic consistent
Ana Harmonizing *or* harmonious, according *or* accord

Ant Incongruous — *Con* Incompatible uncongenial *inconsonant discordant discrepant

conjectural Hypothetical suppositious *supposed suppositious reputed putative
Ana Presumed assumed postulated (see PRESUPPOSE) *theoretical speculative alleged (see ADDUCE)
Con Proved demonstrated (see PROVE)

conjecture *v* Conjecture surmise guess come into comparison both as verbs meaning to draw an inference from slight evidence and as nouns denoting an inference based upon such evidence Conjecture implies formation of an opinion or judgment upon what is recognized as insufficient evidence as We saw below us a hut

exercise of the imagination or indulgence in suspicion as What thoughts he had beseems not me to say Though some *surmise* he went to fast and pray (*Dryden*) Just how long the small multiplied impressions will take to break into *surmise* nobody can tell (*Quiller Couch*) Guess in current best usage implies a

caulay) My daughter Lucie is such a mystery to me I can make no *guess* at the state of her heart

United States) with reference to a fact or purpose about which there is no uncertainty it is a vulgarism as I *guess* I'll go to bed
Ana *Infer gather conclude judge deduce speculate reason *think imagine fancy conceive (see THINK)
Con Ascertain determine learn, *discover *prove demonstrate test, try

conjecture, *n* Surmise, guess. See under CONJECTURE *v*
Ana Theory *hypothesis *opinion, view belief sentiment inference deduction, conclusion, judgment (see under INFER)
Ant Fact

conjoin Combine *unite concur co-operate

conjugal *Matrimonial marital connubial, nuptial, hymeneal.
Ant Single.

conjure Adjure implore supplicate beseech *beg entreat importune
Ana Plead appeal pray sue See under PRAYER

connect *Join, link associate relate unite combine
Ana Attach *fasten affix articulate concatenate *integrate *cement glue agglutinate
Ant Disconnect — *Con* Sever sunder divorce *separate part divide *detach disengage

connivance Collusion conspiracy See under CONNIVE
Ana. Intrigue machination, conspiracy *plot frame-up, cabal.

connive Connive collude, conspire are not interchangeable synonyms but they come into comparison because they mean to take part by a secret understanding or agreement in furthering something typically something that is evil or injurious The same distinctions in implications and connotations are evident in their corresponding nouns connivance collusion conspiracy Connive (etymologically to wink) and connivance imply a shutting of one's eyes or a feigned ignorance of what is being or is about to be perpetrated thereby giving t c

certainly with her *connivance* he was unmercifully thrashed (*Stevenson*) All the traditions of honour and

or to frustrate his (or its) plans or ends as cross-examination of witnesses tended to prove that the

together hence to agree) and conspiracy differ from the preceding terms in usually (though not invariably) suggesting the action not of one person or party but of two or more also *conspire* and *conspiracy* may be used figuratively of impersonal agencies as Brutus and

(*A Huxley*)
Ana Abet instigate *incite foment *wink blink.

connoisseur Virtuoso dilettante *aesthete
Ana *Epicure gourmet bon vivant *expert adept
Con *Amateur tyro dabbler

connotation Denotation (see under DENOTE)
Ana Suggestion implication intimation (see corresponding verbs at SUGGEST) evoking *or* evocation (see corresponding verb at EDUCE) import signification. *meaning significance sense

connote *Denote
Ana *Suggest imply intimate hint *express, voice, utter import signify *mean denote.

connubial Conjugal *matrimonial marital nuptial hymeneal

conquer Conquer vanquish defeat beat lick subdue subjugate reduce overcome surmount overthrow rout

agree in meaning to get the better of or to bring under one's power by the exertion of force or strategy Conquer usually implies the gaining possession or mastery of something (less frequently of someone) vanquish, the complete overpowering or discomfiture of someone (less frequently of something), as to *conquer* a difficulty, to

Defeat does not imply the finality of *vanquish* it may even imply no more than a temporary checking or frus

CREASE) often implies a bringing to capitulation or surrender it applies especially to a beleaguered town or fortress as, *reduced* a province under Roman yoke (*Milton*) The term however often implies subjugation especially a gradual one The difficulty of their country made it necessary to *reduce* them step by step (*Buchan*) Overcome and surmount suggest a conquering of some one or something that confronts one and must be (in the case of *overcome*) overpowered or (in the case of *surmount*) exceeded or surpassed as in power force skill or the like as Where there is an enemy to be *overcome* [by school children] let it be matter rather than other human beings (*B Russell*) to *overcome* one's fears to *surmount* an obstacle This crisis will be *surmounted* if the Church has the faith and courage to face it can didly (*Inge*) Both overthrow and rout imply disaster

talk.

Con Surrender submit capitulate (see corresponding nouns at SURRENDER) *yield succumb bow cave in.

conqueror Vanquisher *victor, winner champion.

conquest *Victory triumph.

Ana. Subjugation, subdual defeating *or* defeat overthrowing *or* overthrow routing *or* rout (see corresponding verbs at CONQUER)

consanguinity *Kinship affinity cognation, agnation, enation.

conscientious Scrupulous, honorable, honest, *upright, just.

Ana Righteous virtuous ethical *moral strict *rigid particular fastidious finical *nice meticulous punctilious *careful

Ant Unconscientious unscrupulous — *Con* Slack, lax remiss *negligent, neglectful *careless, heedless thoughtless.

conscious. Sensible *aware cognizant alive awake.

Ana Attending *or* attentive, minding *or* mindful watching (see corresponding verbs at TEND) *watchful alert vigilant perceiving noticing noting remarking observing (see SEE)

Ant Unconscious — *Con* Ignoring overlooking disregarding (see NEGLECT *v*) *forgetful unmindful oblivious.

what more emphatic stressing the immediacy of the succession the regularity or fixedness of the order and the close connection as in time space logic etc of the units *successive* is applicable to things that follow regardless of differences in duration extent or the like or the length of the interval between the units as it rained four *consecutive* days a group of ten *consecutive* numbers three *successive* (not *consecutive*) leap years the *successive* strokes of a piston his last five *successive*

Sequent and sequential apply to an arrangement or to things (sometimes a thing) following a sequence such as a causal logical or chronological sequence or some settled order as the events of the narrative do not follow in *sequent* order The galleys Have sent a dozen *sequent* messengers This very night at one another's heels (*Shak*) changes which proceed with *sequential*

lished *serially* (that is, in successive installments in a periodical) from the publisher's point of view mystery stories make good *serial* narratives. Discrete (as here considered see also DISTINCT) comes into comparison with the other terms only when it applies to a number of things that follow each other in time or space or are

there is no connection between the details or units] I have read volumes of recent verse in which little fragment after little fragment is dropped into the receptive mind (*Lowes*)

Ana Following succeeding ensuing (see FOLLOW) continuous, *continual incessant coherent (see corresponding noun COHERENCE) *logical.

Ant Inconsecutive unconsecutive —*Con* Alternate *intermittent recurrent periodic desultory *random haphazard hit-or-miss

consent, *v* *Assent accede acquiesce agree subscribe
Ana *Yield submit defer relent permit, allow *let *approve sanction concur (see AGREE)
Ant Dissent —*Con* Refuse *decline *disapprove deprecate *demur balk stick stickle strain

consequence 1 Result *effect aftereffect aftermath issue outcome event upshot sequel
Ant Antecedent —*Con* *Cause determinant reason occasion *origin source root
2 *Importance moment weight significance import
Ana Necessity *need exigency *worth value renown honor reputation repute *fame eminence illustriousness distinction (see corresponding adjectives at FAMOUS)

consequently *Therefore hence then accordingly so

conserve, *v* Preserve *save
Ana Protect shield safeguard guard *defend
Ant Waste squander

conserves See under SAVE *v*

consider 1 Consider, study, contemplate weigh revolve, excogitate come into comparison chiefly as transitive verbs meaning to fix the mind for a time on something in order to increase one's knowledge or understanding of it or to solve a problem involved in it Consider often suggests little more than an applying of one's mind (as a proposal so unreasonable that one does not need to *consider* it) but sometimes it also carries a restricting implication such as that of a definite point of view (as In the last paragraphs we have *considered* science as a steadily advancing army of ascertained facts —*Inge*) or as that of thinking over (as the publishers told him they would *consider* his book marriage is an action too freely practised and too seldom adequately *considered* —*R Macaulay*) or as that of casting about in order to reach a suitable conclusion opinion decision or the like (as Her father *considered* a little before he answered —*Dickens*) Study implies greater mental concentration than *consider* usually it also suggests more care for the details or minutiae and more of an effort to comprehend fully or to learn all the possibilities applications variations or the like as the president said that the bill must be *studied* before he reached a decision regarding the signing or vetoing of it a work of architecture that deserves to be *studied* closely to *study* a patient's reactions to the new treatment for pneumonia I like very naturally to think that I am being read but the idea that I am being *studied* fills me after the first outburst of laughter with a deepening gloom (*A Huxley*) Bryce who had *studied* the matter thoroughly was wont to insist [that] the smallest democracies stand highest in the scale (*H Ellis*) Contemplate (as here compared see also SEE) implies like *meditate* (see under PONDER) the focusing of one's attention upon a thing and a close dwelling upon it the term however does not always carry a clear implication of the purpose or result When the object on which the mind rests is a plan, a project an imaginative conception or the like the word usually suggests its formulation in detail or its enjoyment as envisioned as Henchard bent and kissed her cheek The moment and

mind and has either material or immaterial existence the term suggests an attempt to increase one's knowledge

tion *contemplates* a world of facts without values religion *contemplates* values apart from facts (*Inge*) Weigh (cf PONDER) in the extended sense here considered implies evaluation of something usually of one thing in respect to another and relevant thing or things

much earlier It is not enough to count we must evaluate

taken into account as he knew that he must *revolve* the matter before he could decide how to deal with it Should he write to his son? For a time he *revolved* a long, tactful letter in his mind (*H G Wells*) Excogitate a now rare word usually replaced by *think out* implies the application of the mind to something so that one may find the solution of the problems involved as In style

Ana *Ponder meditate ruminate muse reflect cogitate *think reason speculate inspect examine *scrutinize scan

monly used interchangeably without attention to their fine shadings of meaning Consider in discriminating use suggests a conclusion reached through reflection as he *considers* exercise a waste of energy some persons Regard in

purchaser (*I P Smith*) Often it implies a point of view sometimes merely personal sometimes partisan The regulations of the state were not *regarded* by the Greeks—as they are apt to be by modern men—*as*

counting or calculating they are most precisely employed when they imply evaluation differentiation or the like as these trees were not *accounted* (or *reckoned*) of much value I *account* the justice which is grounded on utility to be the most sacred and binding part of all morality (*J S Mill*) Deem is now chiefly literary It is often used as the equivalent of *consider* but it distinctively stresses judgment rather than reflection Behind the economic problem lies a psychological or ethical problem that of getting persons to recognise truths which they *deem* it to their interest to avoid (*J A Hobson*) The first time he [Don Quixote] made a

helmet he tested its capacity for resisting blows and battered it out of shape next time he did not test it but *deemed* it to be a very good helmet (*B Russell*)
Ana *Think conceive imagine fancy judge gather *infer conclude.

oblivious *careless heedless, thoughtless

considered *Deliberate premeditated advised designed studied
Ana Intentional *voluntary willful planned projected schemed (see corresponding verbs under PLAN)
Ant Unconsidered — *Con* *Precipitate impetuous headlong impulsive *spontaneous instinctive

consign *Commit entrust confide relegate
Ana Transfer *move remove shift assign allocate *allot resign, surrender yield (see RELINQUISH)

consist 1 In form **consist of** Consist in comprise *compose constitute.
Ana *Include comprehend embrace involve *contain hold
2 *In form* **consist in.** *Consist of, comprise* *compose constitute

consistent. Congruous *consonant, compatible congenial sympathetic.
Ana Conforming *or* conformable tallying jibing squaring (see corresponding verbs at AGREE) matching equalling (see MATCH *v*) identical alike *similar like
Ant Inconsistent — *Con* Discrepant discordant incongruous *inconsonant incompatible contradictory contrary, *opposite antithetical.

console, *v* *Comfort solace
Ana Assuage alleviate mitigate *relieve allay calm tranquillize (see corresponding adjectives at CALM) *satisfy content
Con *Trouble distress *discompose disturb perturb

CONTRACT *v*) *weave knit
Con Dissolve melt *liquefy *separate sever sunder part *distribute dispense divide dissipate *scatter disperse

consolidation Consolidation merger, amalgamation are here compared as terms denoting a union of two or more corporations Consolidation is often used loosely as a general term strictly however it implies the fusion of the companies or corporations with dissolution of their separate corporate identities and transference of their combined assets franchises good will etc to a single corporate unit often under an entirely new name Merger in its technical sense is a form of consolidation in which the assets franchises good will etc of one or more companies or corporations are transferred to or merged into one of the units without change in the name of the

used of any form of consolidation or merger It may be applied narrowly to a consolidation in which a new corporation with an entirely new name and corporate iden

Ant Dissolution

consonance *Harmony concord accord
Ana Agreement conformity correspondence (see corresponding verbs at AGREE) concurrence coincidence (see corresponding verbs at AGREE) compatibility

rent circumstance or situation or conformity to an

Puritan temper to abolish a practice than to elevate it and clear away abuses (*Quiller Couch*) to pursue callings more *consonant* with Buddha s teaching (*Binyon*), Nature has no ends *consonant* with the desires of man which would make it possible for him to accord himself to her (*J B Krutch*) Consistent (often followed by *with* but sometimes used attributively) suggests such agreement or harmony between things or between the details of the same thing as implies the negation of contradiction as That their letters should

Holmes) No one has yet imagined a *consistent* picture of what the electron and proton really are (*Jeans*) Compatible (often followed by *with*) implies a capacity for existing or coming together without disagreement discord disharmony or the like the term does not necessarily suggest positive agreement or harmony but it does imply the absence of such conflict between two

tality—for example those of a healthy tiger And many of the best qualities are *compatible* with its absence (*B Russell*) Congruous (sometimes followed by to or *with*) implies more positive agreement or harmony than *compatible* does ordinarily it implies the fitness, suitability or appropriateness of one thing to another so that their association or combination no matter how much they are in contrast, produces a pleasing or at least a not disagreeable impression as the *congruous* furnishings of a room Not *congruous* to the nature of epic poetry (*H Blair*) Thoughts *congruous* to the nature of their subject (*Cowper*) The negative form *incongruous* is currently far more common than *congruous* Congenial (sometimes followed by *to*) is most often used of persons or things that are in such harmony with the

the subject (*S Alexander*) statement, overstatement and understatement in letters Given a *congenital* context every one of them is right' (*C E Montague*) Sympa-

Arnold] was a more *sympathetic* prose writer than Carlyle or Ruskin (*T S Eliot*) an air of rather self conscious bravado [in myself] which was a little

verbs at AGREE)
Ant Inconsonant dissonant (*in music*) — *Con* Discordant discrepant inconsistent incompatible incongruous (see INCONSONANT)

conspectus. Synopsis epitome *abridgment abstract brief
Ana *Compendium syllabus digest survey sketch précis aperçu

conspicuous. Prominent salient signal *noticeable remarkable striking arresting outstanding
Ana Patent manifest *evident distinct obvious eminent distinguished celebrated illustrious notorious (see FAMOUS)
Ant Inconspicuous — *Con* *Common ordinary *obscure vague lowly *humble modest hidden concealed (see HIDE) *secret covert privy

conspiracy. 1 Collusion connivance See under CONNIVE
Ana *Combination combine ring cabal junto faction
2 Complot, cabal intrigue machination *plot frame-up
Ana *Sedition treason treacherousness *or* treachery perfidiousness *or* perfidy disloyalty faithlessness falseness *or* falsity (see corresponding adjectives at FAITHLESS)

conspirator. *Confederate accessory accomplice abettor

conspire *Connive collude
Ana *Unite combine conjoin concur co-operate plot scheme (see under PLAN *n*) *conduce contribute

constable Officer *policeman catchpole bobby peeler copper cop bull bailiff

constant, *adj* 1 *Faithful true loyal leal stanch steadfast resolute
Ana Abiding enduring persisting *or* persistent lasting (see corresponding verbs at CONTINUE) dependable

natural.

Ant Variable — *Con* *Changeable changeful mutable protean fluctuating wavering (see SWING)
3 *Continual incessant continuous perpetual perennial
Ana Persisting *or* persistent persevering (see corresponding verbs at PERSEVERE) pertinacious dogged *obstinate stubborn chronic, confirmed *inveterate
Ant Fitful — *Con* *Intermittent alternate spas-

verbs at DISCOMPOSE)
Con Sang froid composure *equanimity phlegm aplomb self possession (see CONFIDENCE)

Component *element ingredient

rtion piece detail member *item

/gregate — *Con* *System complex
my composite compound blend
XTURE)

constitute *Compose comprise consist in consist of
Ana Form *make fashion shape fabricate forge

constitutional, *adj* *Inherent intrinsic essential ingrained
Ana Congenital *innate inborn *native natural normal (see REGULAR) *characteristic individual peculiar
Ant Advenient — *Con* *Accidental adventitious fortuitous unnatural *irregular anomalous foreign alien extraneous *extrinsic

constrain Oblige coerce compel *force
Ana Impel drive *move actuate require exact *demand

constraint Compulsion coercion duress restraint *force violence
Ana Suppression repression (see corresponding verbs at SUPPRESS) impelling *or* impulsion driving *or* drive (see corresponding verbs at MOVE) goad spur *motive spring *obligation duty

constrict Compress *contract shrink condense deflate
Ana *Tie bind restrict confine circumscribe *limit *restrain curb snaffle
Con *Expand dilate distend swell inflate enlarge *increase

constringent, *adj* *Astringent styptic.

constructive *Implicit virtual
Ana Inferential illative ratiocinative (see under INFERENCE) implied involved (see INCLUDE)
Ant Manifest — *Con* Express *explicit definite *evident patent obvious.

construe, *v* Explicate elucidate interpret expound *explain
Ana *Analyze resolve break down anatomize dissect *understand comprehend appreciate

construe *n* *Translation version paraphrase meta-

nt, practice *hab.

commune treat

ogitate (see THINK)

counsel, advise (see under ADVICE)

consume Engross absorb *monopolize

consummate, *adj* Consummate, finished, accomplished agree in meaning brought to completion or perfection Their distinctions lie chiefly in the degree of perfection in the means by which this perfection is attained and at times in their application *for consummate* and *finished* apply to persons or to things *accomplished* as a rule, to persons only That is consummate which attains the highest possible point or degree of perfection or which possesses the highest possible qualities whether natural or acquired as *consummate* wisdom or skill *consummate* happiness, a *consummate* hypocrite The little band held the post with *consummate* tenacity (*Motley*) A man of perfect and *consummate* virtue (*Addison*) Pope is one of the most *consummate* craftsmen who ever dealt in words (*Lowes*) That which is finished manifests such care and exquisiteness in performance or workmanship that nothing additional is required to perfect it or to increase its technical excellence as a *finished* gentleman is always courteous *finished* actors usually give *finished* performances The most *finished* bat [i e, batsman] of his day (*A. J Balfour*) One is accomplished who is distinguished for his skill his versatility and his finesse the word often suggests mastery in whatever is attempted as an *accomplished* musician an *accomplished* villain. They are more *accomplished* and ingenious in this sort of rationalizing than Arnold was (*T S Eliot*) *Accomplished* sometimes implies merely the acquirement of social arts and graces or accomplishments as *accomplished* young ladies (cf ACQUIREMENT)

Ana *Perfect whole, entire intact complete *full flawless *impeccable faultless *supreme superlative transcendent peerless surpassing

Ant Crude — *Con* Rough *rude callow green raw primitive primeval (see PRIMARY) defective *deficient.

contagion *Infection

contagious *Infectious communicable catching

Ana. Toxic pestilential pestilent virulent mephitic miasmal, miasmatic (see POISONOUS)

contagium See under INFECTION

contain Contain, hold, accommodate denote in common to have or be capable of having within To contain is to have within, or as an element fraction, or part to hold is to have the capacity to contain or to retain as the bookcase *contains* (that is, actually has in it) fifty volumes but *holds* (that is is capable of containing) a hundred a bushel *contains* (not holds) four pecks a bushel basket *holds* (not *contains*) a bushel these boxes *contain* apples the compound *contains* iron which it *holds* in solution his philosophy *contains* some elements of truth Of Plato himself we know nothing that could not be *held* in a single sentence (*H Ellis*) But the distinction between *hold* and *contain* is often inconsiderable or disregarded To accommodate is to hold without crowding and inconvenience as thirty passengers were crowded into a bus built to *accommodate* twenty the parking lot *accommodates* fifty cars "The earth can *accommodate* its present population more comfortably than it does or ever did (*Shaw*) This is sometimes an attendant implication of *accommodate* (see OBLIGE 2) as used of the provision of lodgings as, the hotel was unable to *accommodate* all who applied for rooms.

Ana *Receive admit take *harbor shelter lodge house

contaminate Contaminate, taint, attaint, pollute, defile agree in meaning to debase by rendering impure or unclean. Contaminate implies the presence or the influence of something external which by entering into or by coming in contact with a thing destroys or may destroy the latter's purity, as the city's water supply was in danger of being *contaminated* by surface drainage, Mrs Brown refused to allow her children to play with other children for fear their manners and morals might be *contaminated* the *contamination* of air in a mine by gases Taint differs from *contaminate* in stressing the effect rather than the cause that which is *contaminated* has been touched by or mixed with that which will debase or corrupt that which is *tainted* is no longer pure clean unspoiled or the like but is in some measure or degree sullied or stained or is in process of corruption or decay, as, *tainted* meat His unkindness may defeat my life But never *taint* my love (*Shak*) Woman! above all women glorified Our tainted nature's solitary boast (*Wordsworth*) The Claudii brilliant unaccountable *tainted* with some deep congenital madness (*Buchan*) By an etymological confusion with *taint* the now rare *attaint* acquired many of the implications of the former term and became its close synonym in some uses however it has retained from its primary sense of to sentence to outlawry or death (see SENTENCE) a hint of sullying the purity of one's name or the honor of one's family or line by actual or imputed nefarious crimes Wherein a good name hath bin wrongfully *attainted* (*Milton*) 'No breath of calumny ever *attainted* the personal purity of Savonarola (*Milman*) Pollute implies that the process which begins with contamination is complete and manifest and that what was literally or figuratively pure and clean has lost its clearness or fairness and has become muddy or filthy or poisoned The nuisance set forth in the bill was one which would be of international importance—a visible change of a great river from a pure stream into a *polluted* and poisoned ditch (*Justice Holmes*) *Pollute* in discriminating use is the preferred term when the reference is to something that ideally is clean clear or bright as to *pollute* the minds of children by obscenities to keep one's honor *unpolluted* Defile strongly implies befouling of that which ought to be clean pure or held sacred It therefore usually suggests violation profanation, or desecration and is highly opprobrious in its connotations An evil bird that *defiles* his own nest (*Latimer*) For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts murders, adulteries, fornications thefts false witness, blasphemies These are the things which *defile* a man (*Matthew* xv 19-20) Scenes such as these tis his [the hunter's] supreme delight To fill with riot and *defile* with blood (*Cowper*)

Ana *Debase, vitiate corrupt deprave impair spoil *injure harm.

contemn *Despise disdain scorn scout

Ana Repudiate reject (see DECLINE) slight, *neglect disregard flout *scoff, jeer

Con Venerate *revere reverence respect esteem admire regard (see under REGARD *n*)

contemplate. 1 Study *consider weigh revolve excogitate.

Ana *Ponder meditate muse ruminate reflect, cogitate speculate *think.

2 Observe survey, notice, remark note, perceive discern *see view behold descry espy

Ana. *Scrutinize inspect examine scan.

contemplative Meditative reflective *thoughtful speculative pensive.

Ana *Intent rapt engrossed absorbed musing ruminating, pondering (see PONDER) reflecting cogitating, reasoning thinking (see THINK)

contemporaneous *Contemporary coeval synchronous simultaneous, coincident concomitant concurrent.

Con *Preceding, antecedent, previous, prior, foregoing following, ensuing, succeeding (see FOLLOW)

contemporary, *adj* Contemporary, contemporaneous, coeval, synchronous, simultaneous, coincident, concomitant, concurrent come into comparison when they mean existing living or occurring at the same time In contemporary and contemporaneous (of which *contempo-*

with Matthew Arnold s first, the reign of Louis XIV was *contemporaneous* with the Commonwealth in England, as also with the Restoration and the revolution of 1688, a recent history of the 15th century based on *contemporary* accounts *Contemporary*, but not *contemporaneous*, may imply reference to the present, it then means of the same time as that of the speaker or writer, as, ' we are not without *contemporary* talent" (*E Wharton*); ' most *contemporary* novels Jane found very bad ' (*R Macaulay*) Coeval usually implies contemporaneousness for a long or at a remote, period or time, as "Every one knows

Synchronous implies an exact correspondence between the (usually brief) periods of time involved, simultaneous more frequently denotes agreement in the same point or instant of time, as two pendulums so adjusted that their movements are *synchronous* the two shots were *simultaneous* "French speech has run a similar and almost *synchronous* course with English" (*H Ellis*) "It was

at the same time as the discovery of America was almost *coincident* with the capture of Granada, his sudden departure was suspiciously *coincident* with the stranger s arrival Concomitant carries so strong an implication of attendance or association that it often imputes a subordinate character, however only when it implies coincidence or synchronousness is it truly a synonym of the other words as the *concomitant* circumstances of this event cannot be ignored As the beauty of the body always accompanies the health of it so certainly is decency *concomitant* to virtue (*Spectator*) Concurrent adds to *synchronous* the implication of parallelism or agreement in length of existence in quality or character or the like as, *concurrent* terms in prison, the *concurrent* operation of many machines

Ana Living existing subsisting (see BE)

Con See those at CONTEMPORANEOUS

contempt. Despite, disdain, scorn See under DESPISE *v*

Ana Abhorrence, detestation loathing hatred hate (see under HATE *v*) aversion *antipathy repugnance distaste (see corresponding adjectives at REPUGNANT)

Ant Respect — *Con* Esteem, admiration *regard *reverence awe, fear

contemptible, *adj* Contemptible, despicable, pitiable, sorry, scurvy, cheap, beggarly come into comparison when they mean arousing or deserving scorn or disdain

nant, disapprobation "I know none so *despicable* as those who despise others" (*Fielding*) 'The immorality of James's Court was hardly more *despicable* than the imbecility of his government ' (*J R Green*) Pitiable, as here compared (see also PITEOUS), implies the inspiring of pity mixed with contempt, as, a *pitiable* show of weakness, a *pitiable* attempt at reform Sorry is often used interchangeably with *pitiable* without marked loss however, the word often distinctively implies contemptible or ridiculous inadequacy, wretchedness, or

covered with scurf or scabs) implies extreme despicability and meanness and the arousing of disgust as well as scornful contempt, as, a *scurvy* trick, a *scurvy* impostor 'What difference betwixt This Rome and ours between That *scurvy* dumb show and this pageant sheen ? (*Browning*) Cheap often implies contemptibility that results from undue familiarity or accessibility Had I so lavish of my presence been , So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company" (*Shak*) More often, however *cheap* and beggarly imply contemptible pettiness *cheap* by falling far below the standard of what is worthy *beggarly* by its remoteness from that which is adequate as *cheap* politics, a *cheap* and nasty life (*Shaw*)

contend Contend, cope, fight, battle, war come into comparison when they mean to strive in opposition to someone or something Contend, the most general of

... effort to over

... rather than a human

lowed by *with*) implies contending (often struggling ... a problem) successfully or on equal terms because of ... negative (or

with matters about which the world is excited (B Rus

of a bill to *fight* for breath to *fight* against a growing evil Battle and war are more picturesque or more poetic terms than *fight* they are used chiefly in a figurative sense the first to suggest a continuous assailing or attacking of the enemy or other method characteristic of open battle and the second to suggest the noise fury

compete with vie with *rival

content, contented Satisfied (see under SATISFY)
Ana. Gratified pleased (see PLEASE) sated satiated cloyed surfeited (see SATIATE) replete (see FULL)

content, *v* *Satisfy
Ana Gratify *please sate *satiate surfeit cloy
Con Tantalize tease (see WORRY) pique stimulate *provoke excite

contention Dissension variance strife *discord conflict
Ana *Quarrel wrangle altercation squabble controversy dispute *argument contending fighting warring (see CONTEND)
Con Agreement concurrence coincidence (see corresponding verbs at AGREE) *harmony accord concord consonance

contentious Quarrelsome bellicose litigious *belligerent pugnacious
Ana *Contrary perverse froward captious faultfinding caviling carping (see CRITICAL) *aggressive militant
Ant Peaceable — *Con* *Pacific peaceful irenic serene tranquil *calm *amiable good natured complaisant obliging

conflict always implies discord and warfare (literal or figurative) it also suggests a closer engagement than *contest* Arms on armor clashing brayed dire was the noise of *conflict* (*Milton*) Figuratively *con*... quently denotes a struggle (often spiritual or between opposing principles or forces. There ... Shakespearean tragedy] an outward *conflict* of ... and groups, there is also a *conflict* of forces in t... soul (*Bradley*) Combat is less commonly use...

figurative sense (as a *combat* against despair) it implies an encounter especially an armed encounter between

tions, that inspires terror Legally an affray is a fight that disturbs the public peace in literary use the word is

than *affray* of which it is otherwise a very close synonym

engagement action push

contiguous Adjoining abutting conterminous *adjacent tangent juxtaposed
Ana *Nearest next *close near nigh near by

continence *Temperance abstemiousness sobriety abstinence
Ana Chasteness *or* chastity purity (see corresponding adjectives at CHASTE) moderateness *or* moderation temperateness (see corresponding adjectives at MODERATE)
Ant Incontinence — *Con* Lecherousness lustfulness lewdness lasciviousness licentiousness wantonness (see corresponding adjectives at LICENTIOUS) excessiveness inordinateness (see corresponding adjectives at EXCESSIVE)

TION)
Ant Incontinent

contingency Emergency exigency pinch *juncture pass strait crisis
Ana Chance break, *opportunity occasion time tide

contingent, 1 *Accidental fortuitous, casual incidental adventitious.
Ana. Possible, *probable, likely unforeseen *or* unforeseeable unanticipated *or* unanticipable (see affirmative verbs at FORESEE)

continual Continual, continuous constant incessant perpetual, perennial are here compared as meaning characterized by continued occurrence or recurrence over a relatively long period of time Continual implies a close or unceasing succession or recurrence continuous, an

time, rather than (like *continuous*) that of unbroken connection or substance, thus, "*continual* industry"

connotes lack of change or variation in character degree,

c

c
are often confused especially when meaning the quality the act or the state of continuing or of being continued or an instance revealing such a quality, action or state

boy a health the idleness and vice of many years *con tinuance*' (*Austen*) Continuity stresses uninterrupted or unbroken connection sequence, or extent, as, the *con tinuity* of a series a surface, a discourse, *continuity* of

hang together" (*W James*) In the technical language of those engaged in making motion pictures or in radio

tion, protracting *or* protraction (see corresponding verbs

ation.

Continue, last, endure, abide, persist agree in meaning to remain indefinitely in existence or in a given condition or course Continue distinctively refers

years the tire *lasted* only three months Endure adds to

an attitude towards life, which ..*persists* with many changes but no breaks, till the closing of the Athenian lecture rooms by Justinian (*Inge*)
Ana. Remain, *stay survive, *outlive, outlast
Con. *Arrest, interrupt check *stop cease desist quit, discontinue suspend, stay, intermit *defer postpone

*consecutive sequent serial *steady, constant
Ant. Interrupted — *Con.* *Intermittent recurrent, periodic, alternate

contort stort, gnarl warp *deform
bend turn *curve
Outline silhouette sky line, profile
uration shape *form, conformation figure
Contract, bargain, compact, pact, treaty
vention, cartel, covenant, concordat,
se designate an agreement reached
nd ending in an exchange of promises be

effect was drawn up by a lawyer and signed and sea
in the presence of witnesses (*N Hawthorne*) Bargain
specially to an agreement regarding purchase
as, this *bargain* provides for an exchange of

*) indicates place of treatment of each group

much American wheat and cotton for so much British rubber and tin. A compact is an earnest or solemn exchange of promises, sometimes between state or political groups and often between persons. A compact may be unwritten or undocumented; the only assurance of its

marry and promise loyalty to some one person. They can keep that *compact* and yet not shut themselves away

interchangeable with *compact* but, except in certain stereotyped expressions (as suicide *pact*, an agreement between two persons to commit suicide), *pact* is much

Russia). An *entente* may or may not be set forth in a published document; in fact, it may not be in writing at all. It may be based simply on an exchange of promises

Add [Mass.] *Union*). The word is also used of an understanding between groups, as between economic competitors. "The signing of the steel *entente* by the producers of Germany, France, Belgium, Luxemburg and the Saar marked another step in the effort of these continental countries to coordinate their production and

them. Cartels provide for the treatment and exchange of prisoners, for postal and telegraphic communication, for the mode of reception of bearers of flags of truce, for the treatment of the wounded, etc. Covenant has special reference to a sworn or solemn engagement to uphold or defend a faith, a principle, or the like, as, the Scottish National *Covenant* of 1638 (a covenant to support Presbyterianism), the *Covenant* of the League of Nations. "I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a *covenant* between me and the earth" (*Genesis* ix. 13). Concordat usually applies to an agreement between the pope and a secular government for regulating the rela-

by cutting them apart along a notched line two papers or parchments corresponded to Specifically, the word is used (especially in for a contract by which an apprentice is

ons

1 Pledge, covenant, engage, *promise

2 Catch, *incur

Con. *Escape, avoid, evade, elude, shun, eschew, avert, ward off, *prevent

3 Contract, shrink, condense, compress, constrict, deflate agree in denoting to decrease in bulk, volume, or content, but they vary widely in their suggestion as to how this decrease is effected and what consequences it has. Contract means to draw together the sides or the particles of, especially by a force from within, with a

(literally or figuratively) so as to fall short of its original length, bulk, or volume, as, to *shrink* cloth, his assets have *shrunk*; applies often *shrink* before cutting. Condense denotes reduction, usually of something more or less homogeneous, to greater compactness without material loss of content, as, to *condense* a gas to a liquid, to *condense* a speech into a few paragraphs. Compress, which also means to reduce to a compact state, differs

...tes facing page 1.

Ana Dwindle diminish *decrease reduce
Ant Expand — *Con* Dilate swell distend inflate (see EXPAND)

contradict *Deny gainsay negative contravene traverse impugn
Ana *Dispute (see DISCUSS) controvert *disprove refute confute belie (see MISREPRESENT)
Ant. Corroborate — *Con* *Confirm, verify authenticate substantiate

contradictory, *adj* Contrary, antithetical *opposite antonymous antipodal
Ana Negating nullifying (see NULLIFY) counter counteractive antagonistic *adverse
Con Agreeing squaring tallying jibing (see AGREE)

contradictory, *n* Contrary antithesis opposite antonym antipodes See under OPPOSITE *adj*
Ana *Converse reverse

contraption Gadget *device contrivance
Ana Appliance tool instrument *implement utensil *machine engine apparatus expedient makeshift (see RESOURCE)

contrary, *adj* 1 Antithetical *opposite contradictory antonymous antipodal
Ana Divergent disparate *different counter antagonistic *adverse negating nullifying (see NULLIFY)
2 Contrary, perverse, restive, balky, froward wayward come into comparison when they mean given to opposing wishes commands conditions circumstances and the like A person is contrary who by nature or disposition is so self willed that he cannot or will not accept dictation or advice (as she is the most *contrary* child I have ever

sion one of his acts utterances or desires) is **perverse** who by temperament or disposition or sometimes by physical constitution or moral character runs counter to what is right true correct in keeping with human nature or the like especially as determined by the moral law by custom or by the law of nature or the state

perverse and obstinate (*Burke*) More often however the term ... especially as she ... (*H Adam* ...

or *perverse* persons affords no excuse for restricting the liberty of the many to the standard of the few (*H Ellis*) The last *perverse* whim which has taken possession of the debauchee (*J W Krutch*) A person is **restive** (in the strict sense in which it is here considered see also RESTLESS) who obstinately refuses to obey the commands

Your colonies become suspicious *restive* and untractable —*Burke*) A person or more often an animal such as a horse is **balky** when he or it stops short and refuses to go ...

is **froward** who is so contrary or so prone to disobedience that he will not comply with the most reasonable of requests or suggestions the term usually suggests a characteristic rather than an occasional or a justifiable reaction All the words of my mouth are in righteousness there is nothing *froward* or perverse in them" (*Proverbs* vi i 8) I never entered on disobedience without having settled with myself that the fun of it would be worth the pains scorned repentance and endured

as *wayward* fancies *wayward* opinions

(see OBEDIENT)

contrary, *n* Antithesis opposite contradictory antonym antipodes See under OPPOSITE *adj*
... verse reverse
... *Compare collate
... *Comparison collation parallel antithesis
... Distinction difference divergence *dissimilarity unlikeness conflict *discord

contravene *Deny contradict traverse impugn negative
Ana *Oppose combat resist controvert *disprove transgress violate (see corresponding nouns at BREACH) *trespass encroach infringe
...) allege (*right claim*
... transgression violation
... COMPLIANT)
... *help aid
Ana Grant subvention subsidy *appropriation *gift ... boon
... *Auxiliary ancillary adjuvant subsidiary
... ing co-operating (see UNITE) helping or helpful aiding assisting or assistant (see corresponding verbs at HELP)

contrition Attrition repentance *penitence compunction remorse
Ana *Sorrow grief regret confessing or confession shriving or shrift absolving or absolution remitting or remission (see corresponding verbs at CONFESS)
... *Device gadget contraption
... ion creation discovery (see corresponding ... VENT) *implement tool instrument ... ns] *machine engine apparatus

contrive *Manage afford
Ana Plan plot scheme design (see under PLAN *n*)

control, *v.* Direct, manage, *conduct.
Ana *Govern, rule regulate, *adjust: *guide, lead, pilot engineer, steer. *restrain, curb, check.

control, *n* 1 Command, dominion, authority, *power, jurisdiction, sway.
Ana. Ascendancy, *supremacy· might, puissance, *power, force management, direction (see corresponding verbs at CONDUCT)

controversial. Controversial, eristic, polemic, polemical, apologetic (*or* apologetical) come into comparison when they mean disputatious in character or intent Controversial, like all the other words in this group, is applicable to writings and speeches involving disputation, and to the tone or temper of the disputants but it

provocativeness, violent difference of opinion, and sometimes the activities of propagandists, as, *controversial* subjects should be avoided in drawing room conversation, to exclude *controversial* matter from the radio

quent of these words) stresses the method of disputation more than its purpose or its subject matter, It often specifically implies sophistry, quibbling captiousness, or attention to details rather than to the larger issues involved 'He fought the combat syllogistic With... skill and art *eristic* (*T Moore*) Polemic and polemical both emphasize the spirit and the methods of combat, or of ardent defense of one s beliefs or views, or especially of the doctrines of one s religious faith. Usually the words imply the intent to refute errors or to make converts but because of their association with violent religious controversies they have acquired unpleasant connotations of contentiousness, rancor in argument, and intemperance in attack, as, the discussion took on a *polemic* tone the *polemical* style of Milton s treatises on divorce 'After the fiery stimulants compounded of brimstone and bigotry, offered by the *polemic* theologians the gentle sedative of Montaigne s conversation comes like a draft of nepenthe' (*Preserved Smith*) Apologetic, also

Ana Disputed *or* disputable debated *or* debatable argued (see corresponding verbs at DISCUSS) argumentative disputatious (see corresponding nouns at ARGUMENTATION)

controversy Dispute *ar
Ana. Contention dissensio
*argumentation forensic

controvert, *v* Rebut ref
Ana Contravene, travers

Ana analogous words.

*oppose, combat· dispute, debate, agitate, argue, *discuss
Ant. Assert. — *Con.* Defend, justify, *maintain, vindicate

contumacious. Rebellious, *insubordinate, mutinous, seditious factious
Ana *Contrary, perverse, froward refractory, recalcitrant, intractable, ungovernable, *unruly, headstrong
Ant. Obedient — *Con* *Compliant, acquiescent, re... ile, docile (see OBEDIENT)
... e, opprobrious, vituperative,

Ana. Insolent, overbearing, arrogant, disdainful (see PROUD) humiliating, demeaning, debasing abasing (see ABASE) flouting scoffing, jeering sneering (see SCOFF)
Ant. Obsequious — *Con.* Complimenting *or* complimentary, commending *or* commendatory, applauding (see corresponding verbs at COMMEND)

convent. *Cloister, nunnery, monastery, abbey, priory

convention. 1 Convention, convocation, conference, congress, council, synod are the most general terms in English use designating a body of representatives executives or the like, called together for deliberation and action on the affairs of a larger body In American use convention is the most general of these terms usually implying little more than a meeting of representatives

American Legion, the annual *convention* of the National Education Association. It is also applied to a meeting of elected representatives of a political party in the nation

ative or advisory body composed of all or some of the graduates of one of the universities) and conference for formal and often, periodic meetings of representatives of an organization or association (as the annual *conference* of the National Union of Teachers, an international monetary *conference*) But *conference* is used for an annual assembly of Methodist ministers as of a given district (sometimes also called a *conference*), for the

erate and decide Congress because of its use as a

acter to the representatives who make up that body and therefore is used especially of a conference of princes envoys deputies or the like as a pan American *congress* an international *congress* in the interest of peace the *Congress* of Vienna readjusted territories and governments after the Napoleonic wars The term is also applied to any extremely large assembly or body composed not of appointed or elective representatives but of voluntary attendants from far and near who meet for a common purpose as a Eucharistic *congress* Council is applicable to a body small or large assembled for consultation deliberation and decision or advice It is the historical term for any of the great bodies of ecclesiastics convened to legislate on matters of doctrine discipline morals or law affecting the Christian church or since the Reformation the Roman Catholic Church thus the great *councils* such as the Nicene Council convoked

and to a legislative body of a city borough county or the like as a city *council* (sometimes common *council*) a county *council* Synod, which in general denotes an ecclesiastical council is used largely by Protestant and Orthodox denominations with however great variations in application thus the holy *synod* of an Orthodox

clerical and lay diocesan representatives
Ana Assembly assemblage congregation gathering (see under GATHER)
2 Entente compact pact treaty covenant cartel concordat *contract bargain indenture mise
Ana *Agreement accord understanding
3 *Form convenance usage
Ana Custom practice consuetude (see HABIT) canon precept rule *law etiquette propriety *decorum

conventional Formal ceremonious, *ceremonial solemn
Ana *Decorous, proper comme il faut seemly decent *correct right precise
Ant Unconventional — *Con* *Negligent slack lax remiss *natural, simple unsophisticated ingenuous naive artless.

conversant Conversant versed come into comparison because they agree in meaning being familiar with some-

that subject or in that field or the like that comes from long association long experience frequent intercourse or many dealings with them as Those men who are most *conversant* with American affairs (*J Bright*) Like Walpole he was thoroughly *conversant* with questions of finance (*Lecky*) The Pilgrim s Progress is known not only to everyone who is *conversant* with the other writings of the period but to thousands the world around who never heard of [Bacon s] Essays (*Lowes*) Versed (followed by *in*) though often used

to be *conversant* with the laws of all European countries) to be *versed* in medicine (but to be *conversant* with all the new methods of treating pneumonia) Because of this added implication *versed* is often used in combination

expert skillful.
Ant Ignorant

Communion commune rse commerce traffic deal

or talk speaking or speech t SPEAK)

another thing Converse applies chiefly to statements or to propositions because it etymologically connotes a turning about in strict use it implies an interchange or transposition of the important terms as the *converse* of None but the brave deserves the fair is None but the

less apparent or intentionally conspicuous side or face of anything (or in colloquial language *obverse* to the right *reverse* to the wrong side or face) as Look ng at the fair tapestry of Life with its royal and even sacred figures he dwells not on the *obverse* alone but here chiefly on the *reverse* and indeed turns out the rough seams tatters and manifold thrums of that unsightly wrong side (*Carlyle*)
Ana Opposite contrary antithesis contradictory (see under OPPOSITE adj)

conversion Transformation metamorphosis transmutation transmogrification, transfiguration. See under TRANSFORM

convert, *v* *Transform metamorphose transmute transfigure
anufacture fabricate forge *make apply
nploy *use

*) Indicates place of treatment of each group.

convert, *n* Convert, proselyte are synonyms only in their applicability to the same person Both denote a person who has embraced another creed opinion or doctrine than the one he has previously accepted or

practices. In general use however the term always suggests a being won over usually by an apostle a mis-

Con Apostate *renegade pervert backslider recreant turncoat

convertible *Reciprocal correspondent correlative complementary

Ana Interchangeable exchangeable (see corresponding verbs at EXCHANGE)

convey 1 Transport *carry transmit bear

Ana *Move remove shift transfer take fetch *bring

2 *Transfer deed alienate alien

Ana Consign *commit relegate *sell vend trade auction barter

convict, *n* *Prisoner captive

conviction 1 Assurance certitude *certainty

Ana Faith *belief credence credit *creed confession symbol

Con Doubt *uncertainty dubiety dubiosity skepticism disbelief *unbelief incredulity

2 Belief persuasion *opinion view sentiment

Ana Tenet dogma *doctrine judgment conclusion

ble co-operative

Ana Sociable genial cordial affable *gracious gay *lively vivacious *merry jocund jolly jovial hilarious, mirthful (see corresponding nouns at MIRTH)

Ant Taciturn staid — *Con* Reserved reticent, *silent *serious, sober grave sedate solemn asocial *unsocial.

convocation *Convention conference congress, council, synod.

Ana Assembly assemblage congregation, gathering (see under GATHER)

convoke Convene muster *summon call cite

Ana Assemble *gather congregate collect *invite bid

Ant Prorogue dissolve — *Con* *Adjourn disperse *scatter

convoy, *v* Escort conduct *accompany attend chaperon.

Ana Protect shield guard safeguard *defend *guide lead pilot

access

at.

gelid icy

rturbable,

ed to per

sons their manners appearance temper or acts, in the sense of showing or seeming to show freedom from agitation or excitement Cool basically implies such self control that no hint is given of any emotion or motive that might warm inflame excite or impassion Specifically it may further imply detachment or dispassionateness (as "Modest youth with *cool* reflection crowned —*Pope* "My work I am often told is *cool* and serene entirely reasonable and free of passion —*H Ellis*) or calm courage in assault or under attack (as soldiers *cool* under fire) or deliberateness or determination in gaining one's ends (as "The coquette [Queen Elizabeth] of the presence chamber became the *coolest* and hardest of politicians at the council board —*J R Green*) or calm assurance or effrontery (as "It is the *cool* manner in which the whole is done that annoys you —*Hazlitt*) or actual or seeming indifference (as a *cool* lover) Composed implies the freedom from signs of

stresses an easy coolness of manner or casualness that suggests rather than necessarily implies indifference or unconcern It often connotes lightheartedness or offhandedness as "God knows if he is not as indifferent to mortals as the *nonchalant* deities of Lucretius (*Byron*), "Dallying with a cigar which he smoked *nonchalantly* as he sang (*T E Brown*) "He walked in a *nonchalant* fashion" (*D H Lawrence*)

Ana *Calm tranquil serene placid detached aloof *indifferent *impassive stoic phlegmatic
Ant Ardent agitated — *Con* Fervid fervent passionate perfervid *impassioned perturbed discomposed disturbed upset flustered flurried (see DISCOMPOSE)

co operate Conjoin *unite combine.
Ana Coincide *agree concur conspire collude *connive
Ant Counteract — *Con* *Neutralize negative *nullify negate annul.

co operative *Social companionable gregarious convivial hospitable
Ana Sociable cord al genial affable *gracious helping *or* helpful aiding assisting (see corresponding verbs at HELP)
Ant Un-co-operative — *Con* *Unsocial asocial

cop, *v* **1** *Catch capture nab trap snare entrap ensnare bag
Ana Grab seize *take snatch clutch grasp
2 *Steal filch pinch snitch swipe l ft pilfer purloin

cop, *n* *Pol ceman officer copper bull bobby peeler constable catchpole gendarme

copartner *Partner colleague ally confederate
Ana *Associate compan on comrade

cope *Contend fight battle war
Ana Compete with vie with *rival emulate *oppose combat resist withstand

copious *Plentiful abundant ample plenteous
Ana *Profuse lavish exuberant prodigal luxuriant lush
Ant Meager — *Con* Scanty scant scrimpy sparse exiguous, spare (see MEAGER) *thin slight tenuous sl m slender

copper *Policeman off cer cop bull bobby peeler constable catchpole gendarme

copy, *n* *Reproduction duplicate carbon carbon copy transcript facsimile replica
Ana Counterpart *parallel imprint print *impres s on impress *image simulacrum effigy
Ant Original — *Con* Archetype *prototype

c

model It does not therefore preclude variations from the orig nal thus, a writer who *imitates* Keats may merely re-echo enough of that poet s rhythms images or sentiments to produce poetry reminiscent of Keats *Imitate* may imply emulation (as to *imitate* the example of one s elders) it may imply representation in another med um (as art *imitates* nature the dramatist *imitates* l fe the music *imitates* a storm) it may imply s mulation (as, fabrics that *imitate* leather) Mimic usually impl es an exact copying especially of a person s movements

(*Kipling*) I am sure I repeat t et words t oug I can not *mimic* either the voice or air with wh ch they were spoken (*Fielding*) The word sometimes suggests a

ing sometimes in the spirit of mimicry but often also in the spirit of emulating that which one admires "The stout tall captain becomes their pattern upon whom they fix their whole attention and *ape* all h s tricks" (*Cowper*) Mock commonly adds to *mimic* the impl cation of a derisive intent It often distinctively suggests immediate repetition of the words or actions m m cked as, to *mock* one s teacher the babbling echo *mocks* the hounds (*Shak*) her shadow still Glower d about As though to *mock* behind her back (*Keats*)
Ant Orig nate

coquet, *v* Flirt *trifle dally toy

cordial Genial affable *gracious sociable
Ana Warm warmhearted respons ve sympathet c

c

heart omphalos

corner **1** Corner, angle denote in common the space included between converging surfaces or l nes In common usage corner appl es to the space included or the projection formed by the convergence of the actual two or three sides or edges of a material structure as the *corner* of a box a table a room a house a street *corner* a chimney *corner* to drive into a *corner* Angle has usually the more technical sense of the space included between or the degree of inclination of two converg ng l nes or planes as a r ght *angle* the *angle* of the faces of a crystal t e walls forming the *corner* met at an obtuse

Ana Edge verge *border
2 Pool *monopoly syndicate trust cartel

corporal *adj* Corporeal *bod ly phys cal somat c
Ana Fleshly *carnal animal sensual

corporeal **1** *Material physical sensible phenomenal objective
Ana Actual *real tangible palpable ponderable *perceptible
ncorporeal — *Con* Intang ble impalpable *m ble insens ble imponderable
dily phys cal corporal somatic.
ee those at CORPORAL
Carcass cadaver *body st ff
Remains relics (see REMAINDER)
nt *Fleshy portly fat stout obese rotund plump chubby
Ana Burly husky brawny *muscular th ckset chunky stubby dumpy (see THICK)
Ant Spare — *Con* *Lean gaunt rawboned angular lanky lank skinny scrawny slender sl m slight *thin

corpus Thesaurus treasury *anthology chrestomathy chapbook garland flor leg um

corpuscle *Particle atom molecule

correct *v* **1** Correct rectify emend remedy redress amend reform revise agree in meaning to set or make right that wh ch is wrong One corrects that wh ch is inaccurate untrue or imperfect or that which contains errors, faults or defects when one by subst tut ons brings it into conformity with a standard or rule of accuracy truth or perfection as to *correct* one s mistakes in pronunciation to *correct* printers proofs

with me such a long time She takes liberties I ve corrected her once or twice (*Bennett*) One thing *corrects* another thing when the former serves to counteract or neutralize the bad effect of the latter as alkaline tablets hat *correct* stomach acidity his head *corrects* his heart in the choice of friends One rectifies something which requires straightening out or ordering because it deviates from the rule or standard of what is right just equitable properly controlled or directed or the like as to *rectify*

one frees it from error or defects specifically one as an editor *emends* a corrupt text when one replaces doubtful readings with others that are judged to be closer to the original or to the intention of the author as the eighteenth-century editors of Shakespeare freely *emended* the texts of his plays One remedies that which is a source of evil or harm when one makes such corrections as will either bring about its eradication or restore that which is harmed to a normal sound or prosperous condition as to *remedy* an abuse of a privilege to *remedy* the maldistribution of relief to *remedy* a social evil One redresses something which involves unfairness injustice or lack of proper balance in any way the word usually suggests reparation or compensation There is no calamity which right words will not begin to *redress*

Darrow) One amends something when one makes such corrections or changes in it that it is bettered or raised to a much higher standard as to *amend* one s ways to *amend* one s life Laws that are not repealed are *amended* and *amended*' (*Shaw*) One reforms something when one makes drastic changes in it in an attempt to eliminate imperfections the word usually implies a new form or character as to *reform* the church The fact is that the world does not care to be *reformed* This makes the way of the improver hard (*S M Crothers*) One revises something when one looks it over to discover where it requires correction or amendment and makes the necessary changes as, to *revise* a book before its second printing to *revise* a state constitution There can be no doubt as to the jurisdiction of this court to *revise* the judgment of a Circuit Court (*Ch Just Taney*)

Ana *Improve better ameliorate offset *compensate countervail counterbalance balance *neutralize counteract *adjust regulate fix *reprove reprimand admonish chide

Con Impair spoil mar *injure damage harm hurt aggravate *intensify

2 Discipline *punish chastise chasten castigate

Con *Indulge pamper spoil humor baby condone *excuse.

correct, *adj* Correct accurate, exact, precise, nice, right

observer ' A reasonably *accurate* and refined use of the mother tongue (*C W Eliot*) Exact emphasizes the strictness or rigor of the agreement which neither ex

sharpness of definition or delimitation, or scrupulous exactness as the *precise* meaning of a word *Precise* statements of principles (*A C Benson*) She did not

cently *nice* to be of practical value (*Preserved Smith*) Right (as here compared see also GOOD) stresses an absence of deviation from and therefore a strict accordance with the facts the truth or the standard

each and every a *correct* (not *right*) gentleman the *right* (not *correct*) people were invited though he gave an assumed name the police know his *right* (better than *correct*) name

Ana *Impeccable faultless flawless punctilious punctual scrupulous meticulous *careful

Ant Incorrect — *Con* *False wrong fallacious casuistical (see under FALLACY)

corrective *n* Corrective, control check, antidote are here compared only in their extended senses where they agree in denoting something which serves to keep another thing in its desired place or condition Corrective is applied to any agency or influence which keeps true a

facile optimism and mass-hypnotized rhetoric of the revolutionary poets (*Day Lewis*) Control is applied to any predetermined device rule agency or the like

whole truth is the best *antidote* to falsehoods which are dangerous chiefly because they are half truths (*Coleridge*)

correlate, *n* *Parallel analogue counterpart

correlative, *adj* Correspondent complementary *reciprocal convertible

correspond *Agree square, accord tally jibe harmonize conform

Ana Approach touch *match rival equal

correspondence *Intercourse communication conversation converse communion commune commerce traffic, dealings

correspondent, *adj* Correlative complementary, *reciprocal, convertible

Ana. *Similar, analogous like parallel comparable

corridor. Passageway *passage hall hallway gallery arcade cloister aisle ambulatory

corroborate. *Confirm, substantiate, verify, authenticate validate

Ana Attest, vouch for, *certify *support uphold back.

Ant. Contradict — *Con.* Invalidate negate *nullify

corrosion. *Erosion attrition abrasion.

corrupt, *adj* 1 Also **corrupted** Debased vitiated

2 Iniquitous nefarious flagitious infamous *vicious villainous degenerate

Ana *Crooked devious oblique venal *mercenary *base low vile *pernicious noxious deleterious detrimental baneful degraded abased (see ABASE)

corrupt, *v* Deprave debauch pervert *debase.

Ana Degrade debase *abase *ruin wreck pollute defile *contaminate

Con Reform amend *correct

coruscate. *Flash gleam scintillate glance glint sparkle glitter glisten glimmer shimmer twinkle glister spark

cosmic *Universal catholic ecumenical cosmopolitan

Con *Earthly terrestrial terrene mundane worldly

cosmopolitan, *adj* Catholic, *universal ecumenical cosmic

Con *Liberal, progressive all round many sided *versatile

Ant Provincial insular parochial

cosmos. Universe macrocosm *earth world

cost, *n* Expense *price charge

costly, *adj* Costly, expensive, dear, valuable, precious invaluable, priceless agree in meaning having a high

ness rarity fine workmanship or the like as their home is filled with *costly* furniture I took a *costly* jewel from my neck A heart it was bound in with diamonds (*Shak*) Expensive applies chiefly to that which is high priced especially with the implication of a cost beyond the thing's value or the buyer's means as an *expensive* suit of clothes The father was unable to give the child as *expensive* an education as he had desired (*Froude*) Both *costly* and *expensive* may be applied to that which involves great losses or is a drain upon one's resources not only in money but in time effort or the

but even more *expensive* to maintain (*V Heiser*) Dear

usually suggests the price they will bring in a sale or exchange as the most *valuable* dog in the kennel he stores away all his *valuable* effects when he goes on a tour a *valuable* piece of property *Valuable* however often suggests worth that is not measured in material goods,

and most costly of the class that is named as *precious* stones an alabaster box of very *precious* ointment" (*Matthew* xxvi 7) but it may mean that the thing

any terms They are sometimes used when *precious* is actually meant but would seem not quite in keeping for one reason or another as an *invaluable* servant a *priceless* jewel Therefore their use tends to be hyperbolical and often especially in the case of *priceless* loosely intensive as I've just heard a *priceless* story isn't that dress *priceless*!

Ana Exorbitant extravagant *excessive sumptuous, *luxurious opulent

Ant Cheap — *Con* Beggarly sorry, scurvy *con poor *bad

cle *set clique

*Lurk skulk slink sneak

conceal screen secrete ensconce

couchant Recumbent reclining dormant supine *prone prostrate

council Conference synod convocation congress, *convention

Ana Assembly assemblage gathering congregation (see under GATHER)

☞ *Do not confuse* council *with* counsel

counsel *n* 1 *Advice

Ana Admonishing *or* admonition chiding reproaching *or* reproach (see corresponding verbs at REPROVE)

see corre-

w)

h group

2 *Lawyer, counselor barrister advocate, attorney sol citor proctor procurator

counsel, *v* Advise (see under ADVICE)

Ana Admonish chide (see REPROVE) *warn forewarn caution remonstrate expostulate (see OBJECT *v*) instruct direct (see COMMAND *v*)

counselor *Lawyer barrister counsel advocate

c

than *count* but usually it carried the impl cation of

l sting or mentioning of each one in a series not only that their total may be ascertained but that they may be

court to *enumerate* the species of plants found on an island to *enumerate* the various dishes served at a dinner Number, as here compared is somewhat l terary or

Ana *Calculate compute reckon, estimate *add sum figure total cast foot

2 *Rely depend bank, trust reckon

count, *n* *Paragraph verse article, clause plank

countenance, *n* 1 *Face visage physiognomy mug puss.

2 *Favor good will.

Ana Supporting or support backing upholding (see corresponding verbs at SUPPORT) *approbation, approval.

Ant Disapproval disapprobation. — *Con* Ill will malevolence malignity spite *malice.

counter Antagonistic counteractive *adverse

Ana Contrary *opposite ant thetical, antipodal antonymous, contrad ctory hostile inimical (see corresponding nouns at ENMITY)

counteract *Neutralize negative.

Ana *Correct rectify offset counterbalance countervail counterpoise balance *compensate.

Ant Co-operate — *Con.* Conjoin, concur, *unite combine.

counteractive Counter *adverse antagonistic.

Ana. Countervailing counterbalancing counterpoising compensating offsetting balancing (see COMPENSATE) correcting (see CORRECT *v* 1) neutralizing (see NEUTRALIZE)

counterbalance, *v* Offset, *compensate countervail, balance counterpoise

Ana *Stabilize steady poise *correct (sense 1)

Con *Overturn upset capsize overset

counterfeit, *n* Fraud sham fake *imposture, cheat humbug deceit, deception simulacrum

Ana *Reproduction copy facsimile

counterfeit, *v* Feign, sham simulate pretend *assume affect.

*disguise.

ate copy

See under

erbalance

st trim

e counter

*neutralize

ER) fo l

thwart *frustrate

try *aristocracy gentlefolk elite nobility

. Glimpse glance peep peek *look sight

couple, *n* Couple, pair, brace, yoke agree in meaning two things of the same kind Couple applies to two things of the same sort regarded as in some way associated but not necessarily (except in the case of a married or betrothed pair) matched or belonging to-

shears (*Shak*) a *pair* of trousers, spectacles compasses tongs a matched *pair* of carriage horses Brace com

courage, *n* Courage, mettle, spirit, resolution tenacity come into comparison when they mean a quality of mind or temperament which makes one resist temptation to give way in the face of opposition danger or hardship Courage (in its earliest English senses either the heart regarded as the seat of feeling and thought or what is in one s heart) stresses firmness of mind or purpose and a casting aside of fear (for *courage* meaning *courageousness* see *courageous* under BRAVE) It implies a summoning of all one s powers in order that one s desires or ends may be achieved as a reformer must have the *courage* of his convictions But screw your *courage* to the sticking place And we ll not fail (*Shak*), the unconquerable will And *courage* never to submit or yield (*Milton*) Mettle (which seems to have some etymological relation to *metal* in the sense of a substance capable of being tempered) suggests an ingrained or characteristic capacity for meeting strain or stress in a manner suggestive of a finely tempered sword blade as.

the challenge put him on his *mettle* It often implies resiliency ardor fearlessness fortitude gallantry or other qualities associated less with physical strength than with mental or spiritual vigor Now I see there s *mettle* in thee and even from this instant do build on thee a better opinion than ever before (*Shak*) Do ng one s bit putting one s shoulder to the wheel proving the

an ability to hold one s own or to assert oneself or one s principles or to keep up one s morale when opposed interfered with frustrated tempted or the like I do not think I can forgive you entirely even now—it is too much for a woman of any *spirit* to quite overlook (*Hardy*) To quit a comrade on the road and return home without him these are tricks which no boy of *spirit* would be guilty of (*Meredith*) Successive crop failures had broken the *spirit* of the farmers (*Cather*) Resolution, like *courage* implies firmness of mind and

determined upon a th ng the French character tends to exceed in its pursuit and while fighting for it to hold out to the death (*Belloc*)

Ana Bravery boldness audacity dauntlessness intrepidity doughtiness (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE) valor *heroism gallantry *fortitude grit pluck guts backbone sand

Ant Cowardice — *Con* Pusillanimousness *or* pusillanimity cowardliness poltroonery (see corresponding adjectives at COWARDLY) timorousness tim dity (see corresponding adjectives at TIMID)

courageous *Brave bold valiant valorous dauntless undaunted audacious intrepid

Ana Mettlesome *spirited high spirited fiery resolute stanch (see FAITHFUL) stout tenacious *strong

Ant Pus llanimous — *Con* *Fearful apprehensive afraid *timid timorous *cowardly craven poltroon recreant dastardly

course, *n* *Way route passage pass artery

Ana Circuit amb t (see CIRCUMFERENCE) orbit scope (see RANGE *n*) drift trend current *ten lency procedure *process.

court, *n* Field *arena circus lists ring cockpit gridiron, diamond rink

court, *v* *Invite woo bid solicit

Ana Allure *attract captivate charm take toady truckle *fawn cringe

courteous Pol te *civil courtly gallant chivalrous

Ana *Gracious affable cord al *suave urbane politic d plomatic considerate *thoughtful attentive obliging complaisant (see AMIABLE)

Ant Discourteous — *Con* *Rude impol te uncivil ill mannered ungracious curt brusque gruff blunt (see BLUFF) insolent supercilious overbearing (see PROUD)

courtesy. Courtesy, amenity, attention gallantry comity come into comparison when they denote a manner or an act which promotes agreeable or pleasant

notes innate gentleness or instinctive politeness rather than social training The beauty of an inherited *courtesy* of a thousand little ceremonies flowering out of the most ordinary relations and observances of life (*Bryon*) Rising to receive him with all the engaging graces and *courtesies* of life (*Dickens*) Amenity implies a disposition to make easy and pleasant the approach to or the continuance of delightful social relations when used concretely it may be applied not only to words or acts but to pursuits interests or the like that bring men into rapport He [Joubert] was a charming letter writer above all an excellent and delightful talker The gaiety and *amenity* of his natural dispos tion were inexhaustible (*Arnold*) Stopping now and then to

did not unduly spoil them or turn their heads with injudicious *attentions* (*R Macaulay*) Gallantry stresses devoted attention sometimes amorous attention to a lady or to ladies it also often connotes ingratiating personal qualities such as ease of address a dashing style or a polished manner Now despise me if you dare Indeed I do not dare Elizabeth having rather expected to affront him was amazed at his *gallantry* (*Austen*) Cashel in a business like manner and without the slightest air of *gallantry* expertly lifted her and placed her on her feet (*Shaw*) Comity is now increasingly rare in its older sense of courtesy esp ec ally among friends or equals *Comity* and Affab lity are the Ornaments of Converse (*Rules of Civil ty 1673*) It is the rule of mere *comity* to agree where you can (*Emerson*) In modern use it is applied chiefly to the interchange of courtesies between states (as of the United States) or between nations such as the recognition within their own boundaries of the laws and institutions of the others. Gave him no rights or privileges in other States beyond those secured to him by the laws of nations and the *comity* of States (*Ch Just Taney*)

Ana Graciousness cord lity affability geniality (see corresponding adjectives at GRACIOUS) pol teness

(see primitive nouns under BOOR) rudeness impoteness ungraciousness incivility (see correspond ng adjectives at RUDE)

courtly Courteous gallant chivalrous polite *civil

Ana Ceremonious, formal conventional *ceremonial elegant dignified graceful (see corresponding nouns at ELEGANCE) finished *consummate

Ant Churlish — *Con* Ungracious discourteous ill mannered impol te *rude uncivil *coarse vulgar gross boorish loutish (see under BOOR)

covenant *n* Compact pact concordat treaty entente convention cartel *contract bargain, indenture mise
Ana *Agreement accord understanding

covenant, *v* Pledge engage *promise plight, contract
Ana *Agree concur coincide *unite combine conjoin co-operate

cover, *n* *Shelter retreat refuge asylum sanctuary ark
Ana Hiding *or* hiding place concealment screening *or* screen (see corresponding verbs at HIDE) safety security (see corresponding adjectives at SAFE)
Ant Exposure

covert *Secret clandestine surreptitious underhand underhanded privy backstairs stealthy furtive
Ana Hidden concealed screened (see HIDE) disguised dissembled masked cloaked (see DISGUISE *v*)
Ant Overt — *Con* Open plain candid *frank plain, clear manifest patent *evident obvious.

covet 1 Covet, envy grudge begrudge are not synonymous terms but they are sometimes confused because all carry the implication of a selfish desire to have something for one's own enjoyment or possession To *covet* (for fuller treatment see DESIRE) is to long inordinately for something which belongs to another, as to *covet* a neighbor's piece of property because of its fine view to *envy* is to regard another with more or less chagrin repining jealousy or hatred because he possesses something one covets or feels should have come to oneself as to *envy* a person his good fortune or his promotion to *grudge* or *begrudge* implies reluctance or hesitation (often but not necessarily through selfishness, meanness or stinginess) in giving another that which he (or it) ought to have because it is his (or its) due or need as Surely you wouldn't *grudge* the poor old man Some humble way to save his self respect (*Frost*) to *begrudge* every penny given to one's child (or to a charity or spent on cabs), to *grudge* every moment spent on a disagreeable but necessary task
2 Crave *desire wish want
Ana Yearn (for) *long (for) pine (for) hanker (for) thirst (for) hunger (for) pant (after) aspire (to be to know etc) *aim (at)
Ant Renounce (*something desirable*) — *Con* Resign, *relinquish yield surrender *abjure forswear *decline refuse reject.

covetous Covetous, greedy, acquisitive grasping avaricious agree in meaning having or manifesting a strong desire for possessions especially material possessions Covetous always implies inordinateness of desire very often with allusion to the last (or in Roman Catholic use last two) of the Ten Commandments it implies longing for that which is rightfully another's.
Covetous of Shakespeare's beauty (*Cowper*) It is however used with derogatory intent or effect only when envy is implied or wrongful means of acquiring possessions are suggested Is not thy kindness subtle *covetous* Expecting in return twenty for one? (*Shak*) Greedy emphasizes absence of restraint in desire it is a censorious term only when the object of longing is evil in itself or in immoderation or cannot be possessed without harm to oneself or to others as *greedy* for knowledge *greedy* for gold Exploitation [of provinces] by *greedy* proconsuls (*Buchan*) The Elizabethans with their artistic *greediness* for every sort of effect (*T S Eliot*) Acquisitive implies not only eagerness to possess but the capacity for acquiring and retaining that which is desired Thus an *acquisitive* mind is not only greedy for knowledge but is capable of absorbing it in large amounts the *acquisitive* classes of society not only covet possessions but have the means whereby they can constantly add to their possessions Grasping always implies eagerness and capacity to acquire wealth of any sort and invariably implies selfishness and often suggests use of wrongful or unfair means People who are hard *grasping* and always ready to take advantage of their neighbors become very rich (*Shaw*) Avaricious also implies eagerness and capacity to acquire wealth but especially a form of wealth such as money which can be hoarded It more than any of the others, emphasizes extreme stinginess An unremitting *avaricious* thrift (*Wordsworth*)
Ana *Envious jealous desirous concupiscent lustful (see corresponding nouns at DESIRE) avid athirst *eager rapacious ravening gluttonous ravenous *voracious
Con Self denying self abnegating (see corresponding nouns at RENUNCIATION) renouncing abjuring *for* swearing (see ABJURE)

covey *Flock herd drove pack bevy gaggle flight swarm shoal school

cow *v* *Intimidate browbeat bulldoze bully
Ana *Frighten terrorize terrify daunt *dismay appall abash discomfit rattle faze disconcert *embarrass
Con Animate *quicken vivify enliven cringe cower *fawn.

cowardly, *adj* Cowardly, pusillanimous, poltroon craven, dastardly, recreant agree in meaning excessively timid or timorous Cowardly, the most general term implies a weak or ignoble pusillanimous, a mean spirited and contemptible lack of courage as He placed behind With purpose to relieve and follow them *Cowardly* fled not having struck one stroke (*Shak*)
Cowardly dogs! ye will not aid me then? (*Shelley*) "I lived in a continual indefinite pining fear tremulous *pusillanimous* apprehensive of I knew not what (*Carlyle*) having no materialized class above it it [American vulgarity] is not obsequious and *pusillanimous* (*Brownell*) Poltroon craven, and dastardly are terms of extreme opprobrium *Poltroon* (more frequently a noun) implies arrant cowardice *craven* abject pusillanimity *dastardly* especially the cowardly or skulking execution of an outrageous or malicious design as, a *poltroon* surrender a *craven* fear of death a *dastardly* assassination a *dastardly* stab in the back. Recreant implies cowardly submission especially under a threat in current use it often implies apostasy or faithlessness as Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame And hang a calf's-skin on those *recreant* limbs' (*Shak*)
Yield thyself *recreant* villain or thou diest (*T Heywood*) It is the breath of this spirit that pours through the Areopagitica as through a trumpet sounding the charge against whatever is base and *recreant* (*J R. Lowell*)
Ana *Timid timorous cowed intimidated browbeaten bullied bulldozed (see INTIMIDATE) afraid *fearful apprehensive
Ant Bold — *Con* *Brave courageous valorous valiant audacious, intrepid doughty dauntless *adventurous daring venturous venturesome

cower Cringe truckle *fawn toady
Ana Shrink, quail flinch blench wince *recoil
Con Cow bully bulldoze browbeat *intimidate *strut swagger bristle

coxcomb *Fop dandy beau exquisite élégant dude macaroni buck spark swell nob toff

coy Bashful *shy diffident modest
Ana Demure nice proper seemly *decorous decent aloof detached (see INDIFFERENT) *cautious wary chary

Ant Pert — *Con* *Saucy arch brazen brash impu dent (see SHAMELESS)
cozen *Cheat defraud swindle overreach.
Ana *Dupe bamboozle gull trick hoax hoodwink befool delude beguile *deceive mislead
cozy *or* **cosy** *Comfortable snug easy restful reposeful.
Ana Sheltering harboring housing lodging (see HARBOR *v*) *safe secure contenting satisfying (see SATISFY)
Con *Miserable wretched
crabbed *Sullen surly glum morose gloomy sulky saturnine dour
testy
app sh
laisant
kindly *kind benign benignant *pleasant agreeable genial affable *gracious
crack *n* Wisecrack witticism *jest joke jape quip gag
craft 1 Skill cunning *art artifice
Ana Adeptness expertness proficiency (see corresponding adjectives at PROFICIENT) ingeniousness *or* ingenuity cleverness (see corresponding adjectives at CLEVER) competence capability (see corresponding adjectives at ABLE) efficiency (see corresponding adjective at EFFECTIVE)
2 *Trade handcraft art profession
Ana Occupation employment pursuit métier *work
3 *Boat ship vessel argosy
craftsman Handcraftsman mechanic artisan *worker workman workingman laborer navvy hand operative roustabout
crafty Tricky *sly cunning foxy wily artful
Ana Adroit *clever cunning *shrewd astute *sharp keen acute
Con *Stupid dull dense crass dumb obtuse *dull
cranky Cross choleric splenetic, testy *irascible techy touchy
Ana *Irritable fractious peevish petulant snappish *contrary perverse froward *impatient nervous jittery
Con *Calm tranquil serene placid good natured *amiable obliging complaisant
crass *adj* Dense *stupid dull dumb
Ana Obtuse *dull crude raw *rude rough
Ant Brilliant — *Con* *Intelligent clever alert quick witted bright smart
crave Covet *desire wish want
Ana *Long hanker yearn pine hunger thirst
Ant Spurn — *Con* Reject repudiate refuse *decline abhor abominate detest, loathe, *hate *despise contemn scorn, disdain.
craven *Cowardly pusillanimous poltroon dastardly recreant.
Ana Afraid *fearful apprehensive terrified frightened scared (see FRIGHTEN) *timid timorous
Ant Brave — *Con* Courageous bold valorous valiant intrepid dauntless undaunted audacious (see BRAVE) *adventurous venturous venturesome daring mettlesome *spirited, high-spirited
crawfish *v* *Recede retreat retrograde retract back.
crawl *v* *Creep.
craze Vogue fad rage *fashion, style, mode dernier cri, cry
crazy **crazed** *Insane, mad demented lunatic, maniac, deranged wood non compos mentis

Con *Rational reasonable sane sensible *wise sapient.
cream *v* Grease pomade pomatum *oil lubricate anoint inunct
create *Invent discover
Ana *Make form fashion shape forge design plan scheme (see under PLAN *n*)
creator *Maker author
Ana *Artist architect artificer composer *writer author
credence Credit *belief faith
Ana Conviction assurance certitude *certainty accepting *or* acceptance admitting *or* admission receiving *or* reception (see corresponding verbs at RECEIVE) assenting *or* assent acquiescing *or* acquiescence (see corresponding verbs at ASSENT) reliance confidence *trust faith
Con Doubt *uncertainty skepticism mistrust *distrust disbelief *unbelief incredulity
credible Believable *plausible colorable specious
[illegible] nal
[illegible]
credit *n* 1 *Belief faith credence credit
Ana Reliance *trust confidence faith assurance certitude conviction *certainty
Con *Unbelief disbelief incredulity *distrust mistrust doubt *uncertainty
2 Prestige authority *influence weight
Ana Reputation repute *fame renown autho[illegible] *power sway
Ant Discredit — *Con* Opprobrium obloquy igno-

[illegible] hen he or it adds to the usefulness the worth [illegible] advantages the attractiveness or the like of another as the new teacher is an *asset* to the school his knowledge of how to deal with people made him an *a*[illegible] to his employer
credit *v* Accredit *ascribe assign attribute impute refer charge
creed 1 Creed confession symbol catechism com[illegible]
[illegible]
strictly to one of the authoritative statements [illegible] doctrines of one of the churches established after the Reformation thus the earliest of these the Augsburg *Confession* (1530) presented the doctrines taught by Luther and Melanchthon and became the chief creed of the Lutheran Church the Westminster *Confession* (1646 is the authoritative statement of the beliefs of English-speaking Presbyterian churches Symbol in the sense of

creed, was derived from a Latin sense of *symbolum* traceable to the second century after Christ when "The Creed" (the Apostles' Creed) was accepted as the sign or mark of a Christian. This sense now occurs chiefly in theology when the term is applied to a creed or a confession. "The Nicene Creed, the great *symbol* in which the divinity of Christ is asserted and defined" (*C. Hazard*). Catechism applies specifically to an authoritative presentation of the doctrines of a church in the form of question and answer, used in the instruction of members or prospective members of that church; thus, the Roman *Catechism*, a manual intended primarily for parish priests, was published by Pope Pius V in 1566, the Geneva *Catechism* of 1536 gives the doctrines of Cal- [illegible]

[illegible]

especially) by Presbyterian churches.

Ana. Tenet, dogma, *doctrine

2 Faith, persuasion, *religion, denomination, sect, cult, communion, church.

[illegible]

and proceed slowly, or stealthily, or silently (as, a baby usually *creeps* before it walks; "Crouching down . . . in a corner . . . he made out the three fishermen *creeping* through some rank grass"—*Dickens*) and crawl of serpents, snakes, worms, etc., that move by drawing the body along the ground or a surface, or of human beings who imitate such movement (as, when she saw the snake *crawling* along the path, she screamed; slugs *crawled* along the stems and leaves of the plant; he was so badly injured that he could only *crawl* to the open door). Figuratively, both words often imply intolerable slowness; as, "To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Creeps [illegible]

[illegible]

. . . [barbarian tribes] . . . were steadily *creeping* [illegible]

[illegible]

king . . . art thou not the veriest slave that e'er *Crawled* on the loathing earth?"—*Shelley*). Both also imply a sensation such as might be produced by lice, fleas, or other [illegible]

[illegible]

crime. *Offense, vice, sin, scandal.

Ana. *Fault, failing, frailty, foible, vice.

Con. Virtue, *excellence, merit, perfection.

criminate. Incriminate, indict, impea[ch] . . . charge, arraign.

Ana. *Involve, implicate

Con. Absolve, acquit, *exculpate, exonerate, vindicate.

cringe. Cower, truckle, *fawn, toady.

Ana. *Recoil, quail, flinch, blench, wince . . . bow, cave in, *yield, submit, defer.

cripple, *v.* **1** *Maim, mutilate, batter, mangle.

Ana. *Injure, hurt.

2 Disable, *weaken, enfeeble, debilitate, undermine, sap.

Ana. Damage, harm, impair, mar. See INJURE.

crisis. Exigency, emergency, pinch, *juncture, pass, contingency, strait.

[illegible]

*Standard, touchstone, yardstick, gauge.

Ana. Test, proof, trial, demonstration (see under PROVE) . . . *principle, axiom, law . . . judging or judgment, adjudgment, adjudication (see corresponding verbs at JUDGE).

critic. Variant of CRITIQUE.

[illegible]

use does, imply an effort to see a thing clearly and truly so that not only the good in it may be distinguished from the bad and the perfect from the imperfect, but also that it as a whole may be fairly judged or valued. "In the garden he prolonged the flower picking process by minute and *critical* choice" (*Deland*). "A tête-à-tête with a man of similar tastes, who is just and yet sympathetic, *critical* yet appreciative . . . is a high intellectual pleasure" (*A. C. Benson*). In less precise but nevertheless good use *critical* commonly implies a keen awareness of faults or [illegible]

[illegible]

writers often prefer hypercritical to *critical*, as, the audience that night was, as the actors soon knew, *hypercritical*. "He was . . . exceedingly difficult to please, not . . . because he was *hypercritical* and exacting, but because he was indifferent" (*Bennett*). Faultfinding is the direct, somewhat colloquial term, sometimes taking the place of *critical* sometimes of *hypercritical* but usually suggesting less background, less experience . . . or less fastidiousness than either; it is therefore frequently used when an unreasonably exacting or a querulous temperament is also [illegible]

Ana. analogous words. *Ant* antonyms.

yune or petty objections; as, *caviling* legislators who delay the passage of a bill. "The most *caviling* mind must applaud their devoted sense of duty" (*N. P.*

implies a disposition or a tendency to be both severely critical and condemnatory of that which one criticizes.

ciating (see UNDERSTAND)

Ant. Uncritical — *Con.* *Superficial, shallow, cursory.

2 Crucial *acute

Ana. Decisive, determinative, *conclusive: momentous consequential, weighty, significant, important (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE).

criticism. **Criticism, critique** (*or* **critic**), **review, blurb, puff** are here compared only as meaning an essay or other discourse written (sometimes, delivered as a lecture) for the purpose of presenting one's conclusions

century as it was during much of the nineteenth century so that currently it is often avoided as an affectation, as Jeffrey's *critiques* in the *Edinburgh Review*. Review (often specifically *book review*) is now the common designation of a more or less informal critical essay dealing particularly with new or recent books. The term is frequently preferred by newspaper and magazine critics as a more modest designation of their articles than *criticism* or *critique* and as permitting less profound or

summary of a book's contents and the impressions it produces on the reviewer; as, the Sunday editions of

first order" (*C. E. Montague*) **Puff**, a word common in

Criticize, reprehend, blame, censure, repro- ... **idemn, denounce** come into comparison when ... in to find fault with someone or something openly, often publicly, and with varying degrees of

subject, scope in ev'ry page; Religion, country, genius of his age: Without all these at once before your eyes, Cavil you may, but never *criticize*" (*Pope*) In ordinary use, however, the word does commonly imply an unfavorable judgment or a pointing out of faults and is probably the term most frequently used to express this idea, as, to *criticize* a play severely, averse to being *criticized*, to avoid *criticizing* a person's errors in speech

intended, either adverb is incongruous because evaluation, not correction, is implied by the verb. In neither meaning does *criticize* imply suggestion of remedies. **Reprehend**, in earlier use, came closer to *reprove* and its

Archer *reprehends* in *A Woman Killed with Kindness*! Because they are not a convention but a subterfuge" (*T. S. Eliot*) "The thing to be *reprehended* is the confusing misuse of the word 'verse'" (*Grandgent*) **Blame** fundamentally implies speaking in dispraise of a person or thing rather than in his or its favor; in general, it also suggests the mental approach of a critic or detector of faults who assumes that he has the knowledge or the competency to judge. "Some judge of authors' names, not works, and then Nor praise nor *blame* the writings, but the men" (*Pope*) "Heine . . . cared quite as much as his brethren [brother poets] . . . whether people praised his verses or *blamed* them" (*Arnold*) "Aristotle while *blaming* the man who is unduly passionate *blames* equally the man who is insensitive" (*G. L. Dickinson*) In colloquial use and, to an extent, in literary use *blame* often

reverse of commendation, censure is usually preferred to *blame* as the antonym of *praise* The word carries a stronger suggestion of authority or competence in the critic or judge than does *blame* as well as a clearer con-

others A writer should expound other writers or let them alone (*F M Ford*) Reprobate is often used loosely as though it were a close synonym of *reproach* or *rebuke* " I put it to you, miss' she continued, as if mildly *reprobating* some want of principle on Lydia s part' (*Shaw*) In discriminating use, however, it implies not

connotations than *censure*, for it implies a final decision or a definitive judgment it commonly also suggests an

Ana Inspect examine, *scrutinize, scan *judge adjudge appraise evaluate, assess (see ESTIMATE)

critique *or* **critic.** *Criticism review, blurb, puff

crochet, *v* Knit *weave plait braid, tat.

crocodile. Crocodile, alligator, cayman denote large

several tropical American alligators differing from typical alligators chiefly in having the ventral armor composed of overlapping scales (scutes).

crony. Comrade, chum, companion, *associate, pal,

imate *friend, confidant.

Crooked, devious, oblique agree in meaning

ht or straightforward Crooked literally implies

s nce of curves turns or bends as a *crooke*

sought with rel ef the empty roads of the fens and, by

street to another, through what had once been the churchyard of an ancient church' (*Arch Marshall*) The term as appl ed to persons and their acts or practices usually implies unreliab lity and often trickiness of

term suggests indirection

Ana *Awry askew twisted bended *or* bent turned (see corresponding verbs at CURVE) distorted contorted deformed warped gnarled (see DEFORM) tortuous, anfractuous *winding corrupt nefarious iniquitous *vicious stealthy furtive underhand (see SECRET)

Ant Straight — *Con* *Straightforward aboveboard forthright *upright honest scrupulous conscientious honorable, just

cross, *n* *Trial tribulation affliction visitation

cross, *adj* Cranky testy techy touchy

of the individuality of the units into that of the mass, as to study the psychology of *crowds* no one in European art has rivalled Keion in the mastery of *crowds* of men each individually alive yet swept along by a common animating impulse whether the raging passion of the victors or the panic of the routed (*Binyon*), A number

without loss *Throng* sometimes carries the stronger implication of movement and of pushing and the weaker implication of density, as a *crowd* jammed the hall *throngs* circulating through the streets So they went

or *throng* of compactness of the group of offering difficulty to one who wishes to make his way through it or of causing discomfort to one who is part of it The

Australia *mob* is employed as an intensive of *crowd* sometimes implying more disorganization (as it is the tendency of a large crowd to become a *mob*) sometimes denoting merely an extremely large crowd (as you could scarcely call it a *crowd* it was a *mob*) In theatrical and cinematic use *mob* applies to any large and manifestly agitated crowd of persons that has to be directed as a unit to achieve the proper or the intended effects Rout (originally a great company) applies to an especially disorderly or tumultuous mob particularly to one made up of the lowest the most disreputable or the most lawless classes as a hireling *rout* scraped together from the dregs of the people (*Milton*) The world should soon have clearance from such a *rout* as now so vilely Handles you Wait until the *mob* now masters willy nilly are Servants as they should be (*Browning*) Horde as here compared (see also TRIBE) usually though not necessarily applies to an assemblage or to a multitude massed together It is sometimes

boys roving through the streets the *horde* of excursionists took possession of the beach
Ana *Multitude army host legion

crucial Critical *acute
Ana Threatening menacing (see THREATEN) trying

unmatured unfledged *coarse vulgar gross
Ant Consummate finished — *Con* Cultivated refined cultured (see corresponding nouns at CULTURE)

*mature mellow, adult matured developed ripened (see MATURE v)

cruel Inhuman fell *fierce truculent, ferocious, barbarous savage
Ana Atrocious *outrageous monstrous heinous brutal bestial (see corresponding nouns at ANIMAL) merciless relentless implacable *grim
Ant Pitiful — *Con* Compassionate *tender sympathetic merciful clement *forbearing lenient humane (see CHARITABLE)

cruise, *n* Voyage tour trip *journey jaunt excursion expedition, pilgrimage

crumble Disintegrate decompose *decay rot putrefy spoil

Press throng *crowd horde mob rout
Multitude army legion host
Brusque gruff blunt curt *bluff
appish waspish huffish *irritable choleric cranky testy *irascible crabbed surly dour (see SULLEN)

y, weep, wail, keen, whimper, blubber agree in to show one s grief pain or distress by tears ances usually inarticulate utterances Cry and weep (the first the homelier the second the more formal term) are frequently interchanged *Cry* is more apt to stress the audible lamentation *weep* the shedding of tears as If you hear a child *cry* in the night you must call to the nurse (*Shak*) *Weep* not sweet queen for trickling tears are vain (*Shak*) *Wept* unseen un-

(*Shelley*) Keen (an Irish term) implies the wailing lamentations or dirges of a professional mourner *Keen* [means] Hideous, dismal wailing or howling practised in Ireland among the humbler classes in token of grief at funerals and on hearing news of a death or other calamity (*H C Wyld*) Whimper implies low whining broken cries such as those made by a baby or puppy as, *whimpering* in fright Blubber implies scalding d sfig ... as those of a ... says *blubbers*

sob moan *sigh groan

cry, *n* Vogue rage *fashion style mode fad craze dernier cri

cryptic Enigmatic *obscure dark vague ambiguous equivocal
uzzling perplexing mystifying (see PUZZLE v)
esoteric *recondite *mysterious arcane
Carrell carol nook alcove *recess niche embrasure bay

cuddle Fondle dandle pet *caress

cuff, *v* Slap swat clout *strike hit smite slug punch box

cull, *v* Pick, hand pick, single out *choose select elect opt prefer

...ex acme *summit

Ana Responsibility accountability (see corresponding adjectives at RESPONSIBLE)

culpable Guilty *blameworthy

Ana *Responsible, accountable answerable amenable, liable

cult Sect denomination *religion, communion, faith creed persuasion church

cultivate Nurture *nurse foster cherish.

Ana. *Develop mature ripen raise rear (see LIFT) educate train instruct *teach *improve better ameliorate

Con. *Stunt stultify atrophy *neglect, ignore, disregard, slight

cultivation Breeding *culture, refinement.

gracious urbanity of manners as, a man of *culture* *Culture* the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world (*Arnold*) Cultivation is often preferred to *culture* by discriminating writers and speakers because it suggests the continuous pursuit of culture and the self-discipline which accompanies such pursuit rather than its achievement and is

understanding and fastidiousness That marvellous bold touch of his that had the true *refinement* and perfect delicacy that in art, at any rate comes only from strength (*Wilde*) He had true *refinement* he couldn t help thinking of others whatever he did (*Galsworthy*)

2 *Civilization.

cumbersome, cumbrous Ponderous, * weighty hefty

Ana Burdensome *onerous *awkward *irksome wearisome tiresome

Con Compact *close *easy light facile

cumulative Cumulative, accumulative, additive, summative are synonymous only when used in the

additions or which has reached its sum total or magnitude through many such additions The art of nations is to be *accumulative* the work of living men not superseding but building itself upon the work of the past (*Ruskin*) Such persons cannot understand the force of *accumulative* proof (*Whately*) *Cumulative* is now used more often than *accumulative* especially where increasing severity enhancement in influence or power and the like are to be suggested That is additive which is of such a nature that it is capable either of assimilation

in color photography because they blend to form any color "This new hypothesis assigns to the atom properties which are in no way inconsistent with the inverse-square attraction of its electrons and protons rather they are *additive* to it (*Jeans*) An *additive* whole is not

That is summative (a relatively uncommon word) which is capable of association or combination with other things so as to produce a sum total such as an additive whole or a cumulative effect as the *summative* action of bacteria If the student could not add up his achievements if there was nothing *summative* in his education (*Educational Review*)

Ana Accumulated amassed (see ACCUMULATE) multiplying increasing augmenting (see INCREASE)

en

ed

ATURAL)

1 Skill, *art craft artifice

rousness or dexterity adroitness, deftness corresponding adjectives at DEXTEROUS) adeptness, expertness (see corresponding adjectives at PROFICIENT) ingeniousness or ingenuity

ling nature of the desire and often suggests covetousness as well as the sight of so much wealth aroused his *cupidity* [Horace] sings the praises of Rome—

suggests extortion, plunder, or oppressive exactions of any kind, as, the *rapacity* of the conquerors knew no bounds, 'the woman's greed and *rapacity* . disgusted

house And my more-having would be as a sauce To make me hunger more" (*Shak*)

Ana. Covetousness, avariciousness, greediness acquisitiveness (see corresponding adjectives at COVETOUS) avidity, eagerness (see corresponding adjectives at EAGER) lust concupiscence, *desire

curb, *v* Check bridle snaffle, *restrain inhibit
Ana Repress, *suppress shackle, manacle, fetter, *hamper, hog tie thwart foil, balk *frustrate
Ant. Spur — *Con.* *Indulge, pamper, humor

cure, *n* *Remedy, medicine, medicament, specific physic

cure, *v* Cure, heal, remedy agree in meaning to rectify a morbid or unhealthy condition, especially by or as if by medication or other treatment Cure and heal, in their literal senses apply to both wounds and diseases and are

heal) mistrust, to *heal* (not *cure*) a breach between

or causes local or occasional discomfort and suggests the

(*Shak*)

curious. 1 Curious, inquisitive, prying, snoopy, nosy (*or* nosey) are here compared as meaning interested in finding out or in a search for facts that are not one's personal concern Curious may or may not imply objectionable qualities such as intrusiveness or impertinence but it always suggests an eager desire to learn especially

and had a sort of scientific interest in life' (*D H Lawrence*) Inquisitive implies habitual and impertinent curiosity and usually, suggests the asking of many questions regarding something secret or unrevealed as, 'In me [Delilah] but incident to all our sex, Curiosity *inquisitive*, importune Of secrets' (*Milton*); 'They grew *inquisitive* after my name and character' (*Spectator*) Prying adds to *curious* and *inquisitive* the implications of

Parker"

Ana. Meddling intermeddling, interfering tampering (see MEDDLE) scrutinizing, inspecting examining (see SCRUTINIZE) intrusive, meddlesome, *impertinent
Ant. Incurious uninterested — *Con* *Indifferent aloof, detached, unconcerned apathetic, stolid *impassive, phlegmatic

ange peculiar unique, odd, queer
ih, eccentric, erratic
. Miserly *stingy, close, closefisted
', niggardly, parsimonious penurious
iny-pinching
ioble surly, crabbed (see SULLEN)
*liberal handsome, bountiful
ı, *money, legal tender, specie coin

'revailing prevalent rife
iniversal, common popular ordinary familiar *common *usual customary
que antiquated (*of fashions, etc*) obsol
expressions, etc)
1 Stream *flow flood, tide flux
end *tendency tenor
vement, *motion course, route, *wa
dvance (see under ADVANCE *v*) progressio

curse, *n* Curse, imprecation, malediction, maled anathema come into comparison when they denote denunciation that conveys a wish or threat of evil. Cur (opposed to *blessing*) usually implies a call upon God a supernatural power to visit punishment or disast upon a person, in dignified use it commonly presuppos

Pierce every sense about thee! (*Shak*) 'An orphan

m) bitter
bitter re
aimed an
ject 'My
each group

name .. To all posterity may stand defamed, with *malediction* mentioned' (*Milton*) 'Cleopatra has long ago passed beyond the libels with which her reputation was blackened by a terrified Rome—even the *maledictions* of great poets (*Buchan*) 'My *malison* light On them that drink and dinna pay (*A Ramsay*)

with the Church see ABOMINATION), (2) as the designation of the severest form of excommunication (see EXCOMMUNICATION)

Ana Execration objurgation (see corresponding verbs at EXECRATE) profanity, *blasphemy swearing

Ant Blessing — *Con* Benediction benison (see BLESSING)

curse, *v* Damn, ban anathematize *execrate objurgate

Ana Condemn denounce reprobate (see CRITICIZE) blaspheme swear (see corresponding nouns at BLASPHEMY)

Ant Bless

cursed Accursed damnable *execrable

Ana, *Ant*, & *Con*. See those at ACCURSED

cursing Profanity swearing *blasphemy

Ana *Curse imprecation malediction malison anathema execration objurgation (see corresponding verbs at EXECRATE)

cursory. *Superficial shallow uncritical

Ana Hasty speedy quick rapid swift *fast *brief short casual desultory *random haphazard

Ant Painstaking — *Con* Meticulous *careful scrupulous punctilious

curt Brusque blunt, crusty gruff *bluff

Ana Laconic terse summary *concise *brief short snappish waspish *irritable peremptory imperious (see MASTERFUL)

Ant Voluble

curtail *Shorten abbreviate abridge retrench.

Ana Reduce *decrease lessen *cut slash

Ant Protract prolong — *Con* *Extend lengthen elongate

curve, *n* Curve, arc, bow, arch agree in meaning a line or something which follows a line that is neither straight nor angular but rounded Curve is the general term and the most widely applicable It may be used in reference

preceding words has never been in geometrical use It has always designated concrete things that are curved

so designated, as the *bows* of spectacles, an ox *bow bowlegs*. 'The moon like to a silver *bow* New bent in heaven (*Shak*) Arch, which was originally equivalent to *arc* in denotation (though not in etymology) is now chiefly applied to a supporting structure built up of wedge-shaped pieces of stone or other substance in such

any similarly curved structures, as the *arch* of the eye brow, the *arch* of the foot, an *arch* formed by meeting tree tops

Ana Circuit compass ambit, *circumference

curve, *v* Curve, bend, turn, twist come into comparison when they mean to swerve or cause to swerve (sometimes figuratively) from a straight line or a normal direction Curve is the word of widest application its single restricting implication being that the line followed is, at least approximately an arc of a circle or an ellipse, as

of wood to form a bow to *bend* one s knee, to *bend* one s back over one s work, to *bend* one s mind to the accomplishment of a task, He *bends* figures and cycles so readily to his will that he finds no difficulty in proving that when there is a marked increase in sunspots there is a rise in the temperature in Southern France

bend may not in reference to materials that can be folded together (as to *turn* the top of a sheet over the blanket) or to materials that are curved in the process of

twisted her wrist until she could have screamed with pain hands *twisted* by hard work and old age

Ana Deflect divert *turn *swerve veer deviate

curvet, *v* *Skip bound hop lope lollop ricochet

cutting such as separation or isolation (as, to *cut* off a member of the family, she is *cut* off from all her friends) or stabbing or hurting (as, the remark *cut* her to the

(*Shak*), rough *hewn* stones, "And now also the axe is laid unto the root of the trees every tree .which

as comprehensive a term as *cut* now is, but in the course of its development it has come to be restricted to two types of cutting one which requires the use of a sharp knife or chisel and has for its end the artistic shaping

suggests a sweeping, random stroke with a sharp sword knife, tomahawk, or the like, that inflicts a deep and very long cut or wound very frequently it connotes repeated cuts and often furious or rough-and tumble fighting as

. *Assassin gunman, trigger man, finger man

cutting. *Incisive trenchant, clear-cut, biting crisp
Ana. *Sharp, keen, acute· piercing penetrating probing (see ENTER)

Whirlwind hurricane, typhoon tornado, twister, breeze, gust, blast, flaw zephyr

Gigantic, giant, gigantean, colossal, *enormous immense, huge, vast, mammoth titanic, Antaean, Gargantuan, Brobdingnagian.

cynical. Cynical, misanthropic (*or* misanthropical), pessimistic, misogynic (*or* misogynical), misogynous

trust of one's fellow men and aversion to their society as Swift was a man of an unhappy, *misanthropic* state of mind, "He ..view'd them not with *misanthropic* hate (*Byron*) Pessimistic suggests a distrustful and gloom view of things in general, as, the *pessimistic* philosoph of Schopenhauer 'Our doctor . .was of kindl heart, though of violent speech . and of *pessimisti* temperament" (*H Ellis*) Misogynic (or the rare misogynous) implies a deep-seated aversion to and ogynic soul

see SCOFF) tical ds nouns a

UNBELIEF)
Con. *Hopeful optimistic, roseate

D

dab, *n* Dabster adept *expert wizard artist artiste virtuoso
Con Dabbler, tyro, *amateur, dilettante
dabbler. Tyro *amateur, dilettante
Con. Dab, dabster adept, *expert, wizard artist

sense to the ordinary

(*Pope*) Diurnal is commonly either astronomical the heavenly bod

adds to *daily* the implication of recurrence each day (as, a *quotidian* fever) In current usage, it often also sug-

fections and appetites so complete an escape from the labors and the struggles of the creative spirit" (*Van W Brooks*)
Con. *Nightly, nocturnal periodic, alternate recurrent, *intermittent occasional, *infrequent, sporadic.

dainty. 1 Delicate, exquisite, *choice, elegant, recherché, rare
Ana. Petite, diminutive, little, *small pretty, bonny, fair, lovely, *beautiful *delightful, delectable delicious.
Ant. Gross — *Con.* *Coarse, vulgar *common, ordinary
2 Fastidious finical, *nice, particular, fussy, squeamish, pernickety.
Ana *Careful, meticulous punctilious, scrupulous discriminating, discerning (see corresponding nouns at DISCERNMENT).

dally. 1 Flirt coquet, toy, *trifle
Ana *Play sport, frolic, gambol *caress, fondle, pet
2 Dawdle, dillydally, procrastinate, *delay lag loiter
Ana Linger tarry (see STAY) *hesitate, vacillate, falter, waver
Con Hurry, hasten, *speed

dam, *v* Bar block, obstruct *hinder impede
Ana Clog *hamper, trammel, shackle, fetter, hog tie *suppress repress.
Con. *Advance forward *express, vent, utter, air.

damage, *n* Harm, *injury, hurt, mischief
Ana. Impairment, marring (see corresponding verbs at INJURE) ruining dilapidation wrecking (see corresponding verbs at RUIN) detrimentality *or* detriment, deleteriousness (see corresponding adjectives at PERNICIOUS)
Con. Improvement betterment (see corresponding verbs at IMPROVE) benefiting *or* benefit profiting *or* profit (see BENEFIT *v*) advantage service *use

damage, *v* Harm, *injure impair, mar hurt, spoil.
Ana *Ruin dilapidate wreck *deface disfigure, defeature *abuse, misuse mistreat, ill treat, maltreat outrage
Con *Improve, better, ameliorate *benefit, profit, avail repair, *mend

damn, *v* 1 Doom, condemn, *sentence, attaint, proscribe
Ana *Judge adjudge *punish castigate discipline.
Ant Save (*from eternal punishment*) — *Con.* Redeem ransom *rescue deliver
2 Curse *execrate, anathematize ban, objurgate.
Ana Denounce condemn (see CRITICIZE) revile, vituperate (see SCOLD)

damnable Accursed cursed *execrable
Ana. Atrocious *outrageous monstrous, heinous

damp, *adj* Moist dank, humid *wet.
Con. *Dry arid.

dandle. Cuddle, pet, fondle, *caress
Ana *Trifle, toy, dally *play sport, d sport *handle swing

dandy, *n* *Fop, beau coxcomb exquisite, él macaroni, buck, spark swell, nob toff
Ant Sloven.

danger, *n* Danger, peril, jeopardy, hazard, risk agree in meaning either the state or fact of being threatened with loss of life or property or with serious injury to one s

imminence than *danger* and suggests even greater cause

extreme or dangerous chances, as "Why stand we in *jeopardy* every hour?" (*I Corinthians* xv 30) The term is much used in law in reference to persons accused of serious offenses being tried in court and therefore

same cause however often he may be tried" (*Justice Holmes*) Hazard implies danger from something fortuitous or beyond one's control, it is not so strong a term as *jeopardy* as, "The amusements ..of most of us are full of *hazard* and precariousness" (*Froude*); "There would have been no triumph in success had there been no *hazard* of failure (*J H Newman*), "Travel on the

corresponding adjective at DANGEROUS) emergency exigency pass (see JUNCTURE)
Ant. Security — *Con.* Safety (see corresponding adjective SAFE) immunity *exemption safeguarding or safeguard guarding *or* guard protection, defending *or* defense shielding or shield (see corresponding verbs at DEFEND)

dangerous. Dangerous, hazardous, precarious, perilous, jeopardous, risky are here compared more because they are often used interchangeably without warrant than because they are close synonyms However, some are actually synonyms and all carry the meaning attended

or use of them is unsafe and exposes one at least to danger, as a *dangerous* weapon, a *dangerous* occupation a *dangerous* practice, a *dangerous* doctrine, conditions *dangerous* to health, a *dangerous* person, "The child discovers that grown ups lie to him and that it is *dangerous* to tell them the truth" (*B Russell*) Hazardous carries a far stronger implication of dependence on chance than *dangerous* carries It is often the preferred

life a *hazardous* enterprise is one which has as many (if not more) chances of failing as of succeeding No one should be deluded into believing that we can ever have completely assured lives Living is a *hazardous* business at the best (*C C Furnas*) Precarious is often used incorrectly where *dangerous* or even *hazardous* would be the far better word The basic meaning of this word is *uncertain* or *insecure* therefore it may be used without any implication of threatened danger or of possible hazards thus in strict use a *precarious* tenure of office is one that is not fixed but is dependent on the will or pleasure of one s superiors *precarious health* is uncertain health rather than a physical condition threatening death a *precarious* occupation is one that may be neither dangerous nor hazardous but that is uncertain as in its tenure or in its remunerativeness so Whoever supposes that Lady Austen s fortune is *precarious* is mistaken It is perfectly safe (*Cowper*) A National Church in the early Caroline sense depended upon the *precarious* harmony of the King a strong Archbishop and a strong First Minister (*T S Eliot*) Nevertheless especially in current use the term often carries also an implication of attendance by danger or hazards this use is by many regarded as questionable unless the stress is on insecurity or uncertainty thus a *precarious* hold or

death or the like are about equal to the chances of good such as success profits safety or the like the term therefore usually connotes exposure to the worst as well

undertake a *risky* job to make a *risky* investment that was a *risky* stroke in tennis

Ana Unsafe insecure (see affirmative adjectives at SAFE) chancy chance haphazard *random hit-or-miss

Ant Safe secure

dangle Suspend *hang sling

Ana Oscillate sway pendulate fluctuate (see SWING) *swing wave

dank Damp humid moist *wet

Ana Soaked saturated sogged *or* soggy sopped *or* soppy drenched (see corresponding verbs at SOAK)

dapper Spruce dashing natty nifty nobby *stylish fashionable modish smart chic posh toffish brave braw

daredevil, *adj* Daring rash reckless foolhardy temerarious venturesome venturous *adventurous

Ana & *Con*. See those at DARING

daring Rash reckless daredevil foolhardy temerarious venturesome venturous *adventurous.

Ana Bold intrepid audacious (see BRAVE)

Con *Timid timorous *cowardly pusillanimous craven *cautious wary circumspect chary prudent sensible sane *wise judicious

dark, *adj* **1** Dark, dim dusky, dusk darkling obscure murky, opaque, gloomy come into comparison when they mean partly or wholly destitute of light Dark the ordinary word and the most general of these terms implies a lack of the illumination necessary to enable one to see or to identify what is before him It may imply lack of natural illumination as by the sun or moon (as a *dark* forest a *dark* night) or of artificial illumination as by gas or electricity (as a *dark* room) or a lack of immaterial light such as cheerfulness (as a *dark* mood a *dark* countenance) moral or spiritual light (as a *dark* deed) or lack of brilliance—that is the quality of lightness in

son 'a *dim* image of their glorious vitality —*J W*

eyesight Dusky and the now far less common dusk suggest the halfway state between light and dark characteristic of twilight like *dim* they imply faintness of light but unlike that word they definitely connote grayness and an approach to darkness as *dusky* winter evenings the *dusky* windowless loft *dusky* clouds rich as moths from *dusk* cocoons (*Tennyson*) Darkling originally and still often an adverb is a *literary term*

now more often used in its extended senses (see OBSCURE) than in its literal sense but it is still employed when there is a suggestion of darkening by covering concealment overshadowing or the like that deprives a thing of its lightness brightness or luster as *Obscurest* night involved the sky (*Cowper*) *obscure* stars an *obscure* corner of the attic *obscure* men and women Murky

mist and dust as an atmosphere *murky* with saru (*Cather*) as if its [London s] low sky were the roof of a cave and its *murky* day a light such as one reads of in countries beneath the earth (*L P Smith*) In some use *murky* implies an opposition to *transparent* and *translucent* but commonly the specific term in this sense is opaque, thus an *opaque* liquid is one through which rays of light do not pass a *murky* liquid is so muddy or turbid that it is *opaque* Gloomy (as here considered see also SULLEN) implies imperfect illumination owing to causes that interfere seriously with the radiation of light such as dense clouds or the heavy shade of many closely set

trees In addition, it often connotes pervading cheerlessness as the day was *especially gloomy* for June the *gloomiest* part of the forest, the room was *gloomy* and depressing with only a dim light from a small candle
Ant Light — *Con* *Bright brilliant radiant luminous illumined illuminated enlightened, lighted (see corresponding verbs at ILLUMINATE)
2 *Obscure vague enigmatic cryptic ambiguous equivocal.
Ana Abstruse occult *recondite esoteric *mystical mystic, anagogical, cabalistic intricate complicated knotty, *complex
Ant Lucid — *Con* *Clear perspicuous simple *easy light facile

darkling Dim dusk dusky *dark obscure murky opaque gloomy
Ana Uncanny *weird eerie *mysterious inscrutable arcane.

dart, *v* *Fly scud skim float shoot sail
Ana *Speed precipitate hasten hurry

dash, *n* *Touch suggestion suspicion soupçon tincture tinge shade, smack spice vein strain, streak

dashing Smart *stylish fashionable modish chic dapper spruce natty nifty nobby posh toffish brave braw

dastardly Poltroon craven, *cowardly pusillanimous recreant
Ana Sneaking or sneaky skulking slinking lurking (see LURK) *sinister malign furtive stealthy underhand underhanded (see SECRET)
Ant Gallant valiant — *Con* *Brave courageous bold intrepid doughty dauntless valorous

date *n* *Engagement rendezvous tryst appointment assignation

daunt Appal *dismay horrify
Ana Cow *intimidate browbeat discomfit disconcert faze (see EMBARRASS) foil thwart baffle (see FRUSTRATE) *frighten alarm scare terrify
Con Rally rouse arouse *stir waken awaken impel drive *move actuate activate *vitalize energize

dauntless Undaunted intrepid valiant valorous doughty *brave courageous bold audacious
Ana Indomitable unconquerable *invincible heroic gallant (see corresponding nouns at HEROISM)
Ant Poltroon — *Con* *Cowardly pusillanimous craven dastardly *fearful afraid apprehensive

dawdle *Delay procrastinate loiter lag dally dillydally
Ana Linger tarry wait *stay *trifle toy dally *play sport disport
Con *Stir rally rouse arouse hurry hasten *speed

daydream, *n* Dream *fancy fantasy phantasy phantasm vision nightmare
Ana Imagining or imagination conceiving or conception fancying (see corresponding verbs at FANCY) illusion, *delusion hallucination.

deacon, *v* Doctor *adulterate sophisticate load weight.
Ana Tamper *meddle alter vary modify *change

dead, *adj* Dead defunct, deceased, departed, late lifeless, inanimate come into comparison especially in their literal senses since all mean devoid of life Dead applies strictly to anyone or to anything that has been deprived of life and has therefore ceased to grow or to function as, a *dead person* a *dead animal* a *dead tree* every plant in the garden is *dead* as a result of the intensely severe winter But *dead* is also applicable to things which have not had life in the literal sense of that word but have existed for a time and have been used or accepted or have proved effective influential or the like thus, a *dead* language is no longer in use by any people, a *dead* belief no longer has any acceptance a *dead* journal no longer is printed and circulated a *dead* issue or question no longer arouses interest or debate Figuratively the term implies lack or loss of sensation, consciousness feeling activity energy or any of the qualities associated with life as *dead* fingers a *dead* engine a *dead* cigar the *dead* season in a business. Breathes there the man, with soul so *dead* Who never to himself hath said This is my own, my native land? (*Scott*) Defunct differs little in its literal sense from *dead* except in the fact that it is somewhat bookish and therefore used chiefly in grand use or humorous speech or writing Charlotte had entered society in her mother's turned garments and shod with satin sandals handed down from a *defunct* aunt (*E Wharton*) The term is more often applied to a thing that by failure, dissolution or the like has ceased to function or to operate as a *defunct* newspaper a *defunct* corporation. Deceased except in rare humorous use applies only to a person, and especially to one who has died comparatively recently or who though dead is at the moment under consideration the use however is largely legal or euphemistic as laws prohibiting the marriage of a man with his *deceased* wife's sister the legal heirs of the *deceased* mill owner were never found Departed is even more euphemistic or formal (especially in religious use) than *deceased* as to pray for the souls of *departed* relatives and friends Late is often used in place of *deceased* or *departed* when there is a strong implication of a recent death or of one affecting the relations or status of a living person a going institution, or the like Ordinarily it is applied only to a person who was the one preceding the present in the same relationship or status as John Harrison son of Mrs J G Brown and the *late* Mr Harrison the *late* chairman of the board of directors the *late* master of the house Lifeless, unlike the preceding words does not necessarily imply deprivation of life for it is applicable not only to that which is literally dead or defunct but also to that which never had life or is incapable of life In comparison with *dead*, however *lifeless* stresses the absence (sometimes when loss of consciousness is implied the apparent absence) of life thus a *dead* person, a *lifeless* body when the day of his expected return came he was *dead* There in the twilight cold and grey *Lifeless* but beautiful, he lay" (*Longfellow*) In its extended use *lifeless* is especially applicable to things (far less often to persons) that have not or never have had vitality power or spirit as a *lifeless* color a *lifeless* poem she has been *lifeless* since her recovery from a prolonged illness dull *lifeless* mechanical systems that treat people as if they were things (*Wilde*) Monochrome is a starved and *lifeless* term to express the marvellous range and subtlety of tones of which the preparation known as Chinese ink is capable (*Binyon*) Inanimate is more consistently used than *lifeless* in describing that which never had life it is the preferred term when a contrast between that which is devoid of life and that which possesses life is expressed or implied, as, objects which consist of *inanimate* matter (*Jeans*) a transition from the inorganic to the organic from the *inanimate* to the living (*Inge*) harnessing *inanimate* power to carry us and our burdens (*C C Furnas*) But *inanimate* is also applicable in extended use to that which is spiritless inactive or not lively and therefore dull as an *inanimate* style or sermon an *inanimate* stock market
Ant Alive — *Con* *Living quick

deadly, *adj* 1 Deadly mortal fatal, lethal come into comparison when they mean causing or causative of

death Deadly does not in current usage always imply certainty of death but an extremely high degree of probability the term therefore applies to anything that is bound or extremely likely to cause death thus a *deadly* disease is one that usually destroys life (as tu berculosis is no longer a *deadly* disease) a *deadly* weapon is one that is almost certain to inflict death when used with skill or precision the seven *deadly* sins in theology are those sins which must be avoided because when committed they are certain to be the source of other sins and therefore are destructive of spiritual life and prog ress Two brave vessels matched in *deadly* fight And fighting to the death (*Wordsworth*) Poisons more *deadly* than a mad dog s tooth (*Shak*) Mortal as here compared implies that death has occurred the term therefore is applicable only to that which actually and often immediately has caused death thus a *mortal* disease is one that causes a person or many persons to d e

wound blow or the like that proves mortal as a *deadly* lance a *mortal* stab Fatal stresses inevitability and applies to that which will result in or has actually resulted in death destruction or disaster The term is often used in place of *mortal* as applied to wounds blows illnesses and the like especially when some time has intervened between the wounding or s ckening and the

the consequences to you would certainly be *fatal* (*H Adams*) Lethal applies only to that which by its very nature is bound to cause death or wh ch exists for the purpose of destroying life as a *lethal* dose of mor phine a *lethal* poison (or gas) a *lethal* chamber (that is a room for the execution of those condemned to death) a *lethal* weapon All of these terms except *lethal* may be used in a lighter sense not implying physical or spiritual death but something dreaded or greatly feared thus a *deadly* shaft of irony causes complete d scomfiture *mortal* terror always suggests extreme terror but only occasionally the terror of losing one s life a *fatal* error

d

Con Collect *gather assemble *receive take *keep, retain withhold hold back detain reserve

dealings *Intercourse commerce traffic communica tion communion commune conversation converse correspondence

dear. Expensive *costly precious, valuable invaluable priceless

Ana Exorbitant *excessive extravagant inordinate

Ant Cheap

death Death, decease, demise, passing agree in denot ing the end or the ending of life Death is the general word for the termination of every form of existence of plants and animals as well as of men decease and demise apply only to human beings except in figurative use *Decease* is the legal term or in ordinary use a slightly euphemistic or rhetorical term for death. *Dem se* in common usage is a grandiloquent term for death Considered as a *demise* old Featherstone s *death* as nerely legal aspect (*G Eliot*) Passing is a 1 for the death of a person

*Immortal undying unfading fadeless amara tine

Ana *Everlasting endless never-ending eternal (see INFINITE) enduring abiding persisting (see CONTINUE)

Con Ephemeral *transient transitory evanescent passing

deathly. *Deadly

Ana *Ghastly macabre, gruesome grisly

Ant Lifelike

*Exclude blackball disbar suspend shut out ate rule out

Preclude obviate *prevent *forbid proh b t ban interdict

Con *Invite court woo solicit bid permit allow *let

debase 1 Debase, vitiate, deprave, corrupt debauch pervert come into comparison as meaning to cause a person or thing to become impaired and lowered in quality or character especially in moral character or influence The same distinctions in implications ar connotations are also evident in the adjectives (usual participial adjectives) corresponding to the verbs, d based vitiated, depraved, corrupted (but more ofte corrupt), debauched, perverted Debase (as here co sidered see also ABASE) and debased imply a loss

debased literary taste cannot enjoy that which is really good or beautiful if it lacks external qualities to which he is accustomed; a person with a *depraved* literary taste finds satisfaction only in that which is wholly or partly obscene or prurient. "The belief that a witch was a person who leagued herself with the Devil to defy God and *deprave* man" (*The Spectator* 1890). **Corrupt** (both verb and adjective; for the latter see also VICIOUS) and **corrupted** imply a loss of soundness, purity, integrity, or the like through forces or influences that break down, pollute, or destroy; the terms are applicable to things which are subject to decay, disintegration, or irreparable contamination of any sort, as, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt*" (*Matthew* vi. 19); "we must not ... So stain our judgement or *corrupt* our hope" (*Shak.*); "the idea of beauty has been *corrupted* by those who would make it purely impressionistic or expressive" (*Babbitt*); "Our schools teach the morality of feudalism *corrupted* by commercialism" (*Shaw*). Often also the terms imply seduction, bribery, or the like as leading to a moral breakdown or to an immoral act, as "men who make a business of *corrupting* young girls"; "they were not able to *corrupt* the new legislators"; *corrupted* courts. **Debauch** and **debauched** imply a demoralizing and depraving through corrupting influences such as a life of pleasure, ease, or sensual indulgence; they suggest the weakening more often than the loss of such qualities as loyalty to one's allegiance or duties, fitness for responsibility, or high endeavor and moral purity or integrity, and they often also connote dissoluteness or profligacy, as, "To betray their master and *debauch* his army" (*James Mill*); to *debauch* a woman; "the Duke of Anjou ... was thrust forward to be the figurehead of it [a plot against Richelieu] and the gay *debauched*, quite inconsequent lad was managed like a puppet" (*Belloc*). **Pervert** and **perverted** imply a twisting or distorting of something (sometimes someone) from what it is in fact or in its true nature, so as to debase it completely or make it incapable of proper or correct application; thus, to *pervert* the meaning of a text is to twist that meaning in interpreting it so that it will serve one's own ends or seem to prove one's thesis; to *pervert* the facts in a case is to give a distorted and usually personally advantageous view of them; to *pervert* the ends of nature is to use one's appetites or natural desires for other ends than those which are normal and in accordance with nature; so, "subjugation of the eternal to the temporal in a *perverted* set of values" (*Times Lit. Sup.*); "these nothings which ... people are so prone to start a row about, and nurse into hatred from an idle sense of wrong, from *perverted* ambition" (*Conrad*); "The truth to him ... is not only not to be spoken at all times but it is now and then to be *perverted*" (*Brownell*).

Ana. Defile, pollute, taint, *contaminate: *adulterate, sophisticate, load, weight, doctor, deacon: impair, spoil, mar, damage, harm, *injure.

Ant. Elevate (*taste, character, etc.*): amend (*morals, way of life, etc.*). — *Con.* Enhance, heighten (see INTENSIFY): raise, *lift: *improve, better, ameliorate.

2 Degrade, demean, *abase, humble, humiliate.

Ana. *Weaken, undermine, sap, enfeeble, debilitate, cripple, disable.

Con. *Vitalize, energize, activate: vivify, enliven, *quicken: *renew, restore, refresh, rejuvenate.

debased. Vitiated, depraved, corrupted, debauched, perverted. See under DEBASE 1.

Ana. Deteriorated, degenerated or degenerate, decadent (see corresponding nouns at DETERIORATION).

Con. Improved, bettered, ameliorated (see IMPROVE): raised, elevated, lifted (see LIFT, *v.*).

debate, *v.* Dispute, argue, *discuss, agitate.

Ana. *Contend, fight, battle, war: wrangle, altercate, quarrel (see under QUARREL, *n.*): controvert, refute, confute, rebut, *disprove: *prove, demonstrate.

Con. *Grant, allow, concede.

debate, *n.* Disputation, forensic, *argumentation, dialectic.

Ana. Controversy, *argument, dispute: contention, dissension (see DISCORD).

debauch. Corrupt, deprave, pervert, *debase, vitiate.

Ana. *Injure, harm, damage, spoil, mar: seduce, inveigle, decoy, tempt, *lure: pollute, defile, taint (see CONTAMINATE).

debauched. Corrupted, depraved, perverted, debased, vitiated. See under DEBASE.

Ana. Dissolute, *reprobate*, *abandoned, profligate: *licentious, libertine, lascivious, libidinous, lecherous, lewd, wanton.

debilitate. Enfeeble, *weaken, undermine, sap, cripple, disable.

Ana. Impair, *injure, damage, harm, hurt, mar, spoil.

Ant. Invigorate. — *Con.* Energize, *vitalize: *renew, restore, rejuvenate, refresh.

debit. Indebtedness, liability, *debt, obligation, arrear, arrearage.

Ant. Credit.

debonair. Debonair (*or rarely* **debonaire**), **jaunty, perky, cocky, chipper** are not close synonyms but they come into comparison in their basic meaning, that is, distinguished by a gay, sprightly manner and a well-set-up appearance. **Debonair** still carries implications derived from its earliest sense of gentle or gracious, of a manner or bearing characteristic of persons of high birth and fine breeding; it carries not the slightest suggestion of priggishness, affectation, or of coxcombry, but rather connotes an easy graciousness, a lightness of heart, a distinguished but not obtrusive grace of bearing, that are inherent rather than acquired, as, "In spite of his gay and *debonair* manner, he looked old" (*Edgeworth*); "his frank *debonair* manner, his charming boyish smile, and the infinite grace of that wonderful youth that seemed never to leave him" (*Wilde*); "Bodies trained and tuned to the perfect pitch ... Eager, blithe, *debonair* from head to heel, Aglow and alive in every pulse" (*W. W. Gibson*). **Jaunty** suggests the manner or bearing of one who has consciously acquired sprightliness, ease, spruceness, dignity of bearing, or the like. It may suggest long training and discipline (as, "He had the spare, alert, and *jaunty* figure that one often finds in army men: an almost professional military quality that somehow seemed to set his figure upon a horse as if he had grown there" — *T. Wolfe*) or complacent airiness or affectation (as, "an indescribable air of *jaunty* impudence" —*Dickens*; "The ladies have a *jaunty* walk" —*Livingstone*). **Perky** and **cocky** suggest a ridiculous jauntiness or a preposterous affectation of debonairness considering one's stature, station in life, or the like. **Perky** usually stresses self-assertiveness or a bold putting forward of oneself or of one's charms, opinions, good points, or the like so as to attract attention (as, "the *perky* Roman patrician strutting the Forum ere manhood scarce attained, spouting the stale wisdom of middle age" —*Harper's Mag.*); **cocky** emphasizes an assumed arrogance or dash that attracts unfavorable attention (as, "This might have been all very well ... if the *cocky* major had had plenty of money" —*Surtees*; "The little old man was so *cocky*. He went along up the cobblestone street like a banty rooster" — *S. Anderson*). **Chipper**, a colloquialism apparently of British origin, but now chiefly used in the United States

carries implications of jauntiness nimbleness sprightliness and good health it often suggests the lightness and ease of movement of a small bird such as the wren or

Carleton)

Ana *Gentle genteel *gracious affable genial cordial elegant graceful dignified (see corresponding nouns at ELEGANCE) sprightly gay *lively lithe lithesome lissome (see SUPPLE)

Con *Awkward clumsy gauche maladroit inept stolid *impassive phlegmatic

debt Debt indebtedness, obligation liability, debit arrear (*or* arrears), arrearage come into comparison when they mean something most often a sum of money that is owed another Debt usually implies that the amount is owed in return for goods property services or the like and can be definitely computed or if something other than money is owed that it equals in value if not in kind the thing sold the service given or the like as to incur a heavy *debt* for services to pay one s social *debts* this *debt* is now due an action (a legal action) in *debt* the firm has no *debts* at present Indebtedness is

legal term in this sense implies a formal agreement to pay a certain amount or to do something or an acknowledgment of such a promise such as a contract or a bond thus, a contractor s *obligations* may be less than his *debts* Liability is an accountant s term used chiefly in reference to general balance sheets of a company or corporation

stock Debit is also a term in accounting for any item shown on the left side of an account it usually designates a purchase and its price and is opposed to *credit* or any entry on the right side (that is for an article returned or

to pay off the *arrears* (or *arrearage*) of one s rent the servants found it difficult to obtain the *arrears* (or *arrearage*) of their wages.

decadence Decline declension *deterioration degeneration devolution

Ana Retrogressiveness *or* retrogression regressiveness *or* regression *or* regress retrograding *or* retrogradation (see corresponding adjectives at BACKWARD)

Ant Rise flourishing — *Con* Advance progress (see under ADVANCE *v*) *progress progression

decamp *Escape flee fly abscond

Ana Depart clear out scram quit leave *go elude evade *escape shun avoid

decay, *v* Decay decompose rot putrefy spoil disintegrate, crumble come into comparison as meaning to undergo or in some cases to cause something to undergo destructive dissolution Decay implies change commonly

teeth to *decay* Infirmity that *decays* the wise (*Shak*) As winter fruits grow mild ere they *decay* (*Pope*) Nor shall I discuss the causes why science *decayed* and died under the Roman Empire (*Inge*) Decompose stresses the idea of breaking down either by separation into constituent parts or elements or more or less euphemistically of animal and vegetable matter by corruption as whenever molecules combine or *decompose* or atoms change partners it is chemistry (*C C Furnas*) The action of bacteria in *decomposing* the organic products contained and forming gases useful for power and heat (*A C Morrison*) the odor of *decomposing* meats Rot implies decay and corruption usually of or as if of animal or vegetable matter the term may or may not imply offensiveness or foulness figuratively it differs from *decay* in stressing stagnation or corruption rather than decline as The little pitted speck in garner d fruit That *rotting* inward slowly moulders all (*Tennyson*) Blossoms which fall before they wither rather than cling *rotting* to the stalk (*Binyon*) There shall they *rot* Ambition s honour d fools! (*Byron*) Putrefy not only suggests the rotting of or as if of animal matter but also suggests and even stresses its extreme offensiveness to sight and smell as corpses *putrefying* on the sun drenched battlefields *putrefying* carcasses Spoil (see also INJURE) is often used in place of *decay rot* or *putrefy* when foodstuffs especially in the home or the market are referred to as roasted pork *spoils* quickly if not kept in a refrigerator Disintegrate implies either a breaking down or a breaking apart so that the wholeness or integrity of the thing or the cohesiveness of its particles is destroyed or is in process of destruction as, the London atmosphere tends to *disintegrate* bricks Rutherford and Soddy found that radio-active substances *disintegrate* in a way they described as spontaneous —the rate of decay cannot be expedited or retarded by any known physical process (*Jeans*) The other great civilisations with which it was once con

one s fingers Winter rains had washed and washed against its old bricks until the plaster between them had *crumbled* (*Deland*) Great periods of human culture which flourished at their height just as the substructure *crumbled* (*J W Krutch*)

Ana *Weaken undermine sap debilitate enfeeble taint *contaminate defile pollute dilapidate *ruin wreck dissolve deliquesce (see LIQUEFY)

decease *Death demise passing

deceased Departed late *dead defunct lifeless, inanimate

deceit, 1 Deceit duplicity, dissimulation cunning guile come into comparison when they mean the quality the habit the act or the practice of imposing upon the credulity of others by dishonesty fraud or trickery Deceit usually implies the intent to mislead or delude otherwise it is the most comprehensive of these terms for it may imply deliberate misrepresentation or falsification the assumption of a false appearance the use of fraud or trickery or craft or the like as addicted to *deceit* The fox barks not when he would steal the lamb No no my sovereign Gloucester is a man Unsounded yet and full of deep *deceit* (*Shak*) No! There my husband never used *deceit* (*Browning*) Duplicity commonly implies double-dealing or bad faith usually it

a pretense of feeling one way and an acting under influence of another and opposite feeling disdain myself as much as I do him were I

*) indicates place of treatment of each group

pable of such *duplicity* as to flatter a man whom I scorn and despise (*Burney*) Occasionally however the word does not imply intentional deceit but the appearance of it arising out of a complexity of motives or a lack of singlemindedness "It was chiefly that the simplicity and openness of their lives brought out for him the *duplicity* that lay at the bottom of ours" (*M Austin*) Dissimulation implies deceit by concealing what one truly is or what one actually feels, and therefore often but not invariably suggests duplicity "Archer looked at her perplexedly wondering if it were lightness or *dissimulation* that enabled her to touch so easily on the past at the very moment when she was risking her reputation in order to break with it" (*E Wharton*) "The levity of Hamlet his repetition of phrase his puns are not part of a deliberate plan of *dissimulation* but a form of emotional relief" (*T S Eliot*) Cunning as here compared implies deceit by the use of trickery wiles or stratagems it often connotes a perverted intelligence and almost vicious shrewdness in attaining one's end "Surely the continual habit of *dissimulation* is but a weak and sluggish *cunning* and not greatly politic" (*Bacon*) "He had come to the belief that I was incapable of the *cunning* and *duplicity* they practised to deceive with lies and false seeming was their faculty and not mine" (*Hudson*) Guile carries an even stronger implication of lack of obviousness in the arts practiced or tricks used than does *cunning* in very strict use it carries a strong implication of insidiousness or treacherousness "We now return To claim our just inheritance of old by what best way Whether of open war or covert *guile* We now debate" (*Milton*) "But Father Vaillant had been plunged into the midst of a great industrial expansion where *guile* and trickery and honorable ambition all struggled together" (*Cather*) The word has however so long been used in phrases such as "without *guile*" "devoid of *guile*" and the like that it now often is used in a very much weaker sense than *cunning* sometimes implying little more than artfulness or the use of wiles "Her heart innocent of the most pardonable *guile*" (*Conrad*) "There is a note of unconscious *guile* the *guile* of the peasant of the sophisticated small boy in the letter he [Mark Twain] wrote to Andrew Lang" (*Van W Brooks*)

Ana *Deception, fraud trickery double-dealing chicane chicanery subterfuge craft artifice (see ART) cheating cozening defrauding overreaching (see CHEAT v)

Con Honesty uprightness scrupulousness (see corresponding adjectives at UPRIGHT) openness, candidness or candor frankness (see corresponding adjectives at FRANK) straightforwardness, forthrightness (see corresponding adjectives at STRAIGHTFORWARD)

2 *Imposture cheat fraud sham fake deception counterfeit humbug simulacrum

Ana Ruse wile *trick feint stratagem maneuver artifice

deceitful *Dishonest mendacious lying untruthful

Ana Crafty tricky wily foxy cunning *sly artful underhand underhanded stealthy furtive clandestine (see SECRET) *crooked devious, oblique delusory deceptive delusive *misleading

Ant Trustworthy — *Con* *Reliable dependable trusty

deceive Deceive mislead, delude beguile betray double-cross come into comparison when they mean to lead astray or into evil or to frustrate by underhandedness or craft A person or thing deceives one when he or it leads one to take something false as true something nonexistent as real something counterfeit as genuine, something injurious as helpful or the like the term usually implies either an imposing upon a person an idea or belief that contributes to his ignorance bewilderment or helplessness or a deliberate ensnaring or entrapping for the agent's own and usually evil ends "No woman's safe with him. 'Ah but he hasn't *deceived* me Mrs. Berry He has not pretended he was good" (*Meredith*) "A person who first sub-consciously *deceives* himself and then imagines that he is being virtuous and truthful" (*B Russell*) A person or thing misleads one when he often by intention or it by the mistake of the person misled causes one to follow a wrong path way or course or to fall into error "as to be *misled* by a confusing traffic signal." "We never find them *misled* into the conception that such gifts [of fortune] are an end in themselves" (*G L. Dickinson*) "Nor is there any safeguard against the nations being *misled* and *deceived* by their governments into sanctioning another great war" (*Inge*) A person or thing deludes one when he or it deceives or misleads so completely that one is made a fool of or becomes incapable of distinguishing the false from the true "as I began to wonder whether I like the spider that chased the shadow had been *deluded* and had seemed to hear a sound that was not a sound" (*Hudson*) "Did he did all the people who said they didn't mind things know that they really did? Or were they indeed *deluded*?" (*R. Macaulay*) A person or less often a thing beguiles one when by some subtle and usually agreeable or alluring devices he (or it) misleads deceives or deludes one "as the male propensity to be *beguiled*" (*M Austin*); "I recalled some of the Indian beliefs especially that of the man-devouring monster who is said to *beguile* his victims into the dark forest by mimicking the human voice" (*Hudson*) A person or thing betrays one when he or it by deception or by treachery delivers one into the hands of his enemy or puts him in a dangerous or false position; as "Verily I say unto you that one of you shall *betray* me" (*Matthew* xxvi 21) "Knowing that nature never did *betray* The heart that loved her" (*Wordsworth*) "So times past all number *deceived* by false shows *Deceiving* we cumber the road of our foes For this is our virtue: to track and *betray*" (*Kipling*) A person double-crosses another when by double-dealing or duplicity he deceives him or more often betrays him "as it takes a friend to *double cross* a friend" "Blank said he had been *double crossed* by his partner"

Ana *Cheat cozen defraud overreach outwit circumvent (see FRUSTRATE) *dupe gull befool trick hoax hoodwink bamboozle

Ant Undeceive enlighten.

decency *Decorum propriety dignity etiquette

Ana Seemliness decorousness (see corresponding adjectives at DECOROUS) fitness suitability fittingness appropriateness (see corresponding adjectives at FIT)

decent 1 *Decorous, seemly proper comme il faut nice demure

Ana Fitting *fit appropriate suitable meet conventional formal ceremonious (see CEREMONIAL)

Con. *Awkward gauche inept maladroit clumsy crude rough *rude

2 Modest pure *chaste

Ana Virtuous, *moral ethical noble pleasing grateful welcome agreeable *pleasant

Ant Indecent obscene — *Con* Lewd lascivious wanton libertine *licentious ribald gross *coarse vulgar dissolute profligate reprobate *abandoned

deception 1. Deception fraud double-dealing subterfuge trickery chicane chicanery come into comparison as meaning the act or practice of or the means used by

one who deliberately deceives in order to accomplish his ends. Deception may or may not imply blameworthiness, for it may be used not only of cheating, swindling, tricking and the like, but also of many arts or games in

of the truth for the sake of persuading someone to surrender some valuable possession, a legal right, or the like, as, the elder brother gained control of the property by *fraud* he will never stoop to *fraud*, no matter how much he desires to enrich himself The term, however may suggest any act or practice involving concealment of truth, the violation of trust and confidence, or the nonperformance of contracted acts, by which one (such as an agent, an attorney, an executor, an employer, or an

one intends to perform it and thereby obtaining an advance, may be declared a case of fraudulently obtaining money" (*Justice Holmes*) Double-dealing usually implies duplicity in character and in actions, for it frequently suggests an act that in its essence is contrary to one s professed attitude "In Berlin our fanatical anti-

fuges to get a satisfactory look without rudely betraying their intention" (*Shaw*) Trickery, usually a collective term implies acts or practices that are intended to dupe or befool others, it often, but far from always, implies moral turpitude and then connotes fraud, double-dealing and the like We rely not upon management or *trickery* but upon our own hearts and hands (*Jowett*) "I swear I have no heart To be your Queen, To reign is restless fence, Tierce quart, and *trickery*" (*Tennyson*) Chicane and chicanery imply petty or paltry trickery and often

a tremendous fight [to maintain his hold on the presidency], chiefly by *chicane*—whooping for peace while preparing for war, playing mob fear against mob fear (*Mencken*)

Ana *Deceit, duplicity, dissimulation, cunning guile cheating, cozening, defrauding, overreaching (see CHEAT) duping gulling, hoaxing, hoodwinking bamboozling befooling (see DUPE)

2 *Imposture, cheat, fraud, sham, fake, humbug

rong

'e true,

*real, actual.

decide. **Decide, determine, settle, rule, resolve** come

that brings doubt, debate etc., to an end the word may

DISCOVER, 2) originally meant to set limits or bounds to

ner party but *determines* the guests to be invited a legislature *decides* that the state constitution should be revised and appoints a committee with power to *determine* what changes shall be made, a snub *decides* a person never again to recognize the offender when he meets him, but the way in which a newly introduced person greets a sensitive man *determines* the extent to which the latter will make advances when he again meets that person. Also, in a slightly different sense *determine* implies the arrival at a conclusion that either is a fixed and unalterable purpose or intention (as "Can you weep

what we do, what we do again *determines* what we ... ence —*W James* 'Their civilization was one of 'city-states,' not of kingdoms and empires, and their whole political outlook was necessarily *determined* by this condition —*G L. Dickinson*) Settle implies the ... or logical conclu-

especially by

each group

tools" (*Buchan*)
Ana. Conclude, judge, gather (see INFER): *judge, adjudge, adjudicate

vacillation, and the like as the mother was a *decided* person to whose will everyone in the family submitted he has very *decided* opinions, 'I see too many ways of

DECIDE) positive cocksure certain, *sure categorical *explicit express
Con. Dubious, *doubtful questionable problematic
decision

demand
have lo

'Withi

hardsh.

the mastery of them, even in his sleep" (*Dickens*). 'His will, so long lying fallow, was overborne by her *determination*" (*Conrad*).
Ana. Certitude, assurance, conviction, *certainty self-confidence, self assurance, self possession, *confidence, aplomb imperiousness, imperativeness masterfulness (see corresponding adjectives at MASTERFUL)
Ant. Indecision. — *Con.* *Uncertainty, dubiety, dubiosity, doubt, skepticism.

decisive. 1 *Conclusive, determinative, definitive
Ana. Critical, crucial *acute momentous, significant, consequential, important (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE)

ve.

ptory, imperative, *masterful, imperious
, positive, cocksure resolute, steadfast
)
ute. — *Con.* Wavering fluctuating (see
tant, reluctant (see DISINCLINED)
eck, *adorn, decorate, ornament, garnish
autify
apparel, attire, dress *clothe primp
prune doll up, perk up
Announcement, publication, advertise-
mation promulgation, broadcasting See
under DECLARE, 1

declare 1 Declare, announce, publish, advertise, proclaim, promulgate, broadcast (and their corresponding nouns declaration, announcement, publication, advertisement, proclamation, promulgation, broadcast-

promulgated in December 1854' (*A Robertson*). "That for the training of the young one subject is just as good as another.. is surely an amazing doctrine to *promulgate*" (*Grandgent*) To broadcast is to make known in all directions over a large area now commonly by means of radio 'The doctrine of missionary zeal has been *broad cast* over Christendom' (*I Taylor* 1829) "The largest .wireless station that can *broadcast* to the world' (*Daily Mail*)

Ana *Inform, apprise, acquaint, advise notify impart, *communicate *reveal disclose, discover, divulge

2 *Assert, affirm, aver, avouch, avow, protest, predicate warrant

Ana *Express voice, utter vent broach, air ventilate

Con *Suppress repress *hide, conceal

declension. Decline, decadence, *deterioration degeneration devolution

Ana Decaying *or* decay, disintegration, crumbling (see corresponding verbs at DECAY) retrogressiveness *or* retrogression regressiveness *or* regression (see corresponding adjectives at BACKWARD)

Con Ascent *ascension rising *or* rise (see corresponding verb RISE) advance progress (see under ADVANCE, *v*) *progress, progression

decline, *v* **Decline, refuse, reject, repudiate, spurn** are comparable when they mean to turn away something or someone by not consenting to accept receive, or consider it or him Decline is the most courteous of these terms, it is therefore used chiefly in respect to invitations offers

knew that Mrs Pluepott only lived to receive visitors and he had not the heart to *refuse* her the pleasure of a few minutes (*C Mackenzie*) Reject stresses a throwing away a discarding or abandoning, it implies a refusal to have anything to do with a person or thing as 'those who accepted the offer and those who *rejected* it' (*C E*

untrue, unauthorized unworthy of acceptance or the

scruple

Ant. Accept — *Con.* Take, *receive consent, *assent, acquiesce, accede

decline, *n* Declension, decadence *deterioration, degeneration, devolution

Ana. & *Con* See those at DECLENSION

declivity. Slope, incline, inclination, *slant, grade, gradient

Ant Acclivity.

decolorize, decolorate. Blanch, bleach, etiolate *whiten

decompose. *Decay, rot, putrefy, spoil, disintegrate crumble

Ana. Dissolve, deliquesce, *liquefy, melt

decorate. Ornament, embellish, beautify, *adorn deck bedeck garnish

Ana Enhance, heighten, *intensify· prank, prink, primp, doll up (see PREEN)

decorous. **Decorous, decent, seemly, proper, nice, comme il faut, demure** come into comparison when applied to persons their utterances and their behavior and mean conforming to or being in accordance with the accepted standard of what is right or fitting or is regarded as good form That is decorous which is marked by decorum or the observance of the proprieties, the

decorous age (*Emerson*), 'On Sunday mornings the whole school went to church in the afternoon it had a *decorous* walk' (*H G Wells*) That is decent (in its now somewhat archaic sense, for other sense, see CHASTE) which keeps within the bounds of what is appropriate or fitting to its kind or class not only from the points of

out of his way to see beauty, especially in a woman (*Galsworthy*) That is proper which is exactly what it should be according to the ethical or social standards

conclusions in view and here I am almost shouting in favour of one (*C E Montague*) That is nice (see also NICE 1 CORRECT) which satisfies a more or less fastidious taste in behavior manners speech or the like as, his

That is comme

never can have been *comme il faut* in any age or nation for a man of note to be constantly asking for money" (*Macaulay*) Demure, in current English no longer stresses decorousness and staidness of demeanor or behavior This however is the sense carried by the word as

used by many of the classic English writers, as "Come pensive Nun devout and pure, Sober, steadfast, and *demure*" (*Milton*) In present day use, *demure* usually suggests a decorously modest appearance, and often connotes the assumption or the more or less deliberate

Ana Formal conventional, ceremonious, *ceremonial dignified, elegant (see corresponding nouns at ELEGANCE)
Ant Indecorous blatant

decorticate. *Skin, peel, pare, flay.

decorum. *Decorum, decency, propriety, dignity, etiquette* come into comparison either when they mean a code (in some cases an article of a code) of rules respecting what is right fitting, or honorable, especially in conduct or behavior or more often, when they mean the quality or character of rightness fitness, or honorableness in conduct behavior, and the like, resulting from the observance of such a code The first three words though still often used in the senses here considered have a slightly literary or archaic flavor the last two are the most common in current speech Both *decorum* and *decency* imply that the code is based upon the nature of things or the circumstances which attend them, and therefore the rules which it embodies have their basis in nature or sound reason In current use decorum especially suggests a code of rigid rules or laws governing the conduct or behavior of civilized men under given or understood conditions, as 'If gentlemen of that profession [the army] were at least obliged to some

ancients, and declaring what is seemly and becoming in dramatic, poetic and other art) a literary or artistic

stresses a freedom from immodesty or obscenity (as

in senses, or not countenanced by good usage, as, the

merely seemly or fitting correctness (and not conformity

here considered It implies governance by a code or by forces which often correspond to the decencies or pro-

legislature, or, often in place of *propriety* for the con

*Lure, bait, snare, trap

decoy, *v* *Lure, entice inveigle, tempt, seduce.

... to accept what is novel or not in accordance with a word's etymology or historical development

taking away (or subtraction) by an agent and of resultant perceptible loss are to be emphasized, as, their

f nds were greatly d m n hed b their extrem ne

'Don t think that I am trying to *minimi e* your ex cellent work among the hop pickers this year he told his curate (*C Mackenzie*)

Ana *Disapprove deprecate *criticize denounce

from a gross sum Deduction, the most general term is interchangeable with any of the others but not without loss in precision Abatement is a deduction from a levied tax or impost as an *abatement* of the duties levied at the customhouse rebate is an amount deducted and returned after payment either in adjustment of an overcharge or to gain a competitive advantage as, a *rebate* on an income tax a *rebate* on an insurance premium Discount is a deduction from an amount owed or

Ana Curtail *shorten retrench abridge abbreviate *contract shrink

Ant Increase — *Con* Augment multiply enlarge (see INCREASE) *extend protract prolong lengthen elongate *expand amplify swell dilate distend

decrepit Infirm feeble *weak frail fragile

Ana Worn wasted *haggard *aged superannuated old tottering quavering shaking (see SHAKE)

Ant Sturdy — *Con* *Strong stalwart stout tough tenacious *vigorous lusty energetic

decry. Decry, depreciate, disparage, derogate from detract from, belittle, minimize agree in meaning to write speak or otherwise indicate one s feeling in regard to something in such a way as to reveal one s low opinion of it Decry implies open or public condemnation or censure with the intent to discredit or run down someone or something There seems almost a general wish of *decrying* the capacity and undervaluing the labor of the novelist (*Austen*) You ve had a Western education but you re *decrying* everything Western science has contributed to the world (*V Heiser*) Depreciate implies a representation of a person or thing as of smaller worth than that usually ascribed to it To prove that the Americans ought not to be free we are obliged to *depreciate* the value of freedom itself (*Burke*) He seems to me to *depreciate* Shakespeare for the wrong reasons (*T S Eliot*) Disparage implies depreciation by more subtle methods such as slighting or invidious reference or faint praise as The critic is generally *disparaged* as an artist who has failed (*L. P Smith*) cities [such as Boston Philadelphia] which they [Americans] sometimes pretended to *disparage* but of which they were secretly and inordinately proud (*A Repplier*) Derogate from and detract from stress the idea of taking away positively and injuriously especially from reputation or merit *derogate from* may be used with an impersonal subject only *detract from* with either a personal or an impersonal subject A few instances of inaccuracy or mediocrity can never *derogate from* the superlative merit of Homer and Vergil (*Goldsmith*) Far am I from *detracting from* the merit of some gentlemen on that occasion (*Burke*) The advocates of pure poetry are apt to take the line that any admixture of logical of prose meaning *detracts from* the value of a poem (*Day Lewis*) Belittle and minimize both imply

proceeds of the note less the *discount*

2 Inference conclusion judgment See under INFER.

3 Deduction, induction and their corresponding adjectives deductive, inductive are here compared only as used in logic as meaning (or in the case of the adjectives as designating) forms of reasoning Deduction and deductive imply reasoning from premises or propositions antecedently proved or assumed as true or certain and procedure from the general or universal to a particular conclusion thus the conclusion that one must die some day is based on the premises that all men are mortal and that one is a man therefore one infers by *deduction* or *deductive reasoning* that one must necessarily be mortal Induction and inductive imply reasoning from particular facts to a conclusion that is general or universal in its nature In its simplest form *induction* implies a knowledge of every particular and a generalization from these thus the conclusion that all of a

ticular is usually impossible *induction* often implies the use of postulates or assumptions which are generally accepted (such as the uniformity of nature) more or less tentative conclusions, and constant observation and experiment and re-examination of the evidence In this sense many of the laws of nature stated in the various sciences are derived by *induction* but when these laws are used as premises and become the bases for further inferences the reasoning becomes *deductive*

deductive Inductive (see under DEDUCTION 3)

Ana Inferential ratiocinative illative (see under INFERENCE)

*Action act

ploit *feat achievement

*Transfer convey alienate alien

*Consider regard account reckon.

*) indicates place of treatment of each group

Ana Conclude gather *infer

deep 1 Deep, profound, abysmal. *Deep* and *profound* in their literal senses denote extended either downward from a surface (actual or assumed) or less often backward or inward from the front or outer part Deep is the most general term as a *deep* pond ravine well Figuratively as applied to persons or to mental states or processes, *deep* implies the presence or a necessity for the exercise of penetration or subtlety sometimes of craft as a *deep* politician *deep* plots. A little knowledge often estranges men from religion, a *deeper* knowledge brings them back to it (*Inge*) Profound in its literal sense connotes exceedingly great depth but is now rare in this use. A gulf *profound* as that Serbonian bog where armies whole have sunk (*Milton*) Canyons more *profound* than our deepest mountain gorges

cherishing love an emotion more *profound* than most (*R Macaulay*) Abysmal in its literal sense carries over the idea of *abyss* infinite depth and implies fathomless distance downward backward or inward from a

words denoting a lack or want of something as *abysmal* ignorance *abysmal* darkness Plays of an *abysmal* foolishness (*Van W Brooks*)

Con Shallow *superficial flat plane plain *level

2 *Broad wide

deep rooted Deep-seated chronic, confirmed *inveterate

Ana Established fixed set settled See SET *v*

Con. Eradicated extirpated uprooted wiped out See EXTERMINATE.

deep seated Chronic, deep-rooted confirmed *inveterate

Ana. Ingrained constitutional *inherent profound *deep

deface Deface, disfigure disfeature, defeature come into comparison as meaning to mar the appearance of a

like

results from other than structural injury as a book *disfigured* by

disfigured by great gashes in its surface from quarr

erations Ruined *defeatured* shapes of beauty (

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms C

The prey of pale *disfeaturing* death (*John Todhunter*)

Ana *Injure damage mar *deform distort. contort mutilate batter mangle (see MAIM)

defalcate Defalcate, peculate, embezzle come into

abscond decamp (see ESCAPE)

ion Peculation embezzlement See under

te

heft larceny robbery

Vilify calumniate *malign traduce asperse slander libel

perate revile (see SCOLD) *decry disparage

m derogate from

ise laud eulogize extol acclaim

Beat, *conquer vanquish lick subdue reduce overcome surmount overthrow rout

istrate thwart foil baffle balk circumvent

ld submit capitulate succumb cave in bow

Con Sufficiency adequacy competency (see corresponding adjectives at SUFFICIENT)
2 Flaw *blemish
Ana *Fault failing frailty foible
Con *Excellence perfection virtue merit

defection. Defection desertion, apostasy agree in meaning an abandonment that involves the breaking of a moral or legal bond or tie and that is highly culpable from the point of view of the person cause or party abandoned Defection emphasizes both the fact of ones falling away and the loss that is sustained by ones failure to adhere to ones allegiance in itself as apart from the context it commonly gives no certain indication of motive though at times disaffection or loss of confidence is connoted as the *defections* from the majority party were so numerous as to cause the first defeat in generations the higher we stand the baser our *defection* (*Bridges*) The news of the *defection* of Lepidus caused the Senate to declare him a public enemy (*Buchan*) Desertion, in the specific sense here considered presupposes an oath of allegiance or a duty or an obligation to guard protect or support the violation of which constitutes a crime or a distinctly blameworthy act It also suggests a base motive such as cowardly fear or a desire to shirk as the penalty for *desertion* from an army in time of war is usually death many persons considered Wordsworth s *defection* from the liberal cause a *desertion* Apostasy implies a repudiation of something one has formerly and voluntarily professed it connotes therefore a retreat as in weakness from a position or stand one has taken The term is used chiefly with reference to a repudiation of religious beliefs but it is employed with equal correctness when moral philosophical or other principles are involved When Raphael had forewarned Adam by dire example to beware *Apostasy* (*Milton*) Marriage is to me *apostasy* sale of my birthright shameful surrender (*Shaw*) But my political *apostasy* [from the Republican party after the Civil War] was attended with no diminution of reverence for that great citizen army that defended and saved the Union (*M Nicholson*)

[illegible]

Ana Impaired damaged injured marred (see INJURE) vitiated corrupted debased (see under DEBASE) deranged disordered (see DISORDER)
Ant Intact — *Con* *Perfect entire whole complete *full plenary sound *healthy

defend 1 Defend protect, shield, guard, safeguard come into comparison when they mean to keep secure from danger or against attack Defend implies the use of means to ward off that which actually threatens or to repel that which actually attacks as to raise a large army to *defend* the country from aggression guns used in *defending* the explorers against hostile incursions of the natives Protect etymologically implies a covering especially a frontal but sometimes an overhead covering that serves as a bar to the admission or impact of that which may injure or destroy as to *protect* one s estate from intruders by a high wall to *protect* one s eyes from the sun by dark glasses to *protect* one s family by ample insurance to *protect* tobacco plants by a tentlike cheesecloth screen Shield differs from *protect* sometimes in its [illegible]

protect [illegible]

[illegible] out or as in a circle or ring around a person or place it usually connotes vigilance as the entrances to the palace are well *guarded* the president is always *guarded* by secret service men the inmates of a fortress are *defended* by its guns *protected* by its walls and *guarded* by sentries against surprise Safeguard, much more strongly than any of the preceding words implies use of protective measures where merely potential danger exists as to *safeguard* children who play on the streets to *safeguard* our shores from attack In all this he was more than worldly wise He was *safeguarding* his own self respect (*A Repplier*)
Ana Ward off avert *prevent *oppose resist withstand fight battle war *contend cope
Ant Combat attack — *Con* Assault assail bombard storm (see ATTACK) submit cave in *yield capitulate
2 Assert *maintain justify vindicate
Ana Voice vent utter *express air *explain account for justify rationalize *support champion, uphold, back

defer[1] Defer, postpone, intermit, suspend stay agree in meaning to cause a delay in an action activity or proceeding Defer suggests little more than a putting off till a later time ordinarily it implies an intentional delaying (as to *defer* a discussion of a proposal until more members are present to *defer* payment on a note he *deferred* giving his son needed advice until he found [illegible]

[illegible] 12) Postpone implies an intentional deferring commonly until a definite time (except in the euphemistic [illegible]

[illegible] *postpone* our look round the church until after lunch (*C Mackenzie*) Intermit implies a stopping for a time usually as a measure of relief but sometimes merely as [illegible]

[illegible] for a time but for any one of various reasons, such as diversion of one s interest (as Eleanor s work was *suspended* while she gazed with increasing astonishment —*Austen*) an order or a condition prohibiting continuation or demanding an intermitting (as to *suspend* [illegible] the parade [illegible]

[illegible] sire to wait for more evidence or information (as to *suspend* one s judgment of a person charged with a crime) Stay implies the interposition of an obstacle to something that is in progress it may suggest bringing it to a complete stop but more often it suggests an [illegible]

stay the flow of her ideas by reminding her how much the alteration would cost (*M Austin*) When his [man's] mind fails to *stay* the pace set by its inventions madness must ensue (*Day Lewis*)

Ana *Delay retard slow *adjourn.
Con Hasten hurry *speed accelerate

defer *Bow *yield submit cave in capitulate, succumb relent
Ana Accede acquiesce *assent agree conform accommodate *adapt adjust truckle *fawn cringe

deference Reverence homage *honor obeisance
Ana Veneration worship adoration (see under REVERE) respect esteem admiration *regard
Ant Disrespect — *Con* Disdain scorn contempt despite (see under DESPISE)

deficient, *adj* Deficient defective agree in meaning showing lack of something necessary The words are still sometimes used interchangeably even though in current good usage they tend to diverge in their meanings Deficient is the preferred term when there is an *intent to imply a falling short in the amount quantity* force or the like considered essential to adequacy or sufficiency defective is the preferred term when there is the intent to imply some definite fault injury flaw or the like that impairs the completeness or efficiency of a thing thus a person is said to be *deficient* in courage when he has not sufficient courage to meet his difficulties he is said to be mentally *deficient* when he has not sufficient intelligence to enable him to take care of himself he is said to be mentally *defective* (or a mental *defective*) when some fault or defect in his nervous or cerebral organism is apparent and he lacks the ability to think coherently to speak intelligibly or to co-ordinate his muscles he suffers from *defective* hearing when by disease or injury the organ of hearing is impaired so *deficient* sympathies a *deficient* supply of food a *defective* crystal a *defective* mechanism
Ana *Meager scanty scant sparse exiguous scarce rare *infrequent uncommon
Ant Sufficient adequate excessive — *Con* Competent enough (see SUFFICIENT) *plentiful plenteous ample abundant *excessive inordinate immoderate extravagant

defile Pollute taint *contaminate attaint
Ana *Debase, vitiate deprave corrupt pervert debauch profane desecrate (see corresponding nouns at PROFANATION)
Ant Cleanse purify — *Con* Hallow consecrate (see DEVOTE)

define *v* *Prescribe assign.
Ana *Limit circumscribe fix *set establish
Con. *Mix, merge mingle *mistake confuse confound

definite 1 Definite definitive are sometimes confused That is definite (see also EXPLICIT) which has limits so clearly fixed or defined or so unambiguously stated that there can be no doubt concerning the scope or the meaning of that which is so qualified as he has very *definite* opinions on the matter *definite* accomplishments appointments are made for *definite* periods of time That is definitive (for fuller treatment see CONCLUSIVE) which fixes or settles something else and therefore is final or decisive as a *definitive* statement of a doctrine a *definitive* judicial decision by the highest court of the land. This joint effort of church and crown indeed is *definitely* traceable from the time of Charlemagne and it found its culmination under Louis XIV when the nobles were *definitively* conquered by the crown and the Reformation by the church (*Brownell*)
Ana Defined prescribed assigned (see PRESCRIBE) limited restricted circumscribed (see LIMIT *v*) determined settled decided (see DECIDE)
Ant Vague loose — *Con* *Obscure ambiguous equivocal.
2 *Explicit express specific, categorical
Ana Clear plain distinct (see EVIDENT) *full complete downright *forthright precise exact (see CORRECT *adj*) concrete (see SPECIAL) clear-cut *incisive
Ant Indefinite equivocal — *Con.* *Doubtful dubious questionable

definitive 1 Determinative decisive *conclusive
Ana Settling deciding determining (see DECIDE) final concluding *last terminal ultimate
Ant Tentative provisional — *Con* *Temporary temporal experimental (see corresponding noun at EXPERIENCE)
2 *Definite
Ana, *Ant*, & *Con.* See those at DEFINITE 1

deflate Compress shrink *contract condense constrict
Ana Reduce *decrease lessen exhaust, *deplete drain puncture prick (see PERFORATE) attenuate extenuate (see THIN)
Ant Inflate — *Con* Distend *expand dilate swell.

deflect *Turn divert avert sheer
Ana Deviate depart diverge *swerve veer digress bend *curve twist

deflection *or* **deflexion** *Deviation aberration divergence
Ana Bending curving turning twisting (see CURVE) swerving *or* swerve veering *or* veer departing *or* departure (see corresponding verbs at SWERVE)

deform Deform distort contort warp gnarl come into comparison when they mean to mar or spoil a person's or thing's appearance character true nature development or the like by or as if by twisting Deform is the least specific of these terms in its implications sometimes it carries no significance other than that expressed in the first sentence above sometimes however it suggests a loss of some particular excellence or essential such as comeliness perfection of line attractiveness or the like as Soul killing witches that *deform* the body' (*Shak*) To *deform* thy gentle brow with frowns (*Rowe*) I suspect Mr Babbitt at times of an instinctive dread of organized religion a dread that it should cramp and *deform* the free operations of his own mind (*T S Eliot*) with the best intentions in the world Mr Imam is incessantly at work to *deform* and degrade the content of poetry (*Times Lit Sup*) Distort usually carries a clear implication of twisting or wresting away from or out of the natural regular or true shape posture or direction the term however is used not only in reference to physical or material things but also in reference to minds judgments facts statements etc that may be twisted by conditions circumstances or when a personal agent is involved by a dominating purpose or intent as *Distorted* as a living thing by pain (*Wilde*) the upward slant of the candle-light *distorted* Mary Adeline's mild features twisting them into a frightened grin (*E Wharton*) there is an element of truth in what you say grossly as you may *distort* it to gratify your malicious humor (*Shaw*) some accident of immediate overwhelming interest which appeals to the feelings and *distorts* the judgment (*Justice Holmes*) Contort implies a more involved or continuous twisting together or upon itself it therefore both in literal and figurative use differs from *distort* in suggesting a grotesque or a painful effect rather than a departure from the natural the true or the normal as That most

affectionate, and free" (*B Russell*) Warp literally implies a twisting, or bending, or drawing out of a flat plane, by some force such as drying and shrinking (as, the covers of the book are *warped*, the back of the chair is

have *warped* her mind, *warped* views or opinions, "So

the roots or trunk of an old tree sometimes twisted and contorted or, in the case of the trunk covered with large knots or protuberances In application to things such as human hands, human bodies, and the like, the term suggests the contortions and deformations characteristic of old age or a rheumatic condition but sometimes pro-

— V. Lindsay)

Ana. *Maim, cripple, mutilate, mangle, batter· disfigure *deface *injure, mar, damage, impair.

defraud. Swindle, overreach, *cheat, cozen.

Ana. Trick, bamboozle, hoax, gull *dupe, befool outwit, circumvent, foil (see FRUSTRATE)

deft. Feat *dexterous, adroit handy

Ana Nimble, *agile, brisk *quick, ready, apt, prompt skillful, skilled, adept, *proficient sure, assured, *confident.

Ant. Awkward — *Con.* Clumsy, maladroit inept gauche (see AWKWARD)

defunct. Deceased departed late, *dead lifeless inanimate

Ant. Alive live.

degenerate, *adj* Corrupt, infamous, *vicious villainous iniquitous, nefarious flagitious

Ana. Degraded, demeaned (see ABASE) debased depraved debauched, perverted (see DEBASE) dissolute *abandoned, reprobate, profligate.

degeneration. Devolution decadence *deterioration decline, declension.

Ana. Retrogressiveness *or* retrogression regressiveness *or* regression (see corresponding adjectives at BACKWARD) debasement, degradation (see corresponding verbs at ABASE)

delay, *v* **1 Delay, retard, slow, slacken, detain** are not always close synonyms but they carry the same basic meaning to make someone or something behind in his or its schedule or usual rate of movement or progress **Delay** implies the operation, usually the interference of something that keeps back or impedes especially from

retard the swing of a pendulum, the revolution of a wheel, the snow *retards* our progress, children *retarded*

easing or letting up, or a relaxation of some sort, as, the engineer *slowed* down the train as he approached the city, the doctor administered digitalis to *slow* up his

mind, as "I had been *detained* by unexpected business in the neighborhood" (*Conrad*), "Tell him that as I have a headache I won't *detain* him today" (*Hardy*) "You will not thank me for *detaining* you from the bewitching converse of that young lady" (*Austen*)

Ana. Impede, obstruct, *hinder block *defer postpone stay, suspend intermit

Ant. Expedite hasten — *Con.* *Speed, hasten hurry accelerate quicken precipitate

2 Delay, procrastinate, lag, loiter, dawdle, dally dillydally agree in meaning to move or act slowly so that progress is hindered or work remains undone or unfinished **Delay** (for transitive sense see DELAY 1) usually carries an implication of putting off as one's departure, one's initiation of an action or activity one's

to do the less time one finds to do it in. One ... procrastinates one can do it when one will and therefore one seldom does it at all (*Chesterfield*) "A timid unsystematick *procrastinating* ministry" (*Burke*)

ration does *lag* at a shameful rate"—*Carlyle;* the production of certain parts necessary for airplanes is *lagging*) Loiter implies delay while in progress, commonly while one is walking but sometimes while one is trying to accomplish a piece of work. It also suggests lingering or aimless sauntering lagging or the like "Very little remained to be done. Catherine had not *loitered*, she was almost dressed, and her packing almost

a slighte
walking)
idleness
quently,
of more
four year
work,' I
neither di
often, dill
gest was
employme ... hesitation or vacillation
postponed
It
(M
ma
stai
dil

Ana ... wait (see STAY) *hesitate, falter vacillate, waver

Ant. Hasten hurry

dele. Delete cancel efface obliterate, blot out, expunge *erase.

Ana

... toothsome

Con. *Offensive repulsive, revolting loathsome repellent, *repugnant, distasteful abhorrent obnoxious.

delectation. Enjoyment, delight, *pleasure, joy fruition.

Ana. Amusement diversion entertainment (see under AMUSE) gratifying or gratification regaling or regalement (see corresponding verbs at PLEASE)

delete. Dele cancel efface obliterate blot out expunge *erase

Ana. Eliminate, *exclude, rule out omit (see NEGLECT, v)

deleterious. Detrimental

Ana I
or hurtf
ing or
ruining
Ant. S
profitabl

delibera

willing.

Ana Purposed intended (see INTEND) conscious cognizant, *aware mortal *deadly

Ant Impulsive — *Con* Inadvertent, *careless heedless, thoughtless.

2 Deliberate, considered, advised, premeditated, designed, studied come into comparison
a perso
meanin
awaren
Ana a

in very precise use, a careful and unhurried calculation of the intended effect or of the probable consequences, as, a *deliberate* ... imate and ... insertion ... 'prosaic' ... most comment,

... of *deliberate* ... ing careful calculation and awareness of conse

spontaneous or natural, but which is actually ... of intention, as the *designed* failure of a pro ... to seek to know whether he has been ... looked or

manager' (*Shaw*) It is also a
committed with cool deliberati
its probable effect, as to tr
studied discourtesy

Ana. Planned schemed, proj
verbs under PLAN, n) calc
*careful meticulous scrupulou

Ant. Casual — *Con.* Haphaza
desultory happy-go-lucky, cha

3 ... rely, *slow, dilatory, la
*Cautious, circumspect,
... ollected, composed, im
... ecipitate abrupt — C
hasty (see PRECIPITATE
te, v Reflect, cogita
... onder meditate, ru
Exquisite, da

Ana Delectable, *del
mild lenient, balmy.
Ant Gross — Con.
*malodorous.

delicious. Delectable

Ana *Palatable,
... elicate
— Con

delight, *n* *Pleasure, delectation enjoyment, joy fruition.
Ana Glee *mirth jollity hilarity rapture transport *ecstasy satisfaction contentment (see corresponding verbs at SATISFY)
Ant Disappointment discontent.
delight, *v* Gratify *please rejoice gladden tickle arride regale
Ana *Satisfy content divert *amuse entertain charm enchant fascinate allure *attract take
Ant Distress bore — *Con* *Trouble *afflict try *grieve *annoy vex irk bother
delightful Delightful delicious, delectable, luscious agree in meaning extremely pleasing or gratifying to one's senses or aesthetic taste Delightful the least re-

(*Shak*) The experience of overcoming fear is extraordinarily *delightful* (*B Russell*) Delicious, in current colloquial usage commonly refers to sensuous pleasures especially those of taste and smell (as *delicious* food

delightful or *delicious* with a humorous or ironical connotation as the spoken word of some *delectable* Sarah Gamp (*C E Montague*) Luscious adds to *delicious* an implication of richness as of flavor of fragrance of coloring of sound and the like specifically as applied to fruits it suggests flavor and juiciness as *luscious* peaches *luscious* roses *luscious* music Like *delectable* it is often used humorously or ironically but it then in addition commonly implies extravagance exaggeration or more specifically voluptuousness as *luscious* passages of description those Don Juans those melting beauties those *luscious* adventuresses (*A Huxley*)
Ana Enchanting charming fascinating taking alluring attractive (see under ATTRACT) lovely fair *beautiful ineffable (see UNUTTERABLE)
Ant Distressing boring horrid — *Con* *Miserable wretched distasteful obnoxious repellent *repugnant
delineate Trace outline *sketch diagram draft plot blueprint
Ana Describe *relate design plan (see under PLAN *n*)
delineation Tracing outline sketch diagram plot blueprint See under SKETCH, *v*
Ana Map *chart graph design *plan.
deliquesce *Liquefy melt dissolve fuse thaw
Ana *Decay decompose disintegrate
delirium Frenzy hysteria *mania
deliver 1 *Free release liberate discharge emancipate manumit enfranchise affranchise
Ana *Escape elude evade *extricate disencumber disentangle voice utter vent *express.
Con Confine circumscribe restrict *limit

2 *Rescue redeem save ransom reclaim
Con *Imprison incarcerate jail immure intern *catch capture nab cop trap snare entrap ensnare
deliverance Deliverance, delivery are distinguished in

Adams) Delivery applies more commonly to the act of

Delivery but not *deliverance* is used when the transfer or conveyance of something is implied as, the store promises prompt *delivery* of purchases trucks for the *delivery* of mail the *delivery* of a fort to the conquerors.
Ana Freedom independence autonomy (see under FREE *adj*) *freedom liberty license redeeming *or* redemption rescuing *or* rescue reclaiming *or* reclamation saving *or* salvation (see corresponding verbs at RESCUE)
delivery, 1 *Deliverance
Ana Releasing *or* release liberating *or* liberation freeing (see corresponding verbs at FREE) conveying *or* conveyance transmitting *or* transmission transporting *or* transportation carrying *or* carriage (see corresponding

ression

travail
-cross.
hoax.

e come
ich is

son) She laboured under the *delusion* that the constitution and social condition of her country were on the upward plane (*R Macaulay*) Illusion seldom implies mental derangement or even the inability to distinguish between the true and the false rather it implies an

the houses swaying toward one another I would have the *illusion* that they were actually bumping heads

merely the product of disordered nerves, of mental derangement of delirium tremens or the like as, the burglar in her room was only a *hallucination* to suffer from the *hallucination* that one is being pursued Mirage

comes into comparison with the preced ng terms only in its extended sense. Literally it denotes an optical illusion whereby ow ng to atmospheric conditions something that is not actually present at the po nt where it is observed and often is not even within the range of one s vision is seen, not in its real ty but in its (usually inverted or d storted) reflect on thus a seeming pool of water on a h ghway on a hot day is a *mirage* in which across a stratum of hot air the traveler sees a reflection of the sky on the pavement In its extended sense *mirage* usually appl es to a vision dream hope or the l ke, which one takes as a gu de not real zing that it is merely an illus on This hope to find your people is a *mirage* a *delusion* wh ch will lead to destruction if you w ll not abandon it. (*Hudson*)
Ana *Deception trickery, chicane chicanery subterfuge *imposture simulacrum counterfeit cheat fraud sham, fake, humbug deceit fantasy vis on dream, daydream *fancy

delusive, delusory Deceptive *m sleading
Ana Fantastic chimerical vis onary *imaginary fanciful quixotic fallacious sophist cal casuistical (see under FALLACY) illusory seeming ostens ble *apparent
☞ *Do not confuse* delusive *with* elusive *and* illusive *or* delusory *with* illusory

delve *Dig spade, grub excavate exhume d sinter

demand *v* Demand claim require exact come into comparison not as close synonyms but as carrying in common the basic mean ng to ask or call for something as due or as necessary or as strongly des red Demand carries a strong impl cation of peremptoriness or insistency if the subject is a person (or sometimes an expression of his w ll such as a law) it usually implies that he possesses or bel eves he possesses, the right or the authority not only to issue a peremptory request but also to expect its being regarded as a command as the physician *demanded* payment of his bill the court *demands* fair treatment of the accused by the prosecutor the father *demanded* knowledge of what had occurred during his absence from home Can he [the keeper of a public record] refuse a copy thereof to a person *demanding* it on the terms prescribed by law? (*Ch Just Marshall*) Instincts wh ch the conventions of good manners and the imperatives of moral ty *demand* that they should repress (*A Huxley*) If the subject of the verb is a th ng the verb implies the call of necess ty of imperat ve need or the like as the fire that the cool evenings of early spring *demanded* (*M Aust n*) The m nd and body of a ch ld *demand* a great deal of play (*B Russell*) He is best in h s plays when dealing with situations wh ch do not *demand* great emotional concentration" (*T S Eliot*) Claim impl es a demand ng e ther the delivery or concess on of something due one as one s own, one s right one s prerogative or the l ke or the admission or recognition of something which one asserts or affirms thus one who *claims* a piece of property *demands* its delivery to him as his o vn one who *claims* that he has solved a problem *demands* recognition of the truth of his assertion Surely I divide your grief and may I not *claim* your confidence? (*Mered th*) There s no right to freedom or l fe But each man does *claim* such freedom (*S Alexander*) Scientific men and many others who cannot *claim* to be men of science (*Inge*)
I am not *claiming* a d rect influence of Rousseau upon Wagner (*Babbitt*) Require is often used interchangeably with *demand* but in precise English it usually distinctively impl es imperativeness such as arises from inner necess ty (as, consecutive th nk ng absolutely *requ res* personal in tiative —*C W El ot*) or the compulsion of law or regulation (as to *require* that every member of the bank s staff be bonded) or the exigencies of the s tuation (as "I shall not go away t ll you have given me the assurance I *require* —*Austen*) Exact implies not only demand ng something but getting that wh ch one demands as to *exact* payment of overdue rent to *exact* a promise from a friend She kept a keen eye on her Court and *exacted* prompt and willing obedience from king and archb shops (*H Adams*)
Some [occupations] *exact* little of the mind but much of the eye (*Grandgent*)
Ana Request *ask sol cit order *command charge enjoin direct bid call *summon cite
Con Waive resign *rel nquish concede allow, *grant

demean[1] *Abase degrade debase humble humiliate
Con Heighten, enhance (see INTENSIFY) *exalt magn fy aggrandize

demean[2] Deport comport *behave conduct acqu t quit
Ana *Carry bear (*as reflexive verbs*)
Ant Misdemean

demeanor *or* **demeanour** Deportment *bearing m en manner carriage port presence front
Ana *Behavior conduct deportment *posture attitude pose air mannerism, *pose affectation.

demented *Insane mad crazy crazed deranged lunatic maniac wood non compos mentis
Ana *Irrational unreasonable del rious hysterical frenzied (see correspond ng nouns at MANIA)
Ant Rat onal.

dementia *Insan ty lunacy man a psychos s
Ana *Mania del rium hysteria frenzy

demise *Death decease pass ng

demit *Abd cate res gn renounce
Ana Ant & **Con** See those at ABDICATE

demolish *Destroy raze
Ana Wreck *ru n wrack, d lapidate devastate *ravage waste sack.
Ant Construct

demon *n* Demon daemon devil fiend have all been used to des gnate an evil sp r t that leads human beings astray and have therefo e been employed even by good writers without d scrimination Both demon and daemon go back etymolog cally to a Greek word [*dai mōn*] meaning a sp rit or infer or d vinity In some Greek wr tings the term is used without clear d stinction from *god* Both Jew sh and early Christian writers used this Greek word in the sense of *idol false god* or *unclean spirit* and were more or less responsible for its confus on with another Greek word [*d abolos* the slanderer] which properly appl es to the Devil or the tempter of man and adversary of God In good current use *demon* cons stently applies to an ev l spirit (or in extended use an evil person) that seeks the ru n of men s souls *Daemon* has for centur es been used as a variant spelling of *demon* During th s t me, however it was also employed by learned men in a sense closer to that of the Greek or g nal or to an other all ed word [*daimonion*] wh ch means a tutelary sp rit sometimes thought of as attendant upon the ind v dual somet mes as indwell ng in h m In recent prec se use this d stinction has been sharpened so that *demon* is now employed by careful writers only in its derived sense of an evil spirit and *daemon* in one of its h storical senses or in the der ved sense of genius or inner controlling sp rit supplying driving energy or creat ve power O Antony stay not by his s de Thy *daemon* [First Folio spelling] that s thy sp rit which keeps thee is Noble courageous high unmatchable Where Caesar s is not (*Shak*) If that same *demon* [First Folio *Daemon*] that hath gull d thee thus Should

with his lion gait walk the whole world He might return And tell the legions I can never win A soul so easy as that Englishman s ' (*Shak*) The *Demon* of Discord with her sooty wings had breathed her influence upon our counsels (*Smollett*) When your *Daemon* is in charge do not try to think consciously Drift wait and obey' (*Kipling*) Devil in earliest usage applied to the spirit of evil or the tempter of men as conceived in Jewish and Christian theology and usually called Satan but sometimes called by any one of a number of names such as Lucifer Beelzebub Mephistopheles, the Prince of Darkness or colloquially the Old Boy the Old One Old Harry Old Nick Old Poker Old Scratch and Scottish Clootie or Old Clootie Though properly capitalized and applied to one being (as to sell one s soul to the *Devil*) the term was used by some Biblical translators (especially those who made the Authorized Version) as the equivalent of the Greek *daimon* (or the Latin *daemon*) and so occurs without a capital as an equivalent of *demon* or in the sense of an unclean indwelling spirit as to cast out *devils* possessed by a *devil* pursued by *devils* Fiend (etymologically an enemy or foe) was in early use applied (as was the word *enemy* itself) to the Devil conceived as the archenemy of mankind it was also applied to any evil spirit, or demon conceived of as maliciously plotting or bringing about the ruin of men. With this word especially, but far from exclusively are associated many of the characteristics or outward aspects of the Devil or of devils as conceived by the popular mind as Inflam d with rage like *fiends* in hell (*J Wesley*) a frightful *fiend* Doth close behind him tread (*Coleridge*)

Ant Angel — *Con* Archangel cherub seraph (see ANGEL)

demoniac, demoniacal, demonic Diabolic, diabolical *fiendish devilish

Ana Hellish *infernal crazed crazy maniac *insane inspired fired (see INFORM)

Con *Celestial, heavenly

demonstrate 1 Manifest evince, *show evidence

Ana *Reveal, disclose discover betray bewray display exhibit, parade flaunt expose *show

Con. *Hide conceal secrete dissemble cloak mask *disguise

2 *Prove try test

Ana *Argue debate (see DISCUSS) substantiate verify authenticate *confirm corroborate validate

demonstration Proof trial test See under PROVE.

Ana Substantiation confirming or confirmation corroboration, verification (see corresponding verbs at CONFIRM) experiment *experience

demulcent Emollient *balm salve

demur, *v* **Demur, scruple balk, jib (or gib), shy, boggle, stick stickle strain** are comparable when they mean to hesitate or show reluctance because of difficulties in the way One demurs *to* (or *at* rarely *on*) something when one raises objections to it casts doubt upon it or takes exception to it thereby interposing obstacles which delay action procedure, decision or the like as many an opportunity is lost by *demurring* In older use the stress was on delay as it still is in the term *demurrage* Not withstanding he hoped that matters would have been long since brought to an issue the fair one still *demurs* (*Spectator*) In modern use the emphasis is commonly on object on as it is also in the legal term *demurrer* Jerry proposed that we stretch a point by going to supper at Reeves s. Sarah and I *demurred* as women will at such a proposal from a man whose family exigencies are known to them (*M Austin*) It would seem hazardous to *demur* to a proposition which is so widely accepted" (*S Alexander*) One scruples *to do* something (or now rarely *at* something) when one is reluctant because one s conscience bothers or because one is doubtful of the propriety expediency or morality of the action the word is increasingly common in a negative construction as to *scruple* to accept any gift that might seem a bribe "he does not *scruple* to ask the most abominable things of you (*Meredith*) 'Greece and in particular Athens was overrun by philosophers, who did not *scruple* to question the foundations of social and moral obligation" (*G L. Dickinson*) One balks (oftentimes *at* something) when one stops short and obstinately refuses to go further in one s course because one has reached the limit of one s strength one s courage one s credulity one s tolerance or the like as the horse *balked* at the leap he never *balks* at any task no matter how difficult it is. 'There is the opposite case of the man who yields his poetic faith too readily who does not *balk* at any improbability (*Babbitt*) One rather *balks* at the idea of synthetic roughage—excelsior wood chips, or whatever may be at hand (*C C Furnas*) One jibs or less often gibs (oftentimes *at* something) when one balks like a horse and backs away or out I had settled to finish the review when behold I *jibb d* (*Scott*) When Charnacé spoke of stopping the Polish war he [Brandenburg] was all in favour but he *jibbed* at all ance with the Catholic League (*Belloc*) His soldiers many of whom had served with Antony *jibbed* at the attack on their old leader (*Buchan*) One shies *at away from, off from* something when like a suddenly frightened horse one recoils in alarm or distaste or suspicion and is unable to proceed act and the like as to *shy* at the sight of blood. These turns of speech may as yet be called slang but they have the old virtue in them you see the old temperament of the race still evincing itself still *shying* away from the long abstract word (*C E Montague*) One boggles *at over about* something from which one by temperament instinct or training shies away In addition *boggle* often impl es scrupling or fuss ng "When a native begins perjury he perjures himself thoroughly He does not *boggle over* details' (*Kipling*) "We [lovers of poetry] do not *balk* at the sea-wave washing the rim of the sun which we know it does not do any more than we *boggle* at blackberries that are red when they are green" (*Lowes*) It [pleasure at election to certain societies at Harvard] was in the essence a snobbish pleasure why should I *boggle* at the word' (*L P Smith*) One sticks *at* something to which one *demurs* because of scruples, especially scruples of conscience the term is used chiefly in the phrase he *sticks* at nothing which is another way of saying he is absolutely unscrupulous. One stickles *at about over* something to which one *demurs* or raises objections because it is offensive distasteful, contrary to one s principles, or the like as the purist *stickles* at using clipped words such as gas for gasoline, phone for telephone exam for examination there is no time in a serious emergency to *stickle over* means if they achieve the desired ends One strains *at* something (sometimes *to do* something) when one demurs to it as beyond one s power to believe, accept understand, do, or the like Th s usage is chiefly dependent on the scriptural passage Ye blind guides which *strain* at [D V & R.V *strain out*] a gnat and swallow a camel (*Matthew* xxiii. 24) In extended use the object of *at* or of *to do* is commonly something which might without real difficulty be believed accepted understood done or the like as persons who *strain* at the truth yet accept every wild rumor without question. 'I do not *strain* at the position — It is famil ar —but at the author s drift" (*Shak*)

demur, *n.* *Qualm compunction scruple.
Ana *Hesitation hes tancy reluctance loathness, aversion disinclination (see corresponding adjectives at DISINCLINED) objection remonstrance (see correspond ing verbs at OBJECT)
Con Read ness promptness, quickness (see correspond ing adjectives at QUICK)

demure Proper nice *decorous decent seemly comme il faut.
Ana Grave solemn *serious sedate staid earnest, sober modest coy diffident bashful *shy
Ant Jaunty — *Con* Brazen brash impudent *shameless, barefaced wanton, mischievous, imp sh roguish (see PLAYFUL)

denizen *Inhab tant res dent, citizen.

denomination 1 *Name des gnation, appellation, t tle style
2 Sect communion, *rel gion faith, creed cult per suas on church

denotation Connotation (see under DENOTE)
Ana *Mean ng s gnification s gnificance sense ac ceptation, import.

denote 1 S gn fy *mean import
Ana Betoken bespeak, *ind cate attest argue prove *intend mean *suggest imply hint intimate insin uate
2 Denote connote and their corresponding nouns denotation, connotation bear a complementary rather than a synonymous relation to each other Taken to gether the verbs as used in reference to terms equal

our snobbish society than the word promiscuity (*Shaw*)

in

power of locomot
structure invested
☞ *In this book*
Ana analogous w

connotation *are used with the meanings discussed in the first paragraph above unless otherwise specified*

denounce Condemn censure reprobate reprehend blame *criticize.
Ana *Accuse charge arraign impeach incriminate criminate indict *decry disparage depreciate revile vituperate (see SCOLD)
Ant Eulogize — *Con* *Commend applaud compli ment recommend *praise extol laud acclaim.

dense 1 Compact, *close thick.
Ana Consol dated concentrated compacted (see COMPACT v) compressed condensed (see CONTRACT v) massed heaped p led stacked (see HEAP v)
Ant Sparse (*of population forests etc*) tenuous (*of clouds air masses etc*) — *Con* Scattered d spersed d ssipated (see SCATTER) *thin rare *meager scanty scant exiguous.
2 Crass, *stupid dull dumb
Ana Obtuse, *dull stol d phlegmatic *mpassive.
Ant Subtle bright — *Con* *Intelligent, brilliant clever alert quick witted

dent, *n* Dent, dint indentation indenture nick notch

sion made, especially in metal by a blow as a *dent* in a teakettle a *dent* in an automob le fender Every *dint* a sword had beaten in it [a shield] (*Tennyson*) An indentation or less often an indenture is a toothlike or angular recess or incis on made by nature or by artifice as the *indentations* of a leaf of a coastline through *indentations* the beginnings of the paragraphs are in dicated This noble lake spreads around the

refusal to accept as true (as to *deny* the report that the British ambassador has res gned He is no vulgar and

the truth of what another has said as facts which can not be *gainsaid* But she s a fine woman—that nobody can *gainsay* (*Meredith*) His mother whom he could

of the truth of an assertion but also in commonly sug gesting that the contrary is true or that the statement is utterly devoid of truth thus to *contradict* a rumor is a stronger expression than to *deny* a rumor , one may *contradict* (never in this sense *deny*) a person whereas

the idea of going counter to is uppermost *negative* usu ally impl es disproof as The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negative* the existence of mir acles (*W Paley*) Traverse, as here considered is chiefly a legal term implying a formal denial especially of the truth of an allegation (as to *traverse* a fact as alleged) or of the justice of an ind ctment (as to *traverse* an indictment) Impugn (etymologically to attack or assail) retains its basic implication so markedly that it carries the strongest suggestion of any of these terms of directly disputing or questioning or of forcefully contra dicting (a statement proposit on etc or less often a person) it sometimes connotes prolonged argument in an attempt to refute or confute as The idealists took up the challenge but their reply was to disparage the significance and even to *impugn* the reality of the world as known to science (*Inge*) The morality of our Restoration drama cannot be *impugned* It assumes orthodox Christian morality and laughs (in its comedy) at human nature for not living up to it (*T S Eliot*) No one cares to *impugn* a fool no one dares to *impugn* a captain of industry (*Van W Brooks*) Contravene (etymologically to come against) in the sense here con sidered carries a weaker implication of intentional oppos tion or running counter to but a stronger impli cation of coming into conflict with than any of the preceding terms when it implies what in effect amounts to a denial or a contradiction it often but not always suggests an inherent and often unforeseen incompati

his wife or his friends without *contravening* some loyalty that had become sacred to him (*Van W Brooks*)

Ana *Decline refuse reject repudiate controvert, rebut confute *disprove

onfirm, concede — *Con* Aver affirm *assert

wledge

1 Leave withdraw retire *go quit scram clear out

Ant Arrive remain abide — *Con* *Stay tarry linger wait *come

2 Digress deviate *swerve diverge veer

Ana Forsake *abandon desert reject repudiate (see *discard cast

Deceased late *dead defunct lifeless

ely trust count reckon bank.

ncline (see SLANT *v*)

*Reliable trustworthy trusty tried

Ana Sure assured *confident *responsible authori tative (see DICTATORIAL) stanch steadfast constant *faithful

Con *Doubtful questionable dubious capricious fickle unstable *inconstant mercurial

ist confidence faith

lony protectorate terri

philosophy and often in ordinary language nothing escapes this description except that which is in the strict sense of each of these words absolute infinite or origi nal We are all *dependent* on one another every soul of us on earth (*Shaw*) That is contingent which takes its

experience and on the nature of the experience I propriety should die there could be no impropriety inasmuch as the continuance of the latter is wholly *contingent* on the presence of the former (*Grandgent*) That is conditional which depends for its realization, fulfillment execution expression or the like on what may or may not occur or on the performance or observ

contingent) on his behavior during probation. There is not between women that fund of at least *conditional* loyalty which men may depend on in their dealings with each other (*Conrad*) That is relative which cannot be known considered or determined apart from its refer ence to something else and which therefore is affected by the limitations the instability the imperfections and the like of the other thing as market values are always *relative* to the demand The idea of civilization is rela

to do with the conceptions of justice rights and obliga-

Ana. Subject, *liable, open exposed susceptible
Ant Absolute infinite original. — Con *Ultimate categorical uncircumscribed, boundless, eternal illimitable (see INFINITE) underived (see affirmative

reckoning (on), counting (on) (see RELY) subsidiary, subservient, *auxiliary, abased humbled, debased (see ABASE)
Ant. Independent. — Con. *Self reliant, reliant.

deplete, v Deplete, drain, exhaust, impoverish, bankrupt are comparable especially in their extended senses

elements essential to its vitality and vigor, an epidemic

word subject to undiscriminating use when precisely employed it retains its earliest implications of slow withdrawal of liquid as by straining seepage, suction or the like until the substance which is drained becomes dry or the container which holds the liquid is emptied

writer has treated this theme so many times that he has *drained* it of all interest to himself or his readers "Their country's wealth our mightier misers *drain*" (*Pope*) Exhaust, as here compared (see also TIRE) is very close to *drain* in its extended sense but it stresses emptying or evacuation rather than disastrous depletion That which

science by inattention to immaterial phenomena is *bankrupting* itself "Dainty bits Make rich the ribs but *bankrupt* quite the wits" (*Shak*)
Ana Undermine, sap, debilitate, *weaken enfeeble ... disable reduce diminish, *decrease, lessen.
...agment, *increase enlarge

Deplore, lament, bewail, bemoan agree in

death *deplore*" (*Pope*); to *deplore* a quarrel between friends, "they *deplore* the divorce between the language as spoken and the language as written" (*T S Eliot*) **Lament** commonly implies a strong or demonstrative expression of sorrow, it suggests mourning rather than

own (*Pope*)
Ana Deprecate, *disapprove *grieve, mourn, sorrow weep, wail *cry
Con. Vaunt, crow, *boast, brag

depone. Depose *swear, affirm, testify asseverate

deport. 1 Demean comport, *behave conduct, acquit quit
Ana. & Ant. See those at DEMEAN
2 Transport *banish exile expatriate ostracize, extradite

1 *Behavior, conduct
...se at BEHAVIOR
*bearing mien carriage manner port
...t
formality, ceremony, ceremonial ritual

deprave *Debase vitiate corrupt debauch pervert
Ana Defile pollute taint *contaminate *injure impair damage spoil
Con *Improve better ameliorate *exalt magnify

depraved Debased vitiated corrupted corrupt, debauched perverted See under DEBASE
Ana Dissolute *abandoned reprobate profligate degenerate infamous villainous *vicious degraded debased (see ABASE)

depravity Depravity, depravation agree in denoting a depraving or reducing to a degraded or degenerate state Depravity commonly applies to the state of being depravation, to the act or process of making or becoming depraved or degenerate *Depravity* also commonly implies a degraded moral condition as Lamenting the *depravity* of this degenerate age (*Peacock*), the *depravity* of the Valois (*H Adams*) *Depravation* on the other hand may imply marked deterioration of any sort as *depravation* of language of instincts of the blood If this be improvement truly I know not what can be called a *depravation* of society (*Burke*)
Ana Degeneration devolution *deterioration decadence decline declension baseness lowness vileness (see corresponding adjectives at BASE) *disgrace shame infamy ignominy
Con Honor *honesty integrity probity virtue rectitude morality *goodness

deprecate *Disapprove
Ana *Deplore lament bewail bemoan reprobate reprehend condemn (see CRITICIZE)
Ant Endorse — *Con* *Approve sanction *commend applaud
☞ *Do not confuse* deprecate *with* depreciate

depreciate *Decry disparage derogate from detract from belittle minimize
Ana Underestimate undervalue underrate (see primitive verbs at ESTIMATE) asperse *malign
Ant Appreciate — *Con* Prize cherish treasure value (see APPRECIATE) *understand comprehend
☞ *Do not confuse* depreciate *with* deprecate

depress Depress, weigh down (*or* weigh on, *or* upon) oppress come into comparison as meaning to put such

[illegible]

The long dull evenings in these dull lodgings when one is weary with work *depress* one sadly —*J R Green* The mere volume of work was enough to crush the most

[illegible]

In reference to other things such as the stock market the prices asked for a certain commodity a social or cultural state *depress* often as a result of its more common uses suggests a lowering in activity intensity vigor or the like as the first effect of the World War

[illegible]

carries a weaker implication of the result or lowering

[illegible]

ily *upon* him, 'Forget him my precious Don't let any prince *weigh on* your little mind (*R Macaulay*) Like *weigh down* etc oppress stresses the burden which is borne or is imposed and like *depress* the consequent ill effects such as the lowering of spirits or of power to function, or in its more common sense (see WRONG) a trampling down a harassing or a subjection to heavy penalties as 'The weary world of waters between us *oppresses* the imagination (*Lamb*) the butler *oppressed* by the heat was in a state of abstraction bordering on slumber (*Shaw*) she is so *oppressed* by fear that she may lose her mind
Ana Distress *trouble ail *afflict try torment *tire weary fatigue exhaust, fag jade tucker
Ant Elate cheer — *Con* Gladden rejoice delight, gratify *please

depression Dejection gloom blues dumps *sadness, melancholy melancholia vapors
Ana Despondency forlornness hopelessness despair desperation (see under DESPONDENT) doldrums boredom ennui *tedium
Ant Buoyancy — *Con* Elation exultation (see corresponding adjectives at ELATED) cheerfulness, lightheartedness gladness joyousness (see corresponding adjectives at GLAD) *mirth hilarity glee.

deputy. Attorney *agent factor proxy
Ana Substitute surrogate (see RESOURCE)

deracinate Uproot eradicate extirpate *exterminate, wipe out
Ana *Abolish extinguish annihilate abate *destroy demolish

derange Disarrange unsettle *disorder disturb disorganize
Ana Upset *discompose perturb discommode incommode *inconvenience
Ant Arrange (*a scheme plan system etc*) adjust

deranged Demented non compos mentis crazed crazy *insane mad lunatic maniac wood

[illegible] leer chaff

[illegible] g emanate issue

[illegible] vogue fad rage

[illegible] ct from belittle

Ana Reduce lessen *decrease diminish
Con Enhance heighten *intensify

descant, *n* Observation comment *remark note, ary obiter dictum
v *Discourse expatiate dilate

[illegible] Descend dismount alight are synonyms only [illegible] y mean to get or come down from a height One descends when one climbs down a slope as of a hill or mountain a ladder a step or a stair a wall a tree or the like one dismounts, in modern English only when one gets down from a horse (or by extension from a bicycle) or dislodges another person from a horse one alights (only in intransitive use) when one dismounts with a spring or descends especially with lightness or grace from a vehicle such as a carriage or an airplane
Ant Ascend climb

describe *Relate narrate state report rehearse recite recount.
Ana Delineate *sketch outline

[illegible] nature

[illegible] ch group

descry. Espy *see behold, observe notice remark, note, perceive, discern view survey, contemplate.

desecration. *Profanation sacrilege, blasphemy
Ana Defilement, pollution (see corresponding verbs at CONTAMINATE)
Con *Purification, lustration purgation, ablution

desert, *n* [1] *Due merit
Ana Meed guerdon, reward (see PREMIUM) punishment chastisement chastening disciplining *or* discipline (see corresponding verbs at PUNISH)

desert, *n* [2] *Waste badlands wilderness.

desert, *v* Forsake, *abandon.
Ana Leave, quit, depart, clear out, scram (see GO)
Ant Stick to, cleave to

desertion. *Defection, apostasy
Ana Recreancy, dastardliness cowardliness *or* cowardice, cravenness poltroonery (see corresponding adjectives at COWARDLY) perfidiousness *or* perfidy, treacherousness *or* treachery, disloyalty, faithlessness (see corresponding adjectives at FAITHLESS)

desiccate, *v* *Dry, dehydrate, parch bake

design, *v* 1 Mean *intend propose purpose
Ana *Aim aspire destine appoint (see corresponding adjectives at PRESCRIBED)
2 Plan, plot, scheme, project. See under PLAN, *n*
Ana *Sketch, outline diagram delineate, blueprint, draft *invent, create
Con Execute, fulfill, effect, accomplish, achieve *perform.

design, *n* 1 *Plan plot, scheme project
Ana Delineation sketch draft, outline, tracing diagram (see under SKETCH *v*) conception *idea
Con Execution fulfillment accomplishment achievement, performance (see corresponding verbs at PERFORM)
2 *Intention, intent, purpose aim end object objective goal
Ana *Will volition, conation deliberation reflection, thinking *or* thought (see corresponding verbs at THINK) intrigue machination, *plot.
Ant Accident — *Con* Impulse (see MOTIVE)
3 *Figure pattern motif device

designate Designate, name, nominate, elect, appoint are here compared only in the sense to declare a person as one's choice for incumbency of an office position benefice or the like Designate implies selection by the person or body having the power to choose an incumbent

a clergyman who has been *designated* by the proper ecclesiastical a...

... the ... a person from the ...

(though strictly correct) when the executive's choice must be confirmed by a body having that power ...

meeting Appoint always implies that the selection is determined without a general vote (usually a vote of an electorate) and represents the choice of the person or the body in whom such power is legally vested *Appoint* may ...

Ana *Choose, select, single out, opt, pick.

designation. *Name denomination appellation, title style.
Ana Identification, *recognition classification pigeonholing *or* pigeonhole (see corresponding verbs at ASSORT)

designed Premeditated, *deliberate, considered, advised, studied.
Ana Intentional, *voluntary, willful, deliberate, willing purposed intended (see INTEND) resolved, determined decided (see DECIDE)
Ant Accidental. — *Con* Fortuitous casual (see ACCIDENTAL) *spontaneous impulsive natural, normal *regular, typical.

desire, *v* Desire, wish, want, crave, covet agree in ...

exercise, to *crave* a college education, to *crave* peace in one s old age for every grief Each suffering I *craved* relief (*Millay*) Covet implies inordinate and eager or passionate longing often but now far from commonly for something which belongs to another In the last case it often implies envy of the person who possesses that which is longed for Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbour s house thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbour s wife (*Exodus* xx 17) I have sometimes thought of rechristening our

Ana *Long yearn hanker pine hunger, thirst aspire pant *aim

Con Abhor abominate loathe detest, *hate spurn repudiate reject refuse *decline

desire, *n* Desire, appetite, appetence (*or* appetency), concupiscence, lust, passion, urge, yen are here compared primarily as meaning a longing for something regarded as essential to one s well being or happiness but most of them are also considered secondarily as meaning an impulse originating in a man s nature and driving him toward the object or the experience which promises him enjoyment or satisfaction in its attainment Desire is capable of the widest application for it may be used of every conceivable longing that stirs one emo-

to denote sexual longing but it does not always convey derogatory connotations when so restricted in meaning "Like the flesh of animals distended by fear or *desire* (*Cather*) *Desire* is often used in contrast (commonly an implicit contrast) to *will* or *volition* for in itself it carries no implication of a determination or effort to possess or

applied to the longings which arise out of man s animal nature hunger thirst and sexual desire which may be thwarted only by circumstances beyond one s control or by deliberate self-control as a slave to his *appetite* for drink the child is losing his *appetite* (that is for food) to impose restraints upon one s physical *appetites* In extended use the word is applied to equally exacting

appetite for further fighting Appetence and appetency are somewhat literary substitutes for *appetite* they are

piscence and *lust*) are here considered only in their older and broader senses Concupiscence, which is now rare in other than philosophic use in this sense is nearly equivalent to *desire* in the abstract except that it stresses delight or pleasure as its end and implies even more strongly a distinction from *will* Lust combines the specific denotation of *desire* as a longing that stirs emotion and that of *appetite* as a longing that exacts satisfaction often but not invariably it implies domination by the emotion or insatiability of the appetite Jansen utterly condemned as abominable *concupiscence* not only sensuality (the *lust* of the flesh) but scientific curiosity (the *lust* of knowing) and ambition (the *lust* of power) (*Preserved Smith*) "Whose ruling

reveals a *passion* (better than *lust*) for perfection. Avarice he assured them was the one *passion* that

drives one to action now often means a strong persistent and compelling desire that has its origin in one s physical nature or one s peculiar temperament The word is sometimes applied to the physical appetites (the sexual appetite is often called the biological *urge*) but it is more often used of a desire so strong and insistent that it must be satisfied or a sense of frustration ensues an *urge* to travel an *urge* to marry Yen is a slang term for a particularly urgent desire or craving as a *yen* for fresh fruit a *yen* for release from routine

Ana Longing yearning hankering pining hungering *or* hunger thirsting *or* thirst (see corresponding verbs at LONG) *cupidity greed avarice rapacity

Ant Distaste — *Con* Repugnance repellency *or* repulsion abhorrence (see corresponding adjectives at REPUGNANT)

Discontinue cease *stop quit

Refrain abstain forbear *relinquish yield resign.

sist — *Con* *Continue *persevere

Forlorn lorn lonesome lone solitary lonely *alone

Ana Deserted forsaken abandoned (see ABANDON) *miserable wretched

Con Cheerful lighthearted joyful joyous happy *glad

despair, *n* Hopelessness desperation despondency forlornness See under DESPONDENT *adj*

Ana Dejection melancholy *sadness gloom depression

Ant Hope optimism beatitude — *Con* Exultancy *or* exultation elatedness *or* elation (see corresponding adjectives at ELATED) rapture transport *ecstasy

despairing, *adj* Hopeless desperate *despondent forlorn

Ana Melancholy *melancholic atrabilious pessimistic misanthropic *cynical depressed weighed down (see DEPRESS)

Ant Hopeful — *Con* Optimistic roseate rose-colored (see HOPEFUL) *elated elate exultant sanguine *confident assured sure

despatch. Variant of DISPATCH.

desperado. *Ruffian, thug gangster Mohock, apache
Ana *Assassin, cutthroat bravo

desperate Hopeless despairing *despondent, forlorn
Ana Reckless rash, foolhardy venturous, venturesome temerarious (see ADVENTUROUS) *precipitate headlong thwarted foiled frustrated outwitted, circumvented baffled balked (see FRUSTRATE)
Con. *Cool collected composed nonchalant sanguine assured *confident sure

desperation Hopelessness despair despondency forlornness See under DESPONDENT *adj*
Ana. Fury frenzy (see INSPIRATION) grit pluck guts sand, *fortitude recklessness, rashness foolhardiness (see corresponding adjectives at ADVENTUROUS) *temerity audacity
Con *Confidence assurance aplomb *equanimity composure sang froid phlegm

despicable *Contemptible pitiable sorry scurvy cheap beggarly
Ana *Base, low vile ignominious infamous disgraceful (see corresponding nouns at DISGRACE) ignoble *mean, abject sordid
Ant Praiseworthy laudable

despise Despise, contemn scorn, disdain, scout come into comparison as meaning to regard a person or thing as beneath one s notice or as unworthy of one s attention or interest The same differences in implications and connotations are observable in the corresponding nouns despite, contempt, scorn, disdain when they denote such an attitude toward or such treatment of a person or thing Despise and despite (the latter now literary) may imply any emotional reaction from strong disfavor to loathing but in precise use it always stresses a looking down upon a thing and its evaluation as mean petty weak worthless or the like He must learn however to *despise* petty adversaries No good sportsman ought to shoot at crows (*Scott*) Bird and beast *despised* my snares which took me so many waking hours at night to invent (*Hudson*) Receive thy friend who scorning flight Goes to meet danger with *despite* (*Longfellow*) Contemn (now bookish) and contempt imply even a harsher judgment than *despise* or *despite* for the latter pair may connote mere derision whereas the former pair (especially *contempt*) usually suggest vehement, though not necessarily vocal condemnation of the person or thing as low vile ignominious or the like as I *contemn* their low images of love' (*Steele*) his own early drawings of moss-roses and picturesque castles—things that he now mercilessly *contemned*' (*Bennett*) I was on fire with the same anger dislike and *contempt* that burned in Hobart towards me (*R Macaulay*) It was to proclaim their utter *contempt* for the public and popular conceptions of art that the Dadaists launched into a series of outrageous practical jokes (*Day Lewis*) Scorn implies quick indignant or profound contempt as Instructed from her early years to *scorn* the art of female tears (*Swift*) I knew he d *scorn* me He hates frumps' (*Meredith*) Voltaire with his quick intellectual *scorn* and eager malice of the brain' (*E Dowden*) Common sense rejecting with *scorn* all that can be called mysticism (*Inge*) Disdain suggests a visible manifestation of pride and arrogance (sometimes unwarrantable) or aversion to what is base as A great mind *disdains* to hold anything by courtesy' (*Johnson*) His *disdain* of affectation and prudery was magnificent (*Mencken*) Scout stresses not only derision but a refusal to consider the person or thing concerned as of any value efficacy or truth. It therefore suggests rejection or dismissal "Many great philosophers have not only been *scouted* while they were living but forgotten as soon as they were dead' (*Hazlitt*) ' Alice would have *scouted* any suggestion that her parent was more selfish than saintly' (*Shaw*)
Ana Abominate loathe abhor detest *hate spurn repudiate (see DECLINE)
Ant Appreciate — *Con* Admire esteem respect (see under REGARD *n*) value prize cherish treasure (see APPRECIATE)

despite, *n* **1** Spite ill will malevolence spleen grudge, *malice malignity
Ana Contempt scorn disdain (see under DESPISE) abhorrence loathing detestation abomination hatred hate (see under HATE *v*)
Ant. Appreciation regard — *Con* Admiration esteem respect (see REGARD *n*) *reverence awe fear
2 Contempt, scorn disdain See under DESPISE.

despite, *prep* In spite of *notwithstanding

despiteful Spiteful despiteous malevolent *malicious malignant malign.
Ana Contemptuous scornful disdainful (see corresponding nouns under DESPISE) *envious jealous *vindictive revengeful vengeful
Con Kindly *kind benignant benign

despiteous *or* **dispiteous** Despiteful spiteful wanton *malicious malevolent malignant malign
Ana Merciless implacable *grim relentless unrelenting pitiless ruthless (see corresponding nouns at PITY)
Con Benevolent humane *charitable

despoil *Ravage devastate waste, sack pillage spoliate
Ana Plunder *rob rifle loot *strip bare denude

despondency, despond Despair desperation hopelessness forlornness See under DESPONDENT *adj*
Ana Dejection depression melancholy, melancholia *sadness blues dumps
Ant Lightheartedness — *Con* Elatedness *or* elation exultancy *or* exultation (see corresponding adjectives at ELATED) cheerfulness gladness, happiness joyfulness joyousness (see corresponding adjectives at GLAD)

despondent *adj* Despondent, despairing, desperate, hopeless forlorn come into comparison as meaning having lost all or practically all, hope The same distinctions in implications and connotations are to be found in their corresponding nouns despondency (*or* despond) despair, desperation, hopelessness, forlornness when they denote the state or feeling of a person who has lost hope Despondent and despondency (*or* despond which occurs rarely and chiefly in Bunyan's phrase slough of *despond*') imply disheartenment or deep dejection arising out of a conviction that there is no longer any justification of hope or that further efforts are useless as a *despondent* youth a *despondent* lover Whenever the repressed spirit of the artist perceived the full extent of its débâcle Mark Twain was filled with a *despondent* desire a momentary purpose even to stop writing altogether (*Van W Brooks*) We Poets in our youth begin in gladness But thereof come in the end *despondency* and madness (*Wordsworth*) England they said was wont to take her defeats without *despondency* and her victories without elation (*A Repplier*) Despairing and despair imply sometimes the passing of hope sometimes the utter loss of hope and often but not necessarily accompanying despondency [Matthew Arnold s] *despairing* appeal to the democracy when his jeremiads evoked no response from the upper class or from the middle class (*Inge*) To fortify ourselves against the ultimate disaster—which is *despair* (*Times Lit Sup*) A *despair* of her ever understanding either the terms of a contract or the

nature of working conditions (*M Austin*) Desperate and desperation imply despair but not the cessation of

Hugh had taken possession of her 'If necessary I'll ride the man down, she thought (*S Anderson*) He was

and the cessation of effort as, the *hopeless* look in the faces of the doomed men. The words do not necessarily suggest despondency dejection, or gloom for sometimes they imply acceptance or resignation "Why should you say such desperate things?" No, they are not desperate. They are only *hopeless* (*Hardy*) Not that Dr Lavendar was *hopeless* he was never *hopeless* of anybody but he was wise so he was deeply discouraged (*Deland*) Forlorn (see also ALONE, 1) and forlornness stress utter hopelessness they derive this sense from the phrase *forlorn hope* (etymologically a lost band or troop) which in early use denoted a party of soldiers or others sent out to do a piece of work—such as beginning an attack—which whatever the ultimate result might be was certain to lead them to death or capture Consequently they differ from *hopeless* and *hopelessness* in implying hopelessness even in the act of undertaking something because its failure is all but certain as, [We] sit down in a *forlorn* scepticism" (*Berkeley*) Poor prince *forlorn* he steps and proud in his despair (*Keats*) *Desperate hopeless* and *forlorn* and their corresponding nouns are applicable not only to men, their moods words and the like but to the things which make men despairing or hopeless as,

desperate ventures (*S M Crothers*)

Ana Grieving mourning sorrowing (see GRIEVE) depressed dejected melancholy sad (see corresponding nouns at SADNESS)

Ant Lighthearted — *Con* *Elated elate exultant cheerful, joyful, joyous, happy *glad buoyant volatile resilient *elastic

despotic, despotical Tyrannical tyrannous arbitrary autocratic, *absolute

rative

TEND)

*Fate lot doom portion

Ana *End termination terminus ending goal objective (see INTENTION) *vocation

destitute *Devoid void

Ana Lacking wanting (see LACK v) *deficient *empty barren *bare depleted drained exhausted bankrupted *or* bankrupt (see corresponding verbs at DEPLETE)

Con *Full replete complete

destitution Want indigence *poverty penury privation.

Ana *Need necessity exigency *lack, absence, want privation adversity, *misfortune strait (see ...

violence

Destroy, demolish, raze come into comparison

precise use however its opposition to *construct* is usually apparent. "It is proverbially easier to *destroy* than to construct" (*T S Eliot*) "Very few established institutions, governments and constitutions are ever destroyed by their enemies until they have been corrupted and weakened by their friends (*Lippmann*) Demolish implies a pulling or smashing to pieces when used in reference to buildings or other structures of wood, stone, steel, and the like it implies complete wreckage and often a heap of ruins as, houses *demolished* by a hurricane, the automobile was *demolished* in a collision with the train. Figuratively the term implies the destruction of all coherency or integrity in a thing and consequently of all its usefulness as, to *demolish* an opponent's argument. People are inclined to believe that what Bradley did was to *demolish* the logic of Mill and the psychology of Bain (*T S Eliot*) Raze implies a bringing to the level of the ground it may or may not imply an orderly

ment more however with reference to the etymological implication of scraping than the acquired sense of pulling or tearing down. Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased *Raze* out the written troubles of the brain (*Shak.*)

ruin, wreck, wrack, dilapidate *abolish annihilate *ravage devastate sack

found establish institute organize *make fashion fabricate forge manufacture

conserve *save

Casual hit-or-miss, haphazard, *random lucky chance chancy

Ana *Fitful spasmodic unsystematic, unmethodical disorderly (see affirmative adjectives at ORDERLY) capricious, mercurial, *inconstant fickle.

Ant Assiduous (*study search or other activity*) methodical (*something designed, planned constructed etc.*)

detach Detach, disengage, abstract, prescind come into comparison when they mean to remove one thing from another (or others) with which it is in union or association. One detaches something when one breaks (literally or figuratively) a connection a tie or a bond and thereby isolates it or makes it independent as to *detach* sheets from a loose-leaf book, to *detach* a ship from a fleet to *detach* oneself from one's prejudices It was as if the bonfire-makers [on a distant hill at night] were *detached* from and independent of the dark stretches below (*Hardy*) One disengages something that is held

the place where it belongs or by separating it

mass of like things so as to put it in another place or another relation as to *abstract* papers from a file, to *abstract* (in this case often with implications of furtiveness and theft) eggs from a nest or money from a till, to *abstract* the essential points from an argument (usually with the implication of making an abridgment) to *abstract* one's attention from one's surroundings (especially so as to concentrate it on something else) *Abstract* in its intransitive sense means to perform the logical process of abstraction (see ABSTRACT *adj*) Prescind, unlike the other words is used only of abstractions and is therefore found chiefly in philosophical writing One *prescinds* who by an act of the mind separates one idea or notion from all others with which it is usually involved so that it can be examined in itself, as few can consider happiness *prescinded* from pleasure and self indulgence the philosophical notion of force *prescinded* from matter and gravity

Ana. *Separate part sever sunder divorce disjoin, disconnect disunite (see affirmative verbs at JOIN)

Ant Attach affix. — *Con* *Fasten fix *tie bind *unite combine conjoin

detached Aloof disinterested *indifferent, unconcerned incurious

Ana Impartial dispassionate, objective unbiased *fair altruistic (see CHARITABLE)

Ant Interested selfish — *Con* *Mercenary concerned (see under CARE)

detail, *n* 1 *Item particular

Con *Structure framework anatomy skeleton whole aggregate, total *sum mass *bulk design scheme *plan plot.

2 *Part portion, piece parcel member division segment sector fraction, fragment.

detailed Itemized particularized *circumstantial minute particular

Ana *Full complete replete copious abundant (see PLENTIFUL) exhausting *or* exhaustive (see corresponding verb at DEPLETE)

detain, 1 *Arrest apprehend attach

Ana. *Catch capture nab cop seize *take *imprison incarcerate intern jail.

2 Withhold hold back keep back reserve *keep.

3 *Delay retard slow slacken

Ana Curb check *restrain inhibit *arrest interrupt *defer suspend stay

Con *Advance promote forward further *speed hasten hurry

detention Arrest apprehension attachment See under ARREST *v*

Ana. Imprisonment internment incarceration (see corresponding verbs at IMPRISON)

deterioration Deterioration degeneration, devolution decadence decline declension are here compared as meaning either the process of falling from a higher to a lower level or the state of a thing when such a falling has occurred Deterioration is the least specific of these terms and applies to any process or condition in which there are signs of impairment in quality in character in value or the like as chemicals that reduce the *deterioration* of rubber in aging the *deterioration* of his memory is marked in recent years "Man the tool maker has made inanimate instruments ... do his manual work for him he is now trying to make them do his mental work ... The price may be the progressive *deterioration* of our faculties" (*Inge*) Degeneration usually implies retrogression or a return to a simpler or more primitive state or condition when used in reference to plants animals or any of their organs it often suggests physical changes in structure but it may imply a progressive deterioration owing to a morbid condition as the sea squirt in its adult stage evidences *degeneration* through the loss of the vertebrate characters apparent in its larval stage fatty *degeneration* of the heart When applied to men in groups or as individuals or to states, empires, and the like it suggests physical intellectual and often moral degradation and a reversion toward (but not necessarily to) barbarism or, in the case of individuals bestiality, as, the *degeneration* of the American Indians confined to reservations the *degeneration* of the ancient Roman Empire. In scientific language devolution usually takes the place of *degeneration* (as the *devolution* of the sea squirt) but in general use it carries even a stronger implication of opposition to *evolution* "The process of human evolution is nothing more than a process of sifting and where that sifting ceases evolution ceases becomes indeed *devolution*" (*H Ellis*) Decadence presupposes a previous maturing and usually a high degree of excellence it implies that the falling takes place after a thing (such as a people a literature or other form of art a branch of knowledge) has reached the peak of its development "There seems to be no more pronounced mark of the *decadence* of a people and its literature than a servile and rigid subserviency to rule" (*H Ellis*) "Hanbridge had already ... robbed Bursley of two-thirds of its retail trade—as witness the steady *decadence* of the Square" (*Bennett*) Decline is often interchangeable with *decadence* because it too suggests a falling after the peak has been reached in power prosperity excellence or the like It however usually suggests more momentum more obvious evidences of deterioration and less hope of a return to the earlier state as, the rise and *decline* of the imperial power he is in the *decline* of life "The association so often noted between the flowering of the intellect and the *decline* of national vigor" (*J W Krutch*) Declension differs from *decline* only in connoting less precipitancy or a slower or more gradual falling toward extinction or destruction. "The love that cheers life's latest stage ... Preserved by virtue from *declension*" (*Cowper*) "The moral change the sad *declension* from the ancient proud spirit ... was painfully depressing" (*Bennett*)

Ana Impairment spoiling (see corresponding verbs at INJURE) decaying *or* decay decomposition disintegration rotting crumbling (see corresponding verbs at DECAY) debasement degradation (see corresponding verbs at ABASE)

Ant Improvement amelioration

determinant Antecedent *cause reason occasion

Ana Factor (see ELEMENT) *influence weight, authority

determination *Decision.

Ana Decidedness decisiveness (see corresponding adjectives at DECIDED) resolution tenacity mettle spirit *courage backbone grit pluck guts sand *fortitude doggedness pertinaciousness *or* pertinacity stubbornness (see corresponding adjectives at OBSTINATE)

determinative *Conclusive decisive definitive

Ana Determining deciding settling (see DECIDE) influencing affecting (see AFFECT) shaping fashioning forming *or* formative (see corresponding verbs at MAKE)

Con *Ineffective ineffectual inefficacious inefficient

determine 1 Settle rule *decide resolve

Ana Fix, *set establish dispose predispose *incline bias drive impel *move actuate *induce, persuade

2 Ascertain *discover unearth learn.

detest *Hate abhor abominate loathe

Ana *Despise contemn scorn disdain spurn repudiate reject (see DECLINE *v*)

Ant Adore (sense 2) — *Con* Love *like dote on *or* upon fancy relish cherish prize treasure value *appreciate

detestable Odious *hateful abominable abhorrent
Ana *Contemptible despicable sorry scurvy atrocious *outrageous monstrous heinous *execrable damnable accursed

detestation Hate hatred abomination abhorrence loathing See under HATE *
Ana *Antipathy aversion despite contempt scorn disdain (see under DESPISE)
Con Admiration esteem respect *regard love affection *attachment tolerance indulgence forbearance (see under FORBEARING)

detract from Belittle minimize disparage derogate from *decry depreciate
Ana Asperse *malign traduce defame vilify calumniate slander libel reduce lessen diminish *decrease
Con Enhance heighten *intensify magnify aggrandize *exalt

detraction Detraction, backbiting calumny, slander, scandal come into comparison when they denote either the offense of one who defames another or casts aspersions upon him or that which is uttered by way of defamation or aspersion Detraction stresses the injurious effect of what is said and the loss through it of something

labors (*Browne*) To listen to *detraction* is as much an act of *detraction* as to speak it (*Manning*) Backbiting imputes both furtiveness and spitefulness to the one who

are the same (*Tennyson*) Calumny stresses malicious misrepresentation it therefore implies that the detractor is a liar and that his intent is to blacken another s name
Be thou as chaste as ice as pure as snow thou shalt not escape *calumny* (*Shak*) *Calumny* differs from most other injuries in this dreadful circumstance he who commits it can never repair it (*Johnson*) To persevere in one s duty and be silent is the best answer to *calumny* (*Washington*) Slander (for legal use see TRADUCE) stresses the dissemination of calumnies especially those of a highly defamatory character thus a person who is given to *calumny* is prone to malicious misrepresentation of the acts the motives or the character of others a person who is given to *slander* is one who repeats (not necessarily originates) calumnies or defamatory reports

(*Tennyson*) Scandal as here compared (see OFFENSE DISGRACE) usually suggests the activity of a gossip especially of an idle irresponsible gossip (a scandal monger) who gives information of any shocking details often true that reflect discredit on another or that tend to tarnish or blacken his reputation as it is difficult for a man to remain long in public life untouched by *scandal*
Her tea she sweetens as she sips with *scandal* (*S Rogers*)
Ana *Injury damage harm hurt *injustice injury wrong tort defaming *or* defamation aspersion maligning traducing slandering *or* slander calumniation

vilification libeling *or* libel (see corresponding verbs at MALIGN)

detrimental Deleterious noxious *pernicious baneful
Ana Harming *or* harmful hurting *or* hurtful, injuring *or* injurious damaging impairing (see corresponding verbs at INJURE)
Ant Beneficial — *Con* Advantageous profitable (see BENEFICIAL) helping *or* helpful aiding (see corresponding verbs at HELP)

devastate. Waste *ravage sack pillage despoil spoliate
Ana *Destroy demolish raze *ruin wreck plunder loot, *rob rifle.

develop *Mature ripen age
Ana *Advance progress *expand dilate
Con *Wither shrivel rivel wizen

development Development, evolution come into comparison when they mean growth from a lower to a higher state Development, however which etymologically implies an unfolding in all of its senses stresses the bringing out of the hidden or latent possibilities in a thing chiefly through growth and therefore through a series of natural stages (as the *development* of a seed into a plant the *development* of a human being from the embryo) but also through the exercise of human energy ingenuity art, or the like (as the *development* of an industry of a tract of land of a photographic negative of an argument)

organisms or organs) a more elaborate and more complex character as the *evolution* of species the *evolution* of the drama Consequently *development* should be used when the emphasis is on the realization of the full possibilities of a particular thing through natural or artificial means and *evolution* when the stress is placed on the transformations which occur in a type class or order of things the individual instances of which retain a likeness

Con Decline declension decadence devolution *deterioration degeneration

deviate Digress diverge *swerve veer depart
Ana Deflect *turn divert avert sheer stray *wander rove

deviation. Deviation, aberration, divergence (or di...

term of widest application almost invariably requires qualification or a context to complete its meaning as, no *deviation* from traditional methods was permitted there were many *deviations* from fact in his account the road proceeds without *deviation* for two miles Aberration adds to *deviation* definite implications of error fault or

had long been forgotten Divergence is sometimes used interchangeably with *deviation* but ordinarily it denotes

deviation of two (or more) things which from a common meeting point proceed in different directions, as an angle is formed by the *divergence* of two lines at no point in the discussion was there *divergence* of opinion on this question. Deflection adds to *deviation* the implication of bending or curving as, the *deflection* of rays of light passing through a prism

device 1 Device, contrivance, gadget, contraption come into comparison when they mean something (usually but not always of a mechanical character) which is invented as a means of doing a particular piece of work or of effecting a given end Device is the most widely applicable of these terms it may be used of a thing that serves as a tool or instrument or as an effective part of a machine especially one which shows some ingenuity in invention (as, a *device* for controlling the speed of a car, he invented various kitchen *devices* such as one for whipping cream and one for hulling strawberries) of any art fice or stratagem concocted as a means of accomplishing one s end (as, her *device* for keeping the children quiet "he will entrap thee by some treacherous *device* —*Shak*) and of any pattern or design that shows the play of fancy especially of one that proves useful to the less inventive (as a common literary *device* "that old stale and dull *device* [in painting] of a rustic bridge spanning a shallow stream —*Jefferies*) Contrivance stresses skill and dexterity in the adaptation of means (especially the means at hand) to an end it often is used, however with a suggestion of contempt, as a *contrivance* for frightening birds that would eat his corn, "All sorts of *contrivances* for saving more time and labour (*Shaw*) "He would look at none of the *contrivances* for his comfort (*Conrad*) Gadget originally a slang term but now more or less accepted as good colloquial English once denoted any device for which one did not know the name now it applies to any small and novel device especially one in the nature of an accessory or of an appliance which adds to a person s comfort convenience or pleasure as their new car has all the latest *gadgets* the cook refuses to use any of the *gadgets* we bought for her Contraption, also a colloquial term is more depreciative than *gadget* also it usually suggests a clumsy contrivance rather than an ingenious invention as, he has rigged up a *contraption* which he calls a radio
Ana Instrument tool *implement appliance utensil apparatus *machine engine expedient *resource shift makeshift resort invention creation (see corresponding verbs at INVENT) artifice ruse *trick
2 *Figure design motif pattern
Ana *Symbol emblem attribute type

devil *Demon fiend daemon

devilish Diabolical diabolic, *fiendish demoniacal demoniac demonic
Ana *Infernal hellish nefarious iniquitous villainous *vicious
Ant Angelic

devious *Crooked oblique
Ana Deviating diverging digressing (see SWERVE) aberrant *abnormal tricky crafty artful cunning foxy *sly
Ant Straightforward — *Con* Downright, *forthright

devoid Devoid void, destitute come into comparison when they are followed by *of* and mean showing entire want or lack Devoid stresses the absence or the non possession of a particular quality character tendency or the like as "I was not *devoid* of capacity or application (*Gibbon*) "they will steal from you before your very face so *devoid* are they of all shame (*Hudson*) "a human being *devoid* of hope is the most terrible object in the world (*V Heiser*) Void (see also EMPTY 1) usually implies freedom from the slightest trace, vestige tinge or taint of something as a man *void* of honor "A conscience *void* of offence (*Acts* xxiv 16), "A drama which with all its preoccupation with sex is really *void* of sexual interest (*Shaw*) Destitute stresses deprivation or privation it therefore is seldom used with reference to that which is evil or undesirable as "A domestic life *destitute* of any hallowing charm (*G Eliot*), "Men of genius . wholly *destitute* of any proper sense of form" (*J R Lowell*), "No woman so totally *destitute* of the sentiment of religion" (*J R Green*)
Ana Barren *bare lacking wanting (see LACK *v*) *empty

devolution Decadence decline declension *deterioration degeneration
Ana Retrogressiveness or retrogression regressiveness or regression (see corresponding adjectives at BACKWARD) receding or recession retrograding or retrogradation (see corresponding verbs at RECEDE)
Ant Evolution — *Con* *Development *progress progression.

devote 1 Devote, dedicate, consecrate, hallow come into comparison as meaning to set apart something (sometimes some one) for a particular use or end Devote etymologically implies a vow but in its present somewhat extended sense it often implies a giving up or setting apart because of motives almost as impelling as those that demand a vow as to *devote* one s full time to the care of the unfortunate for days a group of men *devoted* themselves to the search for the lost child "Eloquence erudition and philosophy were humbly *devoted* to the service of religion (*Gibbon*) Dedicate implies solemn and exclusive devotion and often a ceremonial setting apart for a serious and often a sacred use as, to *dedicate* a church "I will *dedicate* all the actions of my life to that one end (*Belloc*) "I had *devoted* the labour of my whole life and had *dedicated* my intellect to the slow and elaborate toil of constructing one single work (*De Quincey*) Consecrate etymologically implies the giving of a sacred or exalted character in strictest use it implies rites such as those by which a building is set apart (often in perpetuity especially in distinction from *dedicate*) for the service or worship of God (as to *consecrate* a church) or by which a bishop or king is elevated to his throne (as kings of England are *consecrated* in Westminster Abbey) or by which ground is set apart as a burial place of the dead (as to *consecrate* a cemetery) In an extended sense however *consecrate* does not imply such rites but it carries a stronger connotation of almost religious devotion than *dedicate* "A night of memories and of sighs I *consecrate* to thee (*Landor*) Hallow is the stronger term partly because of its use in the Lord s Prayer ("Our Father which art in heaven, *Hallowed* be thy name —*Matthew* vi 9) and because it often implies an ascription of intrinsic sanctity "But in a larger sense we cannot *dedicate* we cannot *consecrate* we cannot *hallow* this ground (*Lincoln*)
Ana *Commit consign confide entrust assign *allot *sentence doom
2 Apply *direct address
Ana Endeavor strive struggle try *attempt

devoted. *Loving affectionate fond doting
Ana *Faithful loyal leal true constant attentive considerate *thoughtful

devotee Votary *addict, habitué fiend fan
Ana *Enthusiast zealot fanatic.

devotion Loyalty fealty *fidelity piety allegiance
Ana Fervor ardor zeal enthusiasm *passion love affection *attachment dedication consecration (see corresponding verbs at DEVOTE)

devout. Devout, pious, religious, pietistic, sanctimonious are here compared as applying mainly to persons, their acts, and their words, and as meaning showing fervor and reverence in the practice of religion. Devout stresses an attitude of mind or a feeling that leads one to frequent, though not necessarily outwardly evident, prayer, to solemn and reverent attention in public worship, and to strong attachment to the exercises and

and fervor rather than, as does *devout*, an attitude or feeling which can only be inferred, as, *pious* churchmen, *pious* regularity in church attendance. 'Our whole duty

bers one of another is not a mere *pious* formula to be repeated in church without any meaning" (*Shaw*) Cf

may be moral without being *religious*, but he cannot be

pietistic inclinations that nearly carried him over at different times to the Plymouth Brethren" (*H G Wells*) In current use the historical association is largely forgotten and the term is applied to that which the speaker or writer regards as sentimentally or affectedly pious, as

Often it connotes a hypocritical aloofness or superiority of manner 'If it only takes Some of the *sanctimonious* conceit Out of one of those pious scalawags' (*Frost*)

Ana Fervent, fervid ardent (see IMPASSIONED) worshiping, adoring venerating (see REVERE)

dexterity. Facility ease *readiness

Ana Dexterousness adroitness deftness featness (see corresponding adjectives at DEXTEROUS) expertness adeptness, skillfulness proficiency (see corresponding adjectives at PROFICIENT)

Ant Clumsiness — *Con* Awkwardness ineptness *or* ineptitude, maladroitness (see corresponding adjectives at AWKWARD)

dexterous. Dexterous (*or* dextrous), adroit, deft, feat, handy agree in meaning having or showing readiness and skill in the use of one s hands limbs or body By extension, the first three may also imply physical or mental readiness or skill Dexterous implies expertness with

ous in its physical sense It is still occasionally used however, with reference to feats of manual skill requiring

but consummately *adroit* transference of conventions" (*Lowes*) Deft stresses lightness, neatness, and sureness

close to *deft*, in very precise use, however, it adds the connotation of grace, or beauty in movement. 'She dances *featly*' 'So she does any thing'" (*Shak*) Handy usually implies lack of training but a degree of skill in doing small jobs of carpentry, plumbing repairing etc It is sometimes applied to a jack of all trades, as a *handy* man.

Ana Nimble, *agile skilled, skillful, expert, adept, *proficient *easy, effortless, smooth facile

Ant. Clumsy — *Con.* *Awkward, maladroit, inept gauche

diabolical, diabolic. Devilish, *fiendish, demoniacal demoniac, demonic.

those at DEVILISH

tline, plot, blueprint, draft, trace

plot, scheme See under PLAN, *n*

diagram, *n* Outline, draft, tracing sketch, delineation.

a form of a language that is confined to a locality or to a group that differs from the standard form of the same language in peculiarities of vocabulary, pronunciation usage morphology, and the like and that persists for generations or even centuries. It may represent an independent development from the same origin as the

always denotes the form of language spoken by the people in contrast with that employed by learned or literary men In the Middle Ages when the language of the church of the universities and of learned writings was Latin the vernacular was the native language of the people whatever it might be in the locality in question as to translate the Bible into the *vernacular* 'Freeman laments that the first Christian missionaries from Rome did not teach their converts to pray and give praise in the *vernacular* (*Quiller Couch*) When a contrast with the literary language rather than with Latin is implied *the vernacular* is an underogatory designation

a absolute master of the rariest most familiar most cogent and telling *elements of the vernacular* (*Lowes*) In current use *vernacular* often implies a contrast with scientific nomenclature as, the botanical and the *vernacular* names for flowers. Patois, a French word adopted in English is often used as if it were the equivalent of

applicable to a strange foreign language a dialect a patois, or to the peculiar speech of any class, cult or the like I have often warned you not to talk the court

dockets and drawbacks, and other *jargon* words of the customhouse (*Swift*) Whitman has a somewhat

applied variously as to the secret language of gypsies and thieves to the technical language of a trade or pro-

form of language or a type of speech as it does a class of recently coined words or phrases or the type of word which belongs to

either an ephemeral character or if the words or phrases persist in use their nonacceptance by the authorities as a permanent addition to the language thus with the skin of one's teeth sounds like *slang*

not so designated because it is derived from the Authorized Version of the Bible (*Job* xix. 20)

2 *Language tongue speech idiom.

dialectic *Argumentation disputation debate forensic.

diamond *Arena circus lists ring cockpit court field gridiron rink.

dictatorial. Dictatorial, magisterial, magistral, authoritative, authoritarian, dogmatic (or dogmatical), doctrinaire, oracular come into comparison in the sense

impressed on the mind especially the popular mind that they cannot easily be eradicated The possible as

authorities or the person or persons having the power to exact obedience to make final decisions or to authorize something or of an authority a person competent because of his official status learning or experience to present the facts or to give an opinion that has weight as, the majority opinion of the supreme court has the effect of an *authoritative decision* an *authoritative* statement from the secretary of the treasury regarding the national finances an *authoritative* body of scientists an *authoritative* book on economics When

chiefly in reference

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms.

assumption of one's own (or another's) power to exact obedience or of the right to determine what others

tian Century) **Dogmatic**, as here compared, implies the attitude of an authoritative or authoritarian teacher or preacher and the laying down of principles or dogmas as true and beyond dispute 'Art is never *dogmatic* holds no brief for itself—you may take it or you may leave it' (*Galsworthy*) 'Now physics is or should be,

plies an assertive (sometimes an arrogant) attitude that discourages, if it does not inhibit debate "Mr Rayce

of one's school of thought in teaching in framing laws or in policies or decisions especially those affecting others 'The rationalist mind is of a *doctrinaire* and authoritative complexion the phrase 'must be' is ever on its lips' (*W. James*) 'The most profound contribution to political thought in America, namely, the *Federalist* was not the work of *doctrinaire* thinkers but of men of affairs' (*Frankfurter*) **Oracular**, with its implied reference to an ancient oracle (a priest or priestess through whom the gods or a god made a revelation) suggests the possession of hidden knowledge and the manner of one who delivers his opinions or views in cryptic phrases or with pompous dogmatism 'What really annoys him is that [anyone] should take a gnomic and *oracular* tone in place of trying to be ingratiating whimsical, and entertaining' (*J C Powys*)

Ana *Masterful, domineering imperative imperious peremptory despotic, tyrannical, arbitrary, autocratic *absolute

diction *Language, vocabulary, phraseology, phrasing style

Ana. Speech, tongue, idiom, *language enunciation, pronunciation, articulation (see corresponding verbs at PRONOUNCE)

dictionary, *n* **Dictionary, onomasticon, gazetteer, synonymicon, lexicon, wordbook, glossary** come into comparison as denoting a work of reference which embodies an alphabetized vocabulary with definitions or explanations of each term **Dictionary** is now the usual term for a book which gives not only the words that belong to a language (or in an abridged dictionary the most

Language It is also the general term applied to a book that embodies an alphabetized list of names with ex

a *dictionary* of synonyms, also, though rarely, called a **synonymicon**. The term is also applied to a book that lists and defines terms used in a particular field or department of knowledge, as, a chemical *dictionary* a

Sanskrit, or the like, originally with definitions in Latin

term often specifies a dictionary for students of any language any science, or the like **Wordbook** is often preferred when the distinctive vocabulary of a class, the people of a locality, or other restricted group is presented with definitions as, 'The Sailor's *Word Book* by W H Smyth **Glossary** applies to a book or, more often, to an appendix to a book, containing a list of words so ancient so unusual, so abstruse, so technical, or the like, that they need to be glossed (see *gloss* under ANNOTATE) or defined for the benefit of the ordinary reader, as, this collection of Burns's poems has an adequate *glossary* few can read Chaucer without the aid of a *glossary* a *glossary* of medical terms

didder, *v* *Shake, tremble, quake, dither shimmy totter, quiver, shiver shudder, quaver, wobble teeter

Ana. Vibrate, sway, fluctuate, oscillate, waver pendulate (see SWING)

dido. *Prank caper, antic, monkeyshine

differ. 1 *In form* **differ from.** Differ with (see DIFFER 2)

Ana Disagree dissent (see affirmative verbs at ASSENT) diverge deviate depart (see SWERVE)

Ant Concur coincide

2 *In form* **differ with.** **Differ with, differ from** are not always clearly distinguished To express mere divergence of opinion, both differ with and differ from may be used though in current good use *differ with* tends to be preferred, as '*I differ with* the honorable gentleman on that

appearance, 'Day *differs from* day in the importance of the public events they bring forth' (*C E Montague*), 'how widely the world as known to science *differs from* the final analysis of material objects into electrons and protons (*Inge*)

Ana Disagree dissent (see affirmative verbs at ASSENT) *contend cope battle fight *oppose combat withstand resist

*dissimilarity divergence

various come into comparison only when they are used to qualify plural nouns and mean not identical or alike in kind or character. Different often implies little more than distinctness or separateness as *four different persons told me the same story*. Sometimes however it implies contrast or contrariness as *they approached the subject from different points of view*. Diverse is stronger and implies marked difference and decided contrast as *I obtained from three cultivated Englishmen at different times three diverse pronunciations of a single word* (*J R Lowell*). *The isolation of the Church of England causes distress to all Anglicans but the remedies suggested are very diverse* (*Inge*). Divergent implies a movement away from each other and usually connotes the impossibility of an ultimate meeting, combination, reconciliation, or the like as *they took divergent paths*. *he was bothered very much by divergent strands in his own intellectual composition* (*H G Wells*). *A great part of the quarrel between science and religion arises from divergent opinions about what it [the world] will be* (*Inge*). Disparate implies absolute or essential difference often as between incongruous or incompatible things or ideas as *two divergent yet not wholly disparate emotions* (*F W H Myers*). *For if men are so diverse not less disparate are the many men who keep discordant company within each one of us* (*Pater*). Various (see also MANY) commonly lays stress on the number of sorts or kinds as *in various shapes of Parsons, Critics Beaus* (*Pope*). *An exuberant energy which displayed itself in various fields* (*H Ellis*)

Ana *Distinct separate several *single particular various sundry divers (see MANY)

Ant Identical alike same — *Con* *Similar like uniform, akin, analogous comparable

difficult *Hard arduous

Ana Perplexing puzzling mystifying (see PUZZLE) intricate involved complicated *complex knotty *obscure enigmatic, cryptic exacting *onerous burdensome

Ant Simple — *Con* *Easy facile light effortless smooth *clear perspicuous, lucid

difficulty Difficulty hardship rigor (or rigour) vicissitude are here compared as general terms that are synonyms only when they mean something which demands effort and endurance if it is to be overcome or one's end achieved. Difficulty the most widely applicable of these terms applies to any condition situation experience or task which presents a problem extremely hard to solve or which is seemingly beyond one's ability to suffer or surmount the term does not imply insolubility or insurmountability or even intolerableness but it does suggest the need of skill and perseverance or patience as *the wise gods have put difficulty between man and everything that is worth having* (*J R Lowell*). *"Ten thousand difficulties do not make one doubt" as I understand the subject; difficulty and doubt are incommensurate* (*Newman*). *the simplest way out of the difficulty was to do nothing and dismiss the matter as no concern of theirs* (*Conrad*). Hardship stresses suffering toil privation or the like that is almost beyond endurance or is extremely hard to bear the term does not necessarily imply any effort to overcome or any patience in enduring (as *Men to much misery and hardship born* —*Milton* *the hardships of life in a slum area*) but in current use it is so frequently applied to the suffering toil and privation encountered in an attempt to accomplish an end that it often comes very close to difficulty in its implications as *The search for truth makes men and women content to undergo hardships and to brave perils* (*C W Eliot*). *they had practically overcome the worst hardships that primitive man had to fear* (*Cather*). Rigor, in the sense in which it is here considered usually applies to a hardship that is imposed upon one sometimes by oneself as through asceticism or ambition but more often by an austere religion a tyrannical government or other power a trying climate an extremely exacting enterprise or undertaking or the like, as *to undergo much pain many hardships and other rigours* (*Bp Burnet*). *the rigors of an explorer's life*. *A vast deal of sympathy has been lavished upon the Puritan settlers because of the rigours of their religion* (*A Repplier*). *the rigors of an arctic winter*. Vicissitude (as here considered for stricter sense see CHANGE *n* 2) applies to a difficulty or hardship incident to one's life especially as it is subjected to influences beyond one's powers of foresight or control or to a rigor incident especially to a career or way of life one has chosen oftentimes the word may be intended to imply alternations of fortune but this implication is so obscured by the context that the term actually suggests reference to something that demands effort and endurance if it is to be overcome as *the fierce vicissitudes of deadly combat* (*Lecky*). *it is the work he performed during these years often in illness danger and vicissitudes that should earn him particular gratitude from his Church* (*T S Eliot*)

Ana *Obstacle impediment snag obstruction *predicament dilemma quandary plight scrape fix jam pickle pinch strait emergency exigency pass (see JUNCTURE)

diffident Modest bashful *shy coy

Ana Shrinking flinching blenching (see RECOIL) hesitant reluctant (see DISINCLINED) timorous *timid

Ant Confident — *Con* Assured sure sanguine (see CONFIDENT) self-confident self-assured self possessed (see corresponding nouns at CONFIDENCE) brash brazen impudent *shameless

diffuse Prolix redundant verbose *wordy

Ana *Profuse, lavish, exuberant desultory casual *random copious (see PLENTIFUL) *loose relaxed slack lax

Ant Succinct — *Con* *Concise terse laconic pithy summary compact *close

dig *v* Dig **delve, spade, grub, excavate, exhume,** disinter come into comparison when they mean to use a spade or similar utensil in breaking up the ground to a point much below the surface and in turning or removing the earth so broken up. Dig, the common and usual word both in literary and colloquial use originally implied and in some use still implies a loosening of the earth around or under something so as to bring it to the surface as *to dig in the ruins of Pompeii* *to dig for gold* *to dig up roots embedded in the earth*. Delve which is now archaic in its literal sense more regularly implies the use of a spade (the implement) or in its more common extended sense of efforts comparable to the use of a spade than does *dig* it also carries a stronger connotation of laboriousness and depth of penetration and usually but not invariably the work of a farmer or gardener or of one who cultivates an interest or follows a hobby as, *When Adam delve and Eve span Who was then the gentleman?* (*Old Proverb*). *a smug and spectacled best scholar spending time delving among the chronicles in the reading room of the British Museum* (*R Macaulay*). Dig and spade have taken the place of *delve* in its literal sense and may imply all the operations necessary to manual (as opposed to mechanical) preparation of soil for planting of any vegetables or flowers or for the harvesting of root crops as *to dig a garden* *to dig (or spade) up potatoes* *to dig in (or spade*

eating it In extended applications it is equivalent to *duck* or *immerse* (cf the name *Dunkers* appl ed to the German Baptist Brethren a religious denomination practicing trine immersion)

2 Dip, lade, bail (*or less correctly* bale), scoop, ladle spoon dish are here compared as meaning to remove a liquid a fluid or a friable or soft substance from a con tainer by means of an implement usually a vessel with

preferred word when the labor involved is to be impl ed or the action is described as to *dip* water from a boiler to *dip* out the milk from a can to *dip* into one s memory for facts one has nearly forgotten. Lade usually adds to *dip* the suggestion of emptying a container or removing its contents it is used chiefly in industry or in laborious operations as having no pump they were compelled to *lade* out the water from the well to *lade* ale wort into the tun tub to *lade* out smelted silver into molds for casting Bail is used chiefly in reference to boats in which water has accumulated or is accumulating like *lad* it implies emptying or an attempt to empty but it suggests the use of a vessel (sometimes any available vessel) such as a pail a bucket (formerly called a *bail*) a basin or the like as to *bail* the water out of a rowboat By the help of a small bucket and our hats we *bailed* her [a boat] out (*R H Dana jr*) Scoop ladle spoon throw the emphasis on the kind of implement employed in an operation consisting usually of dipping conveying and pouring Scoop suggests a shovellike implement often a small kitchen utens l for dipping out flour sugar or the like or for gouging out pieces of a soft substance such as cheese and frequently for a much larger and heavier implement used in d gging or excavating operations or in the removal of a heap of things from one place to another as to *scoop* out three cups of sugar to *scoop* up

out the punch to *ladle* out the melted tar The term sometimes implies the use of a mechanical device for conveying liquid from one container from which it has

transference to the individual plate or dish of the portion of food that is ladled or spooned or otherwise lifted as *to dish out the vegetables to dish up the ice cream*

diplomatic Politic smooth bland *suave urbane

Ana Astute *shrewd courteous courtly polite (see CIVIL) artful wily crafty (see SLY) tactful poised (see corresponding nouns at TACT)

dipsomaniac Alcoholic inebriate *drunkard sot soak toper tosspot tippler

direct, *v* 1 Direct, address devote apply are synony mous when used reflexively meaning to turn or bend one s attention one s energies or the like to something They are less closely related but still often synonymous in other constructions when they mean to turn bend or point (as one s attention one s thoughts one s efforts) to a certain object or objective Between direct and address there is often very little perceptible difference One

person, one's book to a special type of reader Also one *directs* or *addresses* a letter when one writes on the en velope the name of the recipient and the place of delivery In general however, modern usage shows a tendency to prefer *direct* when an intent or aim is impl ed or ind cated and *address* when an appeal to the mind or feelings is expressed or understood as the Democratic members

and *address* the implication of persistence One *devotes* oneself to a task a work the study of a problem or one *devotes* one s energies to the prosecution of a work, when one resolutely continues at the task work etc. to which one has directed or addressed oneself Quite as often, and in d stinction from the other words *devote* implies dedi cation or setting apart for a certain end or use as, to *devote* oneself to the public good to *devote* one s leisure to charity Small farms *devoted* to fruit and berry raising" (*S Anderson*) Apply distinctively suggests concentra

and have a chance to determine wisely in what direction their own individual mental powers can be best *applied*" (*C W Eliot*)

Ana Turn bend (see CURVE) *set fix settle endeavor strive try *attempt

Con Divert deflect *turn digress diverge deviate *swerve

2 Direct aim point level train lay are synonyms only when they mean to turn something toward its appointed or intended mark or goal One directs something or someone *to* its (or his) destination or objective when one

weapon when one by careful calculation or estimat o counterinfluences turns it toward the exact spot of the

(esp a spear a lance a rifle etc) or something serves as a weapon *at* (or *against*) something when one brings it to the pos tion or l ne (often a horizontal pos tion or line) where it will do its most deadly or most ... to *level* a rifle ... Like ... the ... lays

cannon or the like when one sets it in pos tion ted d rectly at its mark as when the smoke

screen dissipated, the cruiser discovered the enemy's cannon *trained* on it; the distinguished visitors could go nowhere without finding a battery of cameras *trained* upon them, to *lay* a gun for a shot

Ana. Steer, pilot, *guide, lead, engineer.

Ant. Misdirect

3 Manage, control, *conduct

Ana *Govern, rule lead *guide administer, *execute

4 *Command order, bid, enjoin, instruct, charge

Ana *Prescribe, assign, define

composed of those who are the nearest in relation only, or one's father, mother, brothers, and sisters, a *direct* cause leads straight to its effect but an *immediate* cause (which may or may not be the *direct* cause) is the one which serves as the last link in a chain of causes and brings about the result

directly. Directly, immediately, instantly, instantaneously, forthwith, straightway (*or* straightaway), right

less quickness than *instantly* but nevertheless it con

to me *at once* Anon is now obsolete or archaic for *at once* as "Tel me *anon* withouten wordes mo" (*Chaucer*)

dirigible. Airship zeppelin *aerostat balloon blimp

dirty, *adj* Dirty, filthy, foul, nasty, squalid agree in meaning conspicuously unclean or impure Dirty is the general term for that which is sullied or defiled with dirt

offensiveness etymologically it implies an accumulation

of that which is rotten, putrid, or stinking; as a *foul* sewer, a *foul* dungeon; a *foul* pond In somewhat ex

the like, as, a *nasty* ship, a *nasty* odor, the care of pigs is *nasty* work. In British colloquial usage *nasty* has been

extreme slovenliness or neglect, as *squalid* poverty, "The East, so *squalid* and splendid, so pestilent and so poetic" (*E Wharton*)

gentleman hates to hear a *nasty* story' —*E E Hale*) squalid implies *sordidness* as well as baseness (as 'the *squalid* scenes and situations through which Thackeray portrays the malign motives and unclean soul of Becky Sharp —*C W Eliot*) The first four terms also apply to weather, meaning the opposite of that which is clear thereby implying rainy, snowy, stormy or foggy weather Otherwise they are distinguishable only by the degree in which they express disgust or distaste

*Inability

ple undermine *weaken enfeeble debili

damage harm, hurt, impair, mar, spoil

ate, mangle batter *ruin, wreck, wrack

state (*a disabled person*)

ienate *estrange wean

agitate, *discompose disquiet, disturb

divorce (see SEPARATE)

praise the word may or may not however connote rejection or the expression of condemnation Gard loved his sister but there were times when he wished for a way of making her understand how thoroughly he

(*FitzGerald*), ' Wallace earnestly *deprecates* the modern

Ana Reprehend, reprobate, censure, *criticize. *decry, disparage

Ant Approve — *Con* *Commend recommend ap-

plaud, compliment; endorse, sanction (see APPROVE)

disarming. Disarming, ingratiating, insinuating, insinuative come into comparison as meaning winning or designed to win another's favor or interest in spite of his disinclination or indifference. **Disarming** usually implies

Richard's wife, Sir,' he said with a pleased, perfectly uncalculating countenance, that was *disarming*' (*Meredith*). Ingratiating carries a stronger implication of design than *disarming*, it often suggests a sedulous, sometimes even a servile or fawning attempt to please or to win favor or attention, as 'What really annoys him is that any heretic should take a gnomic and

winning favor or confidence, they often, however, carry a strong implication of artfulness, *insinuating*, in particular, sometimes strongly suggesting wiliness in flattery 'I cannot flatter and speak fair, Smile in men's

provocative (see corresponding verbs at IRRITATE) infuriating maddening, enraging (see ANGER, *v*)

disarrange. Derange, disorganize, *disorder, unsettle disturb

Ana. *Misplace, mislay displace, *replace upset *overturn

Ant. Arrange — *Con* *Order systematize methodize

disarray. Disorder chaos *confusion jumble clutter pie snarl muddle

Con. *Method system ordering *or* order arrangement, marshaling, organization (see corresponding verbs at ORDER)

disaster. Disaster, calamity, catastrophe, cataclysm come into comparison when they denote an event or situation that is regarded as a terrible misfortune A disaster is an unforeseen mischance or misadventure (such as a shipwreck a fatal railroad accident the failure of a great enterprise) which happens either through

disaster for the North, the assassination of President

deluge, hence, in geology, any violent convulsion involving profound geological changes) is often used figuratively, especially of an event or situation that brings with it an overwhelming of the old order or a violent social or political upheaval "In the general up-

tune, mischance

disbar. Shut out, eliminate, rule out, suspend debar *exclude, blackball

disbelief. *Unbelief, incredulity

Ana Atheism, deism (cf nouns at ATHEIST) skepticism agnosticism (see under SKEPTIC) rejection, repudiation, spurning (see corresponding verbs at DECLINE)

Ant. Belief — *Con* Faith, credence, credit (see BELIEF)

discard, *v* Discard, cast, shed, molt, exuviate, slough, scrap, junk are synonymous verbs when they mean to get rid of as of no further use, value, or service Discard literally implies the getting rid of a card or cards from one's hand in any of several games of cards usually because they are worthless or can be replaced by better cards In its more common extended sense it implies a

"modern research, which *discards* obsolete hypotheses without scruple or sentiment" (*Inge*); 'in portrait painting where a painter *discards* many trivial points of exactness in order to heighten the truth of a few fundamentals' (*C E Montague*) Cast (as here considered see also THROW) may imply a seasonal process such as the

trees *shed* their leaves every autumn male deer shed their antlers annually It is warm enough to *shed* one's overcoat) The term is also used to imply a throwing off or discarding of anything that is a burden to carry, that represents a past stage in one's development or the like as statesmen may try to *shed* their responsibility by treating the situation as a natural phenomenon" (*J A Hobson*), 'Jane . was acquiring new subtleties complexities, and comprehensions and *shedding* crudities (*R Macaulay*) Molt is the specific term for the periodic shedding of feathers, skin, shells hair, and horns by various animals such as birds reptiles, crustaceans and stags and the growth of new feathers, shells etc. In

the casting off of a shell as, "The young crayfish *exuviate* two or three times in the course of the first year (*T H Huxley*) Slough implies the shedding of skin such as that periodically shed by a snake or other reptile or especially in intransitive use such as that which forms on the surface of a sore or wound as the snake often *sloughs* its skin in mid-September, the scab is *sloughing* off from the sore The term is also common in extended use in the sense of to discard or throw off that which has become objectionable burdensome or the like as to *slough* a bad habit "This talented author has *sloughed* off most of her more irritating sentimentalities (*Times Lit Sup*) The last two words, *scrap* and *junk* have literal reference to the throwing away of fragments parts or pieces that are useless to the owner or can no longer be used by him Scrap suggests a discarding as rubbish or refuse but it may carry an implication of some use to another such as a processor or a dealer in parts or accessories as to *scrap* out of-date machinery (cf *scrap* iron) to *scrap* a plan as impractical all the old ideas of combat had to be *scrapped* The English language that Shakespeare was born to had used up and *scrapped* a good deal of the English of Chaucer (*C E Montague*) Junk, a slang term differs little from *scrap* except in stressing a throwing away and in carrying little implication of value to a second hand dealer or to a processor of waste as to *junk* all their old furniture before moving into their new home

Ana *Abandon, forsake desert reject repudiate spurn (see DECLINE *v*) dismiss *eject oust

Con *Adopt embrace espouse utilize employ *use retain *keep hold back

discern Perceive descry observe notice remark note espy behold *see view survey contemplate

Ana *Discover ascertain divine apprehend anticipate *foresee pierce penetrate, probe (see ENTER)

discernment Discernment, discrimination, perception, penetration, insight, acumen, divination, clairvoyance are comparable when they denote keen intellectual vision All imply power to see below the surface and to understand that which is not evident to the average mind Discernment stresses accuracy as in reading character or motives or in appreciation of art She [Marie de Médicis] had not had the *discernment* to discover the calibre of this young favourite (*Belloc*) Discrimination emphasizes the power to distinguish and select the excellent the appropriate the true There was a time when schools attempted to cultivate *discrimination* and to furnish the material on which selection can be founded (*Grandgent*) Perception implies quick discernment and delicate feeling [He] was of a temperament to feel keenly the presence of subtleties a man of dumber *perceptions* would not have felt as he did (*G Eliot*) Penetration implies a searching mind and power to enter deeply into something beyond the reach of the senses It did not require any great *penetration* to discover that what they wished was that their letters should be as kind as was consistent with proper maidenly pride (*De Quincey*) Insight emphasizes depth or understanding sympathy of discernment You have lived long, and got much experience but not *insight*—not that inner vision that sees further than the eyes (*Hudson*) Acumen suggests characteristic penetration and keenness and soundness of judgment A paradox which your natural *acumen* sharpened by habits of logical attention will enable you to reconcile in a moment (*Cowper*) Divination is instinctive insight clairvoyance preternaturally clear or acute perception esp of what is not ordinarily discernible By some secret *divination* she guessed all his wants and supplied them (*Carlyle*) "With the *clairvoyance* of a genuine love she had pierced the mystery that had so long embarrassed Frank (*Stevenson*)

Ana Intuition understanding *reason perspicaciousness *or* perspicacity sagaciousness *or* sagacity shrewdness astuteness (see corresponding adjectives at SHREWD)

Con Stupidity dullness density crassness (see corresponding adjectives at STUPID) blindness (see corresponding adjective BLIND)

discharge, *v* **1** *Free release liberate deliver emancipate manumit enfranchise affranchise

Ana *Eject, expel oust dismiss eliminate *exclude

2 *Dismiss cashier sack, fire bounce drop

Ana Displace supplant supersede *replace

3 *Perform execute accomplish achieve effect fulfill.

Ana Finish complete *close end terminate

disciple **1** Pupil *scholar student

2 Adherent *follower henchman satellite sectary partisan.

Ana Votary devotee (see ADDICT *n*) *enthusiast, zealot, fanatic.

3 Disciple, apostle, evangelist come into comparison when they denote one of the followers and close associates of Jesus in his lifetime. Disciple, the most comprehensive term may be applied to anyone who comes under this description In actual use however the term is far more restricted in its reference for it commonly designates any one of those persons chosen by Jesus to assist him in his labors of preaching and converting such as one of twelve (also called an *apostle*) or one of seventy (*Luke* x. 1 *A V*) or seventy two (*Luke* x 1 *D V*) When *disciple* is used in distinction from *apostle* it commonly refers to one of the latter group Apostle strictly designates one of the twelve who were the closest associates of Jesus who were commissioned by him to go and to preach to all nations on whom the Holy Ghost descended after his ascension (*Acts* ii) and who carried on his work after his death. In this strict sense the term is applied not only to one of the original twelve but also to Matthias who was chosen after the defection of Judas and to Paul who was always regarded as the equal of the twelve in office and dignity An evangelist (as here compared) is one of the four writers of the gospels included in the New Testament (Matthew Mark Luke and John) Of these Matthew and John are commonly identified as the apostles of the same name

discipline, *v* **1** Train educate *teach instruct school

Ana Lead *guide control manage direct *conduct drill exercise *practice

2 *Punish chastise castigate chasten correct

Ana Subdue overcome reduce subjugate (see CONQUER) *restrain, curb, bridle check snaffle inhibit

disclose *Reveal, divulge tell discover betray bewray

Ana Confess, admit own *acknowledge avow *declare proclaim announce publish broadcast advertise

Con Conceal, *hide cloak, mask, dissemble *disguise

discoid, discoidal *Round circular annular spherical globular orbicular

discomfit Disconcert *embarrass faze abash rattle

Ana *Annoy vex, irk bother perturb *discompose agitate upset disturb check, *arrest, interrupt.

discommode Incommode *inconvenience trouble molest

Ana Disturb perturb upset fluster flurry *discompose vex, irk bother (see ANNOY)

discompose Discompose, disquiet, disturb, perturb

agitate, upset, fluster, flurry are synonymous when they

composure but of something far deeper such as one's sense of security or of well being or one's peace of mind "Why art thou cast down O my soul? and why art thou *disquieted* within me?" (*Psalms* xlii 11) He was indubitably not happy at bottom restless and *disquieted* his *disquietude* sometimes amounting to agony (*Arnold*) Disturb, unlike the preceding words carries no implica

were profoundly *disturbed* by the prospective dissolution of a bond which dated from the seventies (*Bennet*) Nothing is more *disturbing* than the upsetting of a preconceived idea (*Conrad*) Perturb implies deep dis-

calmness and self-control and implies obvious signs of nervous or emotional excitement It does not however always suggest distress of mind or a cause of worry Miss Clara was so *agitated* that she was incoherent (*Deland*) Growing more and more irritated more and more *agitated* (*V Woolf*) [She] burst into tears For it was a happiness that *agitated* rather than soothed her (*S M Crothers*) Upset, like *agitate* implies a nervous reaction but it usually presupposes a cause that brings one disappointment or distress or sorrow They wouldn't have believed they could be so *upset* by a hurt woodpecker (*Cather*) Fluster, in its earlier sense and

pected demands commands needs or the like The aged housekeeper was no less *flustered* and hurried in obeying the numerous commands of her mistress (*Scott*) Scared with threats of jail and halter that *fluster'd* his poor wits (*Tennyson*) Flurry suggests the excitement commotion and confusion induced by great haste or alarm as they reached the station hot and *flurried* just as the train pulled out Thoughts with their attendant visions which *flurried* her too much to leave her any power of observation (*Austen*)

Ana Discomfit disconcert rattle faze *embarrass vex irk bother *annoy *worry harass plague pester

Con Appease *pacify conciliate mollify placate propitiate

disconcert Rattle faze discomfit *embarrass abash

Ana Bewilder nonplus perplex *puzzle *discompose fluster flurry disturb perturb

discontinue Desist cease *stop quit

Ana Suspend intermit stay (see DEFER) *arrest check interrupt

Ant Continue

discord, *n* Discord strife conflict, contention, dissen

or condition Discord implies not only a want of harmony or of concord between persons or between things but also, usually a positive clashing which manifests itself in

by creating unpleasant impressions or mental disturbance They were firm and understanding friends. I know of but one approach to *discord* in their relations (*A Repplier*) "In this state of enlightenment there is no more *discord* between the will the intellect and the feelings and the objects of our reverence (*Inge*) "The

rivalry emulation difference in opinion disagreement

a face in which a strange *strife* of wishes for and against was apparent (*Hardy*), The crowd swells Laughing and pushing toward the quays in friendly *strife* (*Amy Lowell*) Conflict (as here considered see also CONTEST) implies a clashing and a struggle but it stresses not the aim or end but the process, usually connoting a series of ups and downs or the uncertainty of the outcome or the trials difficulties or torments it involves. In this sense

moment to which Heaven has joined Great issues good or bad for human kind through the heat of *conflict* keeps the law In calmness made (*Wordsworth*) "No more for him [Lincoln] life's stormy *conflicts* (*Whitman*) The term is also used in a milder sense to imply an incompatibility between or the impossibility of reconciling two things which come together as at the same time or upon the one person as a *conflict* of engagements a *conflict* of duties. Contention may be but now seldom is, used in place of *strife* in any of the senses of the latter word in current good English following scriptural use it applies chiefly to strife that manifests itself in quarreling, disputing controversy and the like it may even be

swans are geese Let them have it how they (*Arnold*) Dissension may imply discord or strife be-

or the like that makes for discord conflict or strife The term also often

Ana Discordance dissonance (see under DISSONANT) incompatibility incongruity inconsonance inconsistency uncongeniality discrepancy (see corresponding adjectives at INCONSONANT) antagonism hostility *enmity rancor

incompatible inconsistent discrepant

Con. *Consonant congruous congenial sympathetic compatible harmonizing or harmonious according or accordant agreeing (see corresponding verbs at AGREE)

2 *Dissonant

discount *Deduction rebate

discourse

into comp
more or le
course fre
lecturer
often

(Loquacious) Expatiate (etymologically to spread out) implies ranging without

each small
perfections
which Steve
*Virginibus
mally a me
song of the
music) stres
delight or pl

lecture harangue orate sermonize (see corresponding nouns at SPEECH)

discourteous Impolite uncivil ungracious *rude ill-mannered

Ana Brusque curt crusty gruff blunt (see BLUFF) boorish churlish (see under BOOR)

Ant Courteous — *Con* *Civil polite courtly gallant chivalrous

discover

which was not
presuppose
hand it m
that the
fact or in
known or ... use of actual
existence a ... discover an island
new

... of the period
... scientific experiment has *ascertained* how many trials are needed by a rat [in finding his way through a maze] (*Grandgent*) Determine (as here compared see also DECIDE) differs from *ascertain* only in its greater emphasis upon the intent to establish the facts or the truth or to decide a dispute or controversy Its use is

determine the local

records, to unearth the evidence necessary for a conviction Learn, in this sense as well as in its more usual meaning implies acquirement of knowledge ... compared it common
part of the
I *learned* h
left behind
that scienc

... ive espy (see SEE)

... ghted foresighted provi

... wary politic diplomatic

... sh reckless temerarious ... foolish fatuous asinine,

discrepant Inconsistent *inconsonant discordant incompatible incongruous uncongenial unsympathetic

Ana Divergent disparate *different diverse

Ant Identical (as *accounts explanations*) — *Con* Agreeing squaring conforming corresponding jibing tallying (see AGREE) uniform parallel alike like *similar

discrete 1 Separate *distinct several

Ana Individual distinctive peculiar (see CHARACTERISTIC)

Con Blended

CAUTIOUS) judgment *sense wisdom gumption
Ant Indiscretion — *Con* Foolishness, fatuousness asininity simplicity (see corresponding adjectives at SIMPLE) rashness recklessness foolhardiness (see corresponding adjectives at ADVENTUROUS)

discrimination. Penetration insight, *discernment, perception acumen divination clairvoyance
Ana Wisdom judgment, *sense subtlety, logicalness *or* logic (see corresponding adjectives at LOGICAL)
Con Crassness density, dullness, stupidity (see corresponding adjectives at STUPID)

discuss. Discuss, argue, debate, dispute, agitate agree in meaning to discourse about something in order to arrive at the truth or to convince others Discuss implies an attempt to sift or examine especially by presenting considerations pro and con it often suggests an interchange of opinion for the sake of clarifying issues and testing the strength of each side Hobart couldn t *discuss* He could talk he could assert but he couldn t meet or answer arguments (*R Macaulay*) Argue usually impl es conviction and the adducing of evi lence or reasons in support of one s cause or position Agrippa advised a republ can restoration and Maecenas *argued* for a principate (*Buchan*) Debate stresses formal or

archaic [Paul] spake boldly for the space of three months *disputing* and persuading the things concerning the kingdom of God (*Acts* xix 8) It now ordinarily implies contentious or heated argument Agitate stresses both vigorous argument and a practical objective it usually implies active propaganda and a determination to bring about a change When workers working ten hours a day *agitate* for an eight hour day what they really want is sixteen hours off duty instead of fourteen (*Shaw*) If you really expect success *agitate agitate agitate* (*H W Paget*)
Ana *Explain expound interpret elucidate explicate *discourse expatiate dilate descant

disdain, *v* Scorn scout *despise contemn
Ana Spurn repudiate reject (see DECLINE *v*)
Ant Favor admit — *Co*
*acknowledge own

disdain, *n* Scorn despite co
Ana Aversion *antipathy
arrogance (see corresponding adjectives at PROUD)
Con *Regard admiration respect esteem *reverence awe fear

disdainful Supercilious overbearing insolent arrogant lordly *proud haughty
Ana Spurning repudiating rejecting (see DECLINE *v*) scorning despising contemning scouting (see DESPISE) averse *antipathetic unsympathetic
Con Obliging complaisant *amiable considerate attentive *thoughtful

disease, *n* Disease, affection, ailment, malady, complaint, distemper, as here compared designate a physical disorder especially one which causes illness or loss of health Disease impl es derangement or d sturbance of vital functions either in the body or organism as a whole

heart, plant *diseases* Affection is seldom if ever used absolutely for the term implies an attack upon a particular part or organ it therefore requires a qualifying or complementary word or phrase, as an *affection* of the liver pulmonary *affections* Ailment is rarely used except in reference to human beings it is more often applied to chronic than to acute diseases though it impl es sickness or debility it does not in itself connote seriousness as the minor *ailments* of the aged he suffers from a grave *ailment* Malady, like *ailment* is applied chiefly to human diseases which cause illness or suffering but unlike the latter word it often names a serious and deep-seated organic affection or a possibly fatal acute disease Addi-

the proper temperament a congenial *complaint* is a source of agreeable emotions (*C E Montague*) Dis-

alternative name for strangles an infectious febrile disease of horses
Figuratively certain of these terms also come into

man ailments considered as the result of d sturbed humors and stresses a lack of balance or of a sense of

tangle.

Ana Release *free liberate *relieve ngage *detach
Con *Hamper trammel clog fetter shackle

disencumber. Disembarrass d sentangle untangle *extricate
Ana *Relieve alleviate lighten disengage *detach liberate release *free
Con *Depress weigh (on *or* upon) oppress *hamper fetter shackle manacle trammel clog

disengage *Detach abstract prescind
Ana Disembarrass disencumber d sentangle untangle *extricate release, liberate *free disconnect disjoin dissociate disunite (see affirmative verbs at JOIN)
Ant Engage (*one part one thing etc with another*) —
Con Involve *include embrace comprehend imply implicate link associate connect unite *join

barrass.

sever

h group.

disfeature, defeature Disfigure *deface
Ana, *Ant*, & *Con* See those at DISFIGURE.
disfigure Disfeature *deface.
Ana Mangle batter *maim, mutilate *deform distort contort gnarl warp *injure damage mar impair

d

condition character or less often the cause of suffering disesteem and of enduring reproach or severe censure Disgrace in its weakest and earliest yet most precise sense implies a loss of the favor or esteem one has en

may find yourself at any moment summoned to serve on a jury and make decisions involving the *disgrace* or vindication of your fellowcreatures (*Shaw*) Dishonor may often be employed in place of *disgrace* but in very discriminating use it suggests a previous condition of being honored or of having a high sense of honor It

however great to any pressure of taxation however light (*Sydney Smith*) I have come not from obscurity into the momentary notoriety of crime but from a sort of eternity of fame to a sort of eternity of *infamy*

Kingdom (*Clarendon*) "He [Mark Twain] never thought of publishing them [Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn] anonymously as he published Joan at first lest it [Joan of Arc] should suffer from the *obloquy* of a pen name that had been compromised by so many dubious ventures (*Van W Brooks*) Odium applies to

invidious task in the end he was compelled to make the nominations himself and face the *odium* (*Buchan*) Many materialists seek to eliminate the *odium* at

intelligence or the morals of those who are associated or involved as the fall of the bridge was a *scandal* both to

my impatience and suspicion of him and waited (*Hudson*) However we may *disguise* it by veiling words we do not and cannot carry out the distinction between

sins and wickedness and that we should not *dissemble* nor *cloke* them before the face of Almighty God (*Bk of Com Prayer*)

Ana Conceal *hide *misrepresent belie *assume pretend feign counterfeit sham simulate affect

Con Expose exhibit display parade flaunt (see SHOW *v*) *reveal disclose, discover betray, bewray

dish, *v* Ladle spoon *dip lade bail scoop

dishonest. Dishonest deceitful, mendacious, lying, untruthful come into comparison especially when applied to persons their utterances and their acts, and mean lacking in honesty and unworthy of trust or belief Dishonest may imply the act or the habit of willfully

or to impose upon another in order to keep that one from knowing the truth especially as to one s real nature or one s actual purpose or intention or the true character of what is offered given sold or the like It therefore usually suggests a false or specious appearance indulgence in falsehoods or cheating defrauding or double-dealing as *deceitful* propaganda *deceitful* children a *deceitful* statement Mendacious, a literary rather than colloquial term differs little from lying, the ordinary direct un

something he has said or written is in mind as a child who relates fanciful experiences is not *mendacious* but unduly imaginative a *lying* boy is easily detected especially if he is by nature honest [The pagan ages] were not *mendacious* and distracted but in their own poor way true and sane! (*Carlyle*) Silly newspapers and magazines for the circulation of *lying* advertisements (*Shaw*) Untruthful is often used in place of *mendacious* or *lying* as a slightly less brutal word however the term distinctively implies lack of correspondence between what is said or what is represented and the facts of the case or the reality and is therefore more often applied to statements accounts reports descriptions and the like as an *untruthful* account of the incident the artist s representation of the scene at Versailles was *untruthful* in many of its details

Ana *Crooked devious oblique false *faithless perfidious cheating cozening defrauding swindling (see CHEAT *v*)

Ant Honest — *Con* *Upright honorable scrupulous conscientious just *straightforward forthright aboveboard candid open *frank plain

dishonor *or* **dishonour**, *n* *Disgrace disrepute shame infamy ignominy opprobrium obloquy odium scandal.

reverence veneration (see under REVERE) prestige *influence credit authority weight esteem respect *regard admiration

disinclined *adj* Disinclined indisposed hesitant reluctant loath (*or* loth) averse agree in meaning manifesting neither the will nor the desire to do or to have anything to do with the thing that is indicated or understood One is disinclined *to* (sometimes *for* or *to do*) something for which one has no natural bent or no

may be *loath* to punish a refractory child but a strict disciplinarian would be *loath* to allow that child to go unpunished one may be *loath* to believe a well founded report that discredits a friend yet *loath* to disbelieve a rumor that confirms one s bad opinion of a person One is **averse** *to* something (or frequently in British use *from* something) when one turns away from it because one finds it distasteful or repugnant as to be *averse* to all advice from others to be *averse* to dissension in one s family to be *averse* to eating in public places His impulses were generous trustful *averse* from cruelty (*J R Green*)

Ana *Antipathetic unsympathetic opposing resisting (see OPPOSE) balking shying boggling sticking stickling (see DEMUR) objecting protesting (see OBJECT *v*)

Con *Eager avid keen anxious inclined disposed predisposed (see INCLINE *v*)

disinfect *Sterilize sanitize fumigate

Ant Infect

il bactericidal

bactericide

*decay rot,

putrefy spoil

Ana Dissolve deliquesce (see LIQUEFY) *scatter disperse dissipate break down resolve *analyze dissect

Ant Integrate — *Con* Articulate concatenate (see INTEGRATE) fuse blend merge coalesce (see MIX) unite combine link associate *join connect

disinter Exhume excavate *dig delve spade grub

Ana Unearth *discover

Ant Inter — *Con* Bury secrete cache conceal *hide

disinterested 1 Detached aloof unconcerned *in different incurious

Ana Dispassionate unbiased impartial *fair just *neutral, negative

Ant Interested prejudiced biased.

2 Disinterested, uninterested though often used interchangeably in the past are now as a rule sharply

ested In present good use these meanings are reversed Disinterested now impl

partial testimony an unir a witness is bored and unresponsive to attempts to elicit testimony When a problem is up for discussion a *disinterested* person refuses to allow any ulterior considerations to affect his judgment an *uninterested* person maintains an attitude of indifference or refuses to participate in the discussion

disloyal *Faithless false perfidious traitorous treacherous

Ana Disaffected estranged alienated (see ESTRANGE) recreant (see COWARDLY) *inconstant fickle unstable

Ant Loyal — *Con* *Faithful constant leal true stanch steadfast resolute

dismantle Divest *strip denude bare

Con *Furnish equip outfit appoint

dismay, *v* Dismay appall (*or* appal) horrify, daunt agree in meaning to unnerve and arrest in action by arousing fear apprehension or strong aversion The meanings of most of these words have undergone emasculation in the course of time so that in current use they seldom imply as overpowering fear apprehension or aversion as in older usage. Dismay implies a loss of power to proceed either because the prospect is terrifying or disheartening or more often in modern use because one is balked and perplexed or at a loss how to deal with the situation Be not afraid nor *dismayed* by reason of this great multitude for the battle is not yours but God's To-morrow go ye down against them (*2 Chronicles* xx. 15–16) Here was an opponent that more than once puzzled Roosevelt and in the end flatly *dismayed* him (*Mencken*) Appall, in its most forceful use implies

word usually implies the sense of impotence aroused when one is confronted by something that perturbs

to develop and *horrify* to prostitu is too grot

Ana anal

weakened sense *horrify* comes close to *shock* in meaning and implies momentary agitation or prising were bad to do somet courage and implies therefore a stoppage by someone or something that cows or subdues He had come back [from Russia] because he had been

negative constructions as, nothing can *daunt* the man whose last concern is for his own safety

plex confound bewilder nonplus dumfound *puzzle disconcert rattle faze abash discombarrass alarm *frighten, terrify

er — *Con* Assure secure *ensure pique stimulate galvanize excite *provoke

Alarm consternation panic *fear terror horror

dence assurance aplomb self possession *courage mettle spirit resolution

dismiss 1 Dismiss, discharge, cashier, sack, fire, bounce, drop come into comparison when they mean to let go from one's employ or service Dismiss etymologically implies a giving permission to go as he *dismissed* the assembly (*Acts* xix 41) When used in the sense here considered it carries apart from the context no suggestion of the reason for the act and is therefore preferred as the softer or term ploye staff of his Disch for ca called tion notice unqua on of dissatisfaction on the part of the employer as the enlisted man will be *discharged* after three years service the three convicted soldiers were dishonorably *discharged* the judge *discharged* the jury with thanks Cashier implies a summary or ignominious discharge from a position of trust or from a position that is high in the scale as to *cashier* a suspected official Many a duteous and knee-crooking knave That Wears out his time much like his master's ass, For nought but provender and when he's old *cashier'd* (*Shak*) the few sentimental fanatics who proceeded upon the assumption that academic freedom was yet inviolable and so got themselves *cashiered* (*Mencken*) Sack, fire, and bounce are all colloquial synonyms of *discharge* *sack* stresses a being discarded or thrown out of employ (as he was *sacked* after long years of service) *fire* stresses a dismissal as sudden and peremptory as the action of firing a gun (as he *fired* his clerk one day in a fit of anger but the next day he called him back) and *bounce* stresses a discharge that suggests rather than implies a kicking out (as he *bounced* the boy after one day of unsatisfactory service)

2 *Eject oust expel evict
Ana *Discard cast shed slough spurn repudiate reject refuse (see DECLINE *v*) scorn, scout (see DESPISE)
Con Accept *receive admit entertain *harbor

dismissal Dismissal, dismission agree in meaning the act of dismissing or the state of being dismissed *Dismissal* in recent usage has almost displaced the older and regularly formed dismission in all its senses however *dismission* is still sometimes preferred when a formal discharge or expulsion is implied as the *dismissal* of a congregation A preoccupied nod and a perfunctory

Ana Dispersion scattering (see corresponding verbs at SCATTER) releasing liberating freeing (see FREE *v*)
Con Convening convoking mustering (see SUMMON)

dismission *Dismissal
Ana Discharging *or* discharge sacking firing cashiering (see corresponding verbs at DISMISS) expelling *or* expulsion ejection ousting eviction (see corresponding verbs at EJECT)
☞ *Do not confuse* dismission *with* demission *or* dimission

dismount. Alight, *descend
Ant Mount

disorder, *n* *Confusion disarray clutter, jumble chaos pie snarl muddle
Ana Derangement disarrangement disorganization disturbance unsettlement (see corresponding verbs at DISORDER) *anarchy chaos lawlessness
Ant Order — *Con* Arrangement organization methodization systematization (see corresponding verbs at ORDER) system *method

disorder, *v* Disorder, derange, disarrange disorganize unsettle, disturb come into comparison when they mean to undo the fixed or proper order of something Disorder,

throwing out of proper arrangement the parts or an important part of something in which all the parts or elements are ordered with reference to each other or are so carefully adjusted or so closely related to each other that they work together as a unit The term usually carries a strong implication of resulting confusion or a destruction of normal or healthy conditions as war

papers on his desk they must now arrange their books, so *disarranged* by the woman who had house cleaned their library Disorganize implies usually the destruction of order and functioning in a body or whole all the parts of which have an organic connection with each other or have been so ordered with reference to each other that what affects one part affects every other part the term therefore usually suggests a disordering that runs through an entire body or system or the like and breaks it up or seriously impedes or impairs its functioning as

nights, but was knocked down by rheumatic fever and for six weeks *disorganized* Polder's establishment, stopped Polder's work and nearly died in Polder's

among the legislators, these constant rumors keep o *unsettled* to *unsettle* the beliefs of the people h has become *unsettled* Disturb (as here compared also DISCOMPOSE) usually implies a force or combination of forces that unsettles or disarranges frequently it al suggests an interruption or interference that affects settled or orderly course plan growth, or the like

some balance of even the humblest elements of th possessive and aesthetic instincts (*H Ellis*)
Ant Order — *Con* Arrange, marshal, organize methodize systematize (see ORDER *v*) array align range *line regulate, *adjust fix.

disorganize. Disturb unsettle *disorder derange disarrange
Ant Organize — *Con* Systematize methodize a range marshal *order

disparage *Decry depreciate derogate from detract from belittle minimize
Ana Asperse *malign traduce defame slander libel deprecate *disapprove
laud — *Con* *Praise laud extol eulogize *commend compliment *exalt magnify

Diverse divergent *different various consonant incompatible incongruous d crepant discordant inconsistent *distinct separate.
Ant Comparable analogous. — *Con.* *Similar like homogeneous parallel

dispassionate Unbiased impartial objective uncolored *fair just equitable
Ana Disinterested detached aloof *indifferent *cool, collected composed candid open *frank.

rate
*Kill slay murder assassi

1 Speed expedition *haste hurry
Ana *Celerity alacrity legerity quickness fleetness swiftness rapidity (see corresponding adjectives at FAST) diligence (see corresponding adjective at BUSY)
Ant Delay
2 Message note *letter epistle, report memorandum missive

dispel Dissipate disperse *scatter
Ana Expel *eject oust dismiss disintegrate crumble (see DECAY)
Con *Accumulate amass *gather collect assemble

dispense 1 *Distribute divide deal dole
Ana *Allot assign apportion allocate portion parcel ration prorate *apportion

2 *Administer

[illegible]

dispiteous. Variant of DESPITEOUS.

displace. Supplant, *replace supersede.
Ana. Transpose *reverse, invert. shift, remove, transfer, *move derange, disarrange, *disorder *eject, oust, expel, dismiss.

display, *v* Exhibit *show, expose, parade flaunt
Ana Manifest evidence, evince, demonstrate *show *reveal disclose discover
Con *Disguise cloak mask dissemble *hide conceal secrete.

[illegible]

corresponding adjectives at SHOWY)

disport, *n* Sport play frolic rollick romp gambol See under PLAY *n*
Ana Recreation, diversion amusement entertainment (see under AMUSE) merriment *jollity* (see corresponding adjectives at MERRY)

disport, *v* Sport *play frolic rollick romp gambol.
Ana Divert *amuse recreate entertain.

disposal Disposal, disposition are frequently used

[illegible]

getting rid of, as by selling giving away, assigning to

[illegible]

deserter had informed Octavian of the general plan . and he made his *dispositions* accordingly' (*Buchan*). The idiomatic phrases *at one's disposal* and *at* (or *in*) *one's disposition* differ in that though both imply a placing

[illegible]

...ce, *affect, sway
1 *Disposal
...istering *or* administration dispensing *or* (see *corresponding* verbs at ADMINISTER)
, *direction controlling or control*, conduct-...ct (see corresponding verbs at CONDUCT)
, ordering (see corresponding verbs at

...n, temperament, temper, complexion, char-...nality, individuality come into comparison

[illegible]

naturally kindly in the *dispositions* of ordinary men and women (*B Russell*) Temperament applies to the sum total of characteristics that are innate or inherent and the result of one's physical nervous and mental organization, as a nervous, bilious *temperament* 'I verily

[illegible]

the result of the physical rather than the nervous or

tive that determines the impression one produces on others The rationalist mind is of a doctrinaire and authoritative *complexion* the phrase must be is ever on its lips' (*W James*) Character applies to the aggregate of qualities especially moral qualities which

(*G Eliot*) Oftentimes *character* means such an aggregate of qualities brought to a high state of moral excellence by right principles and right choices and by the rejection of all that weakens or debases When we say of such and such a man that he has character we generally mean that he has disciplined his temperament his disposition into strict obedience to the behests of duty (*Brownell*) Personality also applies to the aggregate of qualities which distinguish an individual but the term differs from *character* in that it implies his being distin

thus one may know very little about the *character* of an acquaintance yet have a very definite idea of his *personality* Therefore *personality* is qualified not as good bad or the like but by an adjective implying the extent to which it pleases displeases or otherwise impresses the observer There was a pious and good man but an utterly negligible *personality* (*C Mackenzie*) The mere presence of *personality* in a work of art is not sufficient because the *personality* revealed may be lacking in

impressing one s personality on others as he is a man of marked *individuality* she has no *individuality* Sophia quietened her by sheer force of *individuality* (*Bennett*)

disprove Disprove, refute confute rebut, controvert come into comparison as meaning to show or attempt to show by argument that a statement a claim or the like

show that they had not proved it I speak not to *disprove* what Brutus spoke But here I am to speak what

Mr Wickham I can only *refute* it by laying before you the whole of his connection with my family (*Austen*) There is great force in this argument and the Court is not satisfied that it has been *refuted* (*Ch Just Marshall*) **Confute** emphasizes a destruction of arguments or a reducing to silence of opponents by clearly revealing the falsity or the untenability of the points which have been made the term usually implies refutation but it may also suggest methods such as raillery denunciation, sarcasm or the like, as Satan stood *confuted* and convinced Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift" (*Milton*), Elijah *confuted* the prophets of Baal in precisely that way with bitter mockery of their god when he failed to send down fire from heaven (*Shaw*) **Rebut** differs from *refute* its closest synonym in suggesting greater formality of method such as that used in organized debate or in courts of law Although its aim is disproof of an opponent s contentions the term does not necessarily imply the achievement of one s end but it does suggest the offering of argument evidence or testimony that contradicts argument evidence or testimony given in support of the other side as at the end of the formal arguments each member of the debating team was allowed three minutes for *rebutting* the arguments of his opponents The Tractarians were driven to formulate a theory of the Church which should justify the exclusive claim of Anglicanism to be the Church of Christ in these islands while *rebutting* the arguments of Rome (*Inge*) **Controvert** usually carries a dual implication that of denying or contradicting a statement proposition or doctrine or a set of these and of refuting or attempting to refute it It does not necessarily suggest disproof but it does connote a valiant

even to defend ourselves (*Inge*)

Ana Negative traverse impugn contravene (see DENY)

Ant Prove demonstrate

disputation Debate forensic *argumentation dialectic

controversy

*discuss agitate.

grant allow

ntroversy

sputation debate forensic dialectic contention dissension strife *discord conflict

disquiet *Discompose disturb agitate perturb upset fluster flurry

Ana *Annoy vex irk bother *worry harass harry *trouble distress

Ant Tranquilize soothe

disregard, *v* Ignore overlook slight forget *neglect

Con Attend mind watch *tend observe notice note remark (see SEE)

disrepute, *n* *Disgrace dishonor shame infamy ignominy opprobrium obloquy odium scandal

Ant Repute — ***Con*** *Fame reputation renown

resolve

e penetrate

s resolution

each group

Ana Simulate feign counterfeit sham, pretend *assume affect

Ant Betray — *Con* *Reveal disclose discover bewray *show manifest evidence evince demonstrate

dissension Variance strife conflict contention *discord

Ana Altercation wrangle *quarrel bickering *argument dispute controversy

Ant Accord (sense 1) comity (sense 2) — *Con* *Harmony concord consonance *friendship good will amity

dissenter Nonconformist sectarian sectary schismatic, *heretic.

dissimilarity Dissimilarity unlikeness, difference, divergence (*or* divergency), distinction come into comparison when they mean lack of agreement or correspondence (or an instance of such lack of agreement or correspondence) in appearance in qualities in nature etc. brought out by a *comparison of two or more things* Dissimilarity and unlikeness, the most general terms in this group are often used interchangeably without loss but when there is little basis for comparison and the contrast is obvious *dissimilarity* is usually preferred by discriminating writers and speakers (as the effectiveness of a metaphor depends in part on the *dissimilarity* of the things which are compared) on the other hand when the things contrasted are of the same species genus or other category and there are fundamental likenesses between them *unlikeness* is commonly the preferred term (as the *unlikeness* between these violets is obvious only to an expert But he was rich where I was poor And he supplied my want the more As his *unlikeness* fitted mine —*Tennyson*) Difference gests notice of a quality feature or the like marks one thing as apart from another The term imply want of resemblance in one or more particulars (as to note the *differences* between the first poems of Keats and those written after he had achieved mastery of his art there are both resemblances and *differences* in the designs of these two cathedrals) ...

Difference of ...

forgive —*I* ...

quarrels th ...

disagreemen ... which separates individuals or ... makes them hostile to each other (as there have been *differences* between them for some time) Divergence when used in the sense here considered applies to a difference between things (sometimes persons) having the same origin the same ends the same background or the like or belonging to the same type or class In this sense there is usually an implication of a difference that makes for cleavage or increasing unlikeness as An illustration of the *divergences* between countries both highly democratic (*Bryce*) "the greatest *divergence* in the educational value of studies is due to the varying degree to which they require concentration judgment observation and imagination (*Grandgent*) Distinction usually implies want of resemblance in detail especially in some minute or not obvious detail It therefore commonly applies to a difference that is brought out by close observation study analysis or the like or that marks the line of division between two like things as to point out the *distinction* in meaning between two close synonyms a hair-splitting *distinction* between original and creative writing Apprehend the vital *distinction* between religion and criticism (*Arnold*) So intoxicated with dreams of fortune that he had lost all sense of the *distinction* between reality and illusion (*Van W Brooks*) "This is not a *distinction* without a *difference* It is not like the affair of an old hat cocked and a cocked old hat' but there is a *difference* here in the nature of things (*Sterne*)

Ana Difference diversity disparity (see corresponding adjectives at DIFFERENT) discrepancy discordance inconsonance (see corresponding adjectives at INCONSONANT)

Ant Similarity — *Con* *Likeness resemblance similitude correspondence agreement conformity (see corresponding verbs at AGREE)

dissimulation 1 Duplicity *deceit cunning guile

Ana Dissembling cloaking masking disguising (see DISGUISE) hiding concealing secreting (see HIDE) pretending *or* pretense feigning shamming (see corresponding verbs at ASSUME) *hypocrisy Pharisaism sanctimony

Con Candidness *or* candor openness (see corresponding adjectives at FRANK) *sincerity* (see corresponding adjective SINCERE)

2 *Simulation.

Ana & Con See those at DISSIMULATION 1

dissipate Dispel disperse *scatter

Ana Disintegrate crumble (see DECAY) *separate part divide dissolve deliquesce melt (see LIQUEFY)

Ant Accumulate (*possessions wealth a mass of things*) absorb (*one's energies one's attention etc*) concentrate (*one's thoughts powers efforts*)

dissolute Profligate reprobate *abandoned

Ana *Licentious libertine wanton lewd inebriate inebriated intoxicated drunken *drunk debauched depraved corrupt debased perverted (see under DEBASE)

... fuse thaw

... terminate end *close

Con *Summon convoke convene call

dissolvent *Solvent resolvent menstruum alkahest

dissonance Discordance (see under DISSONANT)

dissonant Dissonant discordant and their corresponding nouns dissonance and discordance come into comparison when they mean (in the case of the adjectives) not in harmony with one another or with something else or (in the case of the nouns) the lack of such harmony Dissonant and dissonance are used chiefly with regard to sounds especially musical tones Originally both stressed the harshness or unmelodiousness of a single sound or tone or of a combination of sounds or tones as Hanno would fain have assuaged their fury but he knew not how for he less understood their *dissonant* loud noises than they did his oration (*Raleigh* [d 1618]) Now they imply a combination of inharmonious musical tones that causes a quick succession of beats and produces an unrestful but not necessarily displeasing effect that is usually resolved by an ensuing consonance The terms therefore in such use commonly suggest artistic intention rather than artistic failure Hitherto the foundation of all music was consonance with *dissonance* freely admitted the new system is founded on *dissonance* with consonance as a rare and not very welcome guest (*Baker's Biog Dict of Musicians*) Discordant and discordance differ from *dissonant* and *dissonance* in suggesting combinations of inharmonious tones that produce a jarring and highly disagreeable effect *Dissonant* tones are related organized musical *discordant* tones (discords) are unrelated unorganized unmusical (*K W Gehrkens*) In their general application *dissonant* and *dissonance* commonly imply the disagreement of one thing with another *discordant* and *discordance* commonly imply mutual variance or incongruity, as opinions *dissonant* from truth *discordant* views the meeting was in

confusion because of *discordant* opinions "The smooth manner of the spy, curiously in *dissonance* with his ostentatiously rough dress" (*Dickens*) "They were in *discordance* with each other, from the first" (*Newman*)
Ana *Inconsonant
Ant. Consonant — *Con.* Harmonizing or harmonious agreeing according or accordant (see corresponding verbs at AGREE)

distant. Distant, far, faraway, far-off, remote, removed agree in meaning not near or close, but separated by an obvious interval, especially in space or in time Distant carries a stronger reference to the length of the interval (whether long or short) than the other terms, only when

scene,—one step enough for me (*Newman*) Far, except for the possible reference to a short distance involved in the question 'How *far*?', applies (as adverb as well as adjective) only to what is a long way off, as "[He] took his journey into a *far* country" (*Luke* xv 13); to take a *far* view, "As *far* as the east is from the west" (*Psalms* ciii 12), "Across the hills, and *far* away Beyond their utmost purple rim" (*Tennyson*) Faraway and far-off not only mean extremely far, but they are preferred

echo in a *far-away* hill" (*Stevenson*), "the *far-off* places in which he had been wandering" (*Dickens*) Remote suggests a far removal, especially from something regarded as a center or vantage ground such as one's present location, one's point of view, one's time, or the like, as "some forlorn and naked hermitage, *Remote* from all the

commonly a predicative adjective, carries a stronger implication of separateness and distinction than *remote* it therefore usually implies a contrast between two

Con. Near, *close, nigh near by

distasteful. Obnoxious, *repugnant, repellent, abhorrent, invidious

distemper. Complaint, *disease, malady, ailment, affection

distend. Swell, dilate, *expand, inflate amplify
Ana Enlarge, *increase, augment. *extend lengthen
Ant. Constrict — *Con* *Contract, shrink compress, condense, deflate

distinct. 1 Distinct, separate, several, discrete come into comparison when used in reference to two or more things (sometimes persons) and in the sense of not individually the same. Distinct always implies a capacity for being distinguished by the eye or by the mind as apart from the other or others, sometimes in space or in time but more often in character, nature, or identity, as, I see three *distinct* objects in the distance, but I cannot identify them, the novel has two related, but nevertheless *distinct*, plots, "There has been endless discussion

stresses, as *distinct* does not, the lack of a connection

the former expression implies no connection (or, often, merely a factitious connection) between the plots, and the latter suggests only that they can be distinguished. "I can agree with Eliot's statement that 'the more per-

MANY) is now archaic in this sense, but it occurs frequently in the work of the great English writers of the past The term implies an existence, a character a status or a location separate or distinct from that of the others

the same and are not connected it is, however, often

nature, or value, but they are not selfsame

molasses" (*C C Furnas*)
Ana Individual distinctive, peculiar (see CHARACTERISTIC) *single sole separate particular particular

individual, *special especial concrete, respective *different diverse disparate divergent.
Con *Same selfsame identical.
2 *Evident, manifest, patent obvious apparent, palpable plain clear
Ana Defined prescribed (see PRESCRIBE) *explicit definite express specific, categorical perspicuous *clear lucid clear-cut *incisive trenchant.
Ant Indistinct nebulous — *Con.* Vague *obscure dark enigmatic, cryptic.

distinction. Difference, divergence, *dissimilarity unlikeness
Ant Resemblance — *Con* *Likeness similarity, analogy, similitude affinity

distinctive Peculiar individual *characteristic.
Ana *Special, particular specific, especial unique particular separate *single *distinct, separate several discrete
Ant Typical — *Con* *Common ordinary familiar popular vulgar *similar like alike identical comparable parallel analogous *same, equivalent equal generic general *universal

distinguished Eminent illustrious renowned noted celebrated *famous famed notorious
Ana. Outstanding, prominent remarkable conspicuous (see NOTICEABLE)
Ant Commonplace.

distort. Contort warp gnarl *deform
Ana Twist bend turn, *curve disfigure disfeature *deface *injure damage mar impair misinterpret misconstrue (see affirmative verbs at EXPLAIN)

distract Bewilder nonplus confound dumfound mystify perplex *puzzle
Ana *Confuse muddle bemuddle, addle fuddle befuddle baffle balk (see FRUSTRATE) agitate upset fluster flurry perturb *discompose
Ant Collect (*one's thoughts one's powers etc*)

distrait Distraught absent minded absent *abstracted preoccupied
Ana, *Ant*, & *Con* See those at DISTRAUGHT

distraught Distrait absent minded absent, *abstracted preoccupied
Ana Distracted bewildered nonplused (see PUZZLE *v*) muddled addled, confused (see CONFUSE) agitated perturbed discomposed flustered (see DISCOMPOSE)
Ant Collected — *Con.* *Cool composed unruffled imperturbable nonchalant.

distress, *n* Distress, suffering, misery, agony, dolor (*or* dolour), passion agree in denoting the state of one that is in sore trouble or in pain of mind or body Distress, in precise use commonly implies conditions or circumstances that cause physical or mental stress or strain usually also it connotes the possibility of relief or the need of assistance. To pity *distress* is human to relieve it is Godlike (*Horace Mann*) The word is applicable to things as well as to persons thus a ship in *distress* is helpless and in peril because of some untoward circumstances such as a breakdown in machinery or the loss of necessary equipment a community *a distress* may be the result of a disaster or any event bringing devastation with it or imposing extreme hardships on the people. When used to designate a mental state *distress* usually implies the stress or strain of fear anxiety shame or the like The original shock and *distress* that were caused by the first serious work of scholars on the Bible (*C E Montague*) It had evidently been a great *distress* to him to have the days of his imprisonment recalled (*Dickens*) Suffering is used especially in reference to human beings often it implies conscious awareness of pain or distress and conscious endurance "Extreme sensibility to physical *suffering* characterises modern civilisation" (*Inge*) Therefore, it often comes close to trial tribulation and cross in its suggestions of merit won through acceptance I know no one better prepared by habitual *suffering* to receive and enjoy felicity (*Austen*) Our present joys are sweeter for past pain To love and Heaven by *suffering* we attain (*G Granville*) Misery stresses the unhappy or wretched conditions attending distress or suffering it often connotes sordidness, or dolefulness, or abjectness, or the like. For bleak, unadulterated *misery* that dâk bungalow was the worst I had ever set foot in (*Kipling*) "She had cheated and shamed herself exchanged content for *misery* and pride for humiliation (*Bennett*) Agony suggests suffering so intense that both body and mind are involved in a struggle to endure the unbearable His mood was often like a fiend and rose And drove him into wastes and solitudes For *agony* (*Tennyson*) Dolor, which is now archaic or poetic is applicable chiefly to mental suffering that involves sorrow or intense anxiety "Spending his daies in *dolour* and despaire (*Spenser*) Passion is now rarely used in this sense except in reference to the events beginning with the agony of Jesus in the garden at Gethsemane and culminating in his crucifixion Sometimes it is restricted to the crucifixion and its attendant agony
Ana Affliction *trial tribulation *sorrow grief anguish woe straits pass, pinch exigency (see JUNCTURE) hardship *difficulty rigor vicissitude *pain pang ache.
Con Comforting *or* comfort solacing *or* solace consolation (see corresponding verbs at COMFORT) alleviation, assuagement mitigation allaying relieving *or* relief (see corresponding verbs at RELIEVE)

distress, *v* *Trouble ail
Ana *Afflict try torment torture rack grill *worry annoy harass, harry plague pester *depress oppress weigh (on *or* upon)
Con *Comfort console solace *help aid assist *relieve alleviate lighten mitigate assuage allay

distribute Distribute, dispense, divide, deal, dole come into comparison when they mean to give as his share to each of many or to all within expressed or implied limits or less often to one of many Distribute basically implies an apportioning among many by separation of something into parts units or amounts, and by assigning each part unit or amount to the proper person or place beyond this it may imply any of several immediate purposes thus to *distribute* one's possessions among one's heirs is to give (by will, usually) each of those heirs such a part or portion of one's estate as one deems proper to *distribute* handbills is to pass them out one by one to individuals or to leave them one by one at the entrances to houses or to apartments to *distribute* one's guests at a huge reception is to cause them to separate into smaller groups throughout one's home or grounds, to *distribute* fertilizer is to spread or scatter it over a garden or piece of cultivated land to *distribute* profits among employees is to give each one some part or portion of them to *distribute* type is to return each piece of used type to its proper compartment in a case to *distribute* the burdens in an emergency is to give each person affected his due share of extra work or responsibility The old habit of centralizing a strain at one point and then dividing and subdividing it and *distributing* it on visible lines of support to a visible foundation (*H Adams*) All modern societies aim to *distribute* impartially to all the burdens and advantages of the state" (*G L. Dickinson*) Dispense (as here compared

pared see also SEPARATE) stresses the separation of a whole into parts but it implies as the purpose of that separation a dispensing of those parts to, or a sharing

given in love and a
what is *doled* out g
Ana. Apportion *
parcel prorate, *a
Ant. Collect (*supplies, etc*) amass
etc) — *Con* *Gather assemble *accumulate, hoard

district. *Locality, vicinage vicinity, neighborhood
Ana *Area, tract, region, zone belt section, sector division parcel (see PART, *n*) *field, province, territory sphere

distrust, *v* Distrust, mistrust come into comparison both as verbs meaning to lack trust or confidence in someone or something and as nouns denoting such a lack of trust

the word as a cure for all ills

he was not going to have matters quite so much his own way However, he concealed his *mistrust* as well as he could" (*C Mackenzie*).
Con. *Rely, trust depend, count, bank, reckon confide entrust, *commit, consign.

Mistrust (see under DISTRUST, *v*)
ot, *uncertainty, dubiety, dubiosity, suspi-
prehension, foreboding, misgiving presenti-

dence, *trust, reliance, dependence, faith.
: Unsettle, derange, *disorder, disarrange disorganize
Ana Displace, *replace shift, remove, *move *arrest interrupt, check *meddle, intermeddle interfere

*adjust
fluster
*puzzle
*concert
trouble
quiver
totter

ried, agelong aeonian
verlasting, endless
isode, excursus
iate, depart, digress.
R) divide, part, *separate
ds, times, etc) conform (as
).
2 *Deviation, deflection.

parting (see corresponding
ng from, differing with (see

Agreement, concurrence
ng verbs at AGREE)
unlikeness, distinction

Con Consonance

various.
antithetical
ike, parallel,
identical, uniform

divers. *Many several, sundry, various, numerous manifold multifold, multifarious

diverse. *Different, divergent, disparate, various.
Ana. Contrasted *or* contrasting (see corresponding verb at COMPARE) contrary, *opposite, contradictory *distinct separate
Ant. Identical, selfsame — *Con.* *Same, equivalent equal.

diversion Amusement, recreation, entertainment. See under AMUSE, *v*
Ana. *Play, sport, disport (see under PLAY, *v*), levity frivolity (see LIGHTNESS).

*Variety
vergence, difference, *dissimilarity, unlikeness
n multifariousness, manifoldness (see corre-

digress.
h group

diverge *swerve veer *change alter modify
Con Fix, *set settle absorb engross, *monopolize
2 *Amuse entertain, recreate
Ana Begu le *while wile fleet regale delight gladden tickle arride *please
Con *Tire weary fatigue exhaust jade fag
divest *Strip denude bare d smantle
Ant Invest vest (*in robes of office with power or authority etc*) apparel clothe
divide *v* 1 *Separate part sever sunder divorce
Ana Cleave split rend rive (see TEAR) *cut, carve chop
Ant Unite
2 *D stribute dispense deal dole
Ana *Apportion portion prorate ration parcel *share participate partake *allot assign allocate
divination Clairvoyance penetration insight acumen *discernment discrimination perception
Ana. Intuition understanding (see REASON)
divine *adj* *Holy sacred spiritual rel gious blessed
divine *v* *Foresee foreknow apprehend ant cipate
Ana D scern perceive descry (see SEE) pred ct prophesy prognosticate presage (see FORETELL)
division Section segment sector *part portion piece deta l member fraction fragment parcel.
divorce *v* *Separate sever sunder part divide
Ana D ssolve (see LIQUEFY) al enate *estrange wean disaffect
divulge Tell disclose *reveal betray bewray d scover
Ana Impart *communicate announce *declare

(see corresponding verbs at YIELD)
Ant Indocile unruly ungovernable — *Con* Intractable refractory recalcitrant w llful headstrong (see UNRULY) stubborn *obstinate
doctor *v* *Adulterate sophisticate load weight deacon
doctrinaire Dogmatic magisterial, magistral, oracular *dictatorial authoritative autl oritarian.
doctrine Doctrine dogma, tenet are synonymous only when they agree in mean ng a pr nciple (usually one of a ser es or of a body of pr nc ples) accepted as author tative by members of a church a school of ph losophers, a branch of science or the l ke Doctrine is often used in a much less restricted sense to denote a formulated theory that is supported by ev dence backed by authority and proposed for acceptance as the *doctrine* of evolution E nste n s *doctrine* of relativity In the narrower sense in which the word is here cons dered

mal c) often connotes ins stence sometimes arrogant insistence on authority or imposition by authority as the *dogma* that the king can do no wrong Tenet emphasizes acceptance and belief rather than teaching It is

Ana Teaching instruct on (see corresponding verbs at TEACH) *creed confession symbol catecl ism *principle fundamental
document 1 Document monument, muniment record archive are here compared as denoting something preserved and serving as evidence as of an event or a situat on or of the tl ought of its time Document except in extended use commonly des gnates anyth ng written or printed such as a letter a charter a deed a will or a book, or anything carrying an inscr ption such as a coin a tombstone or a medal that has value as evidence because of its contemporaneousness. While the poor l ttle affairs of obscure industrious men of letters

gives an authent c impress on of the mentality of edu

reminder of a country s greatness a nation s triumphs in war a period s accompl shments in art or the like as the French government has taken over many of the ancient cathedrals in order to preserve them as public

preserve as ev dence of someth ng t therefore names something (either an item or in a collective sense all the items) written down so that exact knowledge of what has occurred will be perpetuated as to keep a *record* of

2 Instrument *paper

doddering, doddered *Senile anile doting doted
Ana Infirm decrepit feeble (see WEAK) *aged superannuated
Ant Spry

dogged *Obstinate pertinacious mulish stubborn stiffnecked pigheaded bullheaded
Ana Determined resolved decided (see DECIDE) tenacious (see STRONG) persevering persistent (see corresponding verbs at PERSEVERE) resolute steadfast (see FAITHFUL)
Ant Faltering

dogma *Doctrine tenet.
Ana Belief conviction persuasion view (see OPINION) *creed confession catechism symbol *principle fundamental

dogmatic, dogmatical Magisterial magistral doctrinaire oracular *dictatorial authoritative authoritarian.
Ana Peremptory *masterful imperative imperious domineering

doldrums Boredom ennui *tedium
Ana Dejection depression gloom blues dumps (see SADNESS)
Ant Spirits high spirits.

dole, *n* [1] Anguish woe *sorrow grief heartache regret
Ana Dolor agony passion suffering *distress, misery tribulation, affliction *trial

dole, *n* [2] Allowance pittance *ration.
Ana Apportioning *or* apportionment parceling *or* parcel portioning *or* portion (see corresponding verbs at APPORTION) sharing *or* share (see corresponding verb SHARE)

dole, *v* Dispense deal *distribute divide
Ana *Apportion ration portion, parcel prorate bestow confer present *give.

doleful Lugubrious dolorous *melancholy plaintive rueful.
Ana Mourning *or* mournful sorrowing *or* sorrowful grieving (see corresponding verbs at GRIEVE) piteous, *pitiful
Ant Cheerful cheery

doll up *Preen primp prink prank prune perk up

dolor *or* **dolour** Agony suffering passion *distress misery
Ana Anguish woe dole *sorrow grief tribulation *trial affliction cross visitation.
Ant Beatitude blessedness.

dolorous Doleful *melancholy plaintive, lugubrious rueful.
Ana & *Ant* See those at DOLEFUL

domain Sphere province *field territory bailiwick.
Ana *Area region zone district *locality jurisdiction dominion (see POWER)

domicile *Residence abode home house *habitation* dwelling

the time being in the ascendant or exerts the most marked influence as The power of modifying a se-

That is paramount which has pre-eminence or supremacy

these [modes of entertaining propositions] is *paramount* within him a man is a skeptic a philosopher or a believer Many minds of course there are which are not under the *predominant* influence of any one of the three (*Newman*) That is preponderant or preponderating which outweighs or overbalances every other thing of its kind as in power influence or force these terms are commonly used without clear distinction in meaning but *preponderating* sometimes suggests active operation (as the *preponderating* tendency) and *preponderant* the actual effect (as, for several years, this political party has been the *preponderant* party in the affairs of the nation the *preponderant* influence of a group of banks) That is sovereign (as here considered see also FREE) to which every other comparable thing is subordinate inferior or of lower value the term therefore imputes unquestioned supremacy to the thing so described as the *Sovereign* Ruler of the universe the *sovereign* power in the United States of America is vested in the people, to seek the *sovereign* good a *sovereign* remedy Wearing an amulet *Sovereign* against all pass on" (*Browning*)
Ana *Prevailing prevalent pre-eminent *supreme transcendent surpassing outstanding salient signal (see NOTICEABLE) governing ruling (see GOVERN)
Ant Subordinate

domineering *Masterful imperious imperative, peremptory
Ana Arrogant overbearing lordly insolent (see PROUD) magisterial, magistral *dictatorial authoritative.
Ant Subservient — *Con* Obsequious, servile (see SUBSERVIENT)

dominion 1 Control command sway authority jurisdiction *power
Ana Ascendancy *supremacy sovereignty (see under FREE *adj*)
2 *Possession dependency territory colony protectorate mandate

donate Present bestow *give confer afford
Ana *Grant accord award

donation Donation, benefaction, contribution, alms are comparable when they denote a gift of money or its equivalent for a charitable philanthropic or similar

power in the giver as the endowment funds of the great

benevolence or the beneficence of his gift The ... however is the basic implication and the word may be correctly used of any benefit conferred or received

previous *benefaction* or present satisfaction" (*Precepts of Hippocrates*) Contribution implies participation in giving, when used in the sense here considered it is applicable to small as well as large amounts of money it is the modest term which one may apply to his own gift though others may rightly call it a *donation* or *benefaction* as please accept my *contribution* to the endowment fund of your institution a community chest *contribution* Alms, the oldest of these words in English is somewhat archaic. It now always implies the aim of relieving poverty. In the older use it also implied the fulfillment of a religious obligation or a practical manifestation of the virtue of charity "The gift without the giver is bare Who gives himself with his *alms* feeds three —Himself his hungering neighbor and me [Christ] (*J R Lowell*) In more modern use it often is applied to the petty sums given beggars or paupers "Though poor And forced to live on *alms* (*Wordsworth*) "Scorning an *alms* (*Tennyson*)

Ana Grant subvention *appropriation subsidy

doom, *n* *Fate destiny lot portion

doom, *v* Damn condemn *sentence attaint proscribe

Ana Destine appoint prescribe (see corresponding adjectives at PRESCRIBED)

door Door, gate, portal, postern, doorway gateway are here compared chiefly as meaning an entrance to a place Door, in literal use applies chiefly to the movable and usually swinging barrier which is set in the opening which serves as an entrance to a building or to any room or apartment in a building as an oak *door* the front *door* of a house sometimes *door* is used also of the opening as the children came running through the *door* Gate in literal use applies often to an opening in a wall fence, or other enclosure especially one surrounding a tract of land in which a building or group of buildings is located but it more commonly implies reference not only to the opening but to the movable and often swinging barrier (especially one made of a grating or open frame or a heavy or rough structure) set in it and closed or opened at will as, the north *gate* to the campus he is now opening the garden *gate* Portal applies usually to an elaborate and stately door or gate with its surrounding framework if any as the *portal* to the temple the knights were admitted through the *portal* to the palace Postern applies to a private or retired door or gate such as one at the back of a castle or fortress Doorway and gateway apply not so much to the structure as to the passage when a door (in the case of *doorway*) or a gate (in the case of *gateway*) is opened for ingress or egress as to stand in the *doorway* awaiting the postman the automobiles passed through the *gateway* in constant succession.

In their literary and usually figurative use these words are still more sharply distinguished Door usually applies to that which provides opportunity to enter or withdraw or makes possible an entrance or exit as "The love of books the golden key That opens the enchanted *door* (*A Lang*) "I know death hath ten thousand several *doors* For men to take their exit (*J Webster*) Gate differs from *door* chiefly in its connotations of facility in admission or of entrance into that which constitutes a wide or even infinite expanse as "What sweet contentments doth the soul enjoy by the senses! They are the *gates* and windows of its knowledge (*W Drummond*) "Their lot Forbad [the dead in the country churchyard] to wade through slaughter to a throne, And shut the *gates* of mercy on mankind (*Gray*) Portal often carries similar connotations but it usually applies to a definite place or thing which is itself splendid or magnificent and through which something such as the sun at rising and at setting is admitted or allowed exit as "Heaven That opened wide her blazing *portals* (*Milton*) "Since your name will grow with time have I made the name A golden *portal* to my rhyme (*Tennyson*) Postern on the other hand implies inconspicuousness or in some contexts a hidden means of entrance or escape "It finds a readier way to our sympathy through a *postern* which we cannot help leaving sometimes on the latch than through the ceremonious *portal* of classical prescription (*J R. Lowell*) Gateway is usually preferred to doorway in figurative use because it more strongly suggests a passage through which entrance is gained to that which is desirable or difficult as "Yea the *gateway* [the Panama Canal] shall be free Unto all from sea to sea (*J J Roche*)

Ana *Entrance entry entree ingress access

doorway. *Door portal postern gate gateway

dormant. 1 Quiescent *latent abeyant potential

Ana *Inactive inert passive idle

Ant Active live

2 Couchant *prone recumbent reclining supine prostrate.

dormer, *n* *Window casement oriel

dotage. Senility *age senescence senilism

Ant Infancy

dote (*or* **doat**) **on** *or* **upon** Love relish enjoy fancy *like

Ant Loathe — *Con* Abhor abominate detest *hate *despise contemn scorn

doting 1 Also **doted** Doddering *senile anile

Ana See those at DODDERING

2 Fond devoted *loving affectionate

Ana Infatuated *enamored fatuous foolish silly asinine *simple

double *n* Understudy stand in *substitute supply locum tenens alternate pinch hitter

double cross Delude, betray beguile *deceive mislead

double-dealing, *n* Chicanery chicane trickery *deception fraud subterfuge

Ana Duplicity dissimulation *deceit guile cunning

double entendre, double entente Equivocation, *ambiguity tergiversation amphibology amphibologism.

doubt, *n* *Uncertainty skepticism suspicion mistrust dubiety, dubiosity

Ana Dubiousness doubtfulness questionableness (see corresponding adjectives at DOUBTFUL) incredulity *unbelief disbelief

Ant Certitude confidence — *Con* *Certainty conviction assurance *trust reliance dependence faith.

doubtful Doubtful, dubious problematical (*or* problematic) questionable are here compared in the sense in which they are applied to things (sometimes persons) of not affording one certainty of its (or his) worth soundness or the like. *Doubtful* and *dubious* are sometimes used with little distinction not only in this sense but as applied to the person who is uncertain Doubtful however is commonly so positive in its implication of uncertainty as almost to impute worthlessness, dishonesty invalidity or the like to the thing in question dubious stresses suspicion mistrust or hesitation in accepting believing following, choosing or the like thus a man of *doubtful* repute is by implication more distrusted than one of *dubious* repute to be *doubtful* of the outcome of a project is by implication to have better grounds for fearing its failure than to be *dubious* about it for the latter may imply mere vague suspicions and fears and little evidence so a *doubtful* or a *dubious* prospect a

dubious transaction, a *doubtful* title to an estate *dubious* friends Whispers and glances were interchanged accompanied by shrugs and *dubious* shakes of the head (*Irving*) *Problematical* is the only one of the terms here considered that is free from a suggestion of a moral judgment or suspicion It is especially applicable to things whose existence meaning fulfillment realization is very uncertain sometimes so uncertain that the probabilities of truth and of falsehood or of success and of failure or the like are nearly equal *Problematical* points of which either side may be true should not extinguish particular charity towards one another (*Donne*) The very existence of any such individual

monest use however *questionable* is euphemistic or was

tration is *questionable* but the notion implied may be sound (*S Alexander*)

Ana Distrusting *or* distrustful mistrusting *or* mistrustful (see corresponding verbs at DISTRUST) *fearful apprehensive afraid

Ant Cocksure positive

doughty Intrepid valiant valorous *brave courageous bold audacious dauntless undaunted

Ana *Formidable redoubtable venturous venturesome *adventurous daring

dour Saturnine glum gloomy *sullen morose surly sulky crabbed

Ana *Severe stern austere rigorous strict *rigid *grim implacable

dowdy *Slatternly frowzy blowzy

Ana Slovenly *slipshod unkempt sloppy

Ant Smart (*in dress appearance*) — *Con* Fashionable *stylish modish chic flashy *gaudy garish

dower, *v* Dower, endow, endue come into comparison as meaning to furnish or provide with a gift Dower literally implies the provision of the dowry which a woman brings to a husband in marriage as a well

bestowing of money or property on a person or institution for its support or maintenance This sense still prevails as With all my worldly goods I thee *endow*

(*N Hawthorne*) to make him a citizen of the United States and *endue* him with the full rights of citizenship (*Ch Just Taney*) A new and penetrating light de-

history became confused with *endow* and *dower* as, "And Leah said God hath *endued* me with a good dowry" (*Genesis* xxx. 20) This confusion with the literal senses is now rare but the confusion of *endue* with *endow* in its extended sense of to bestow upon one a faculty power or other spiritual or mental gift has continued so that it is difficult to trace any differences in meaning between the two words But *endow* in very precise use usually implies a permanent enriching and *endue* an investing or clothing (either temporarily or permanently) with a specific quality or character as those who are the most richly *endowed* by nature and accomplished by their own industry (*Spectator*) For learning *endueth* men's minds with a true sense of the frailty of their persons and the dignity of their soul and vocation (*Bacon*) "finer faculties with which the continued process of evolution may yet *endow* the race (*C E Montague*) The [French] Revolution awakened it [French democracy] into consciousness and *endued* it with efficient force (*Brownell*)

lain open.

h debrea

ketch de-

drag, *v* Draw *pull haul hale tug tow

Con *Push shove thrust propel drive impel *move

drain, *v* *Deplete exhaust impoverish bankrupt

Ana Sap undermine debilitate *weaken

dramatic Dramatic, theatrical, dramaturgic (*or* dramaturgical), melodramatic, histrionic are not close synonyms although all imply special reference to plays as produced by actors and actresses or to the effects which are produced by acted plays Dramatic when it denotes something more than relationship to the drama as written or as produced (as a *dramatic* critic a *dramatic* performance) implies an effect or a combination of effects appropriate to the drama or a representation of a drama such as a stirring of the imagination and emotions by vivid and expressive action speech and gesture or by the exciting complications of a plot as the *dramatic* appeal of a great orator the *dramatic* story telling of incidents which have a sympathetic hero" (*B Russell*) An idyll of Theocritus is today as much alive as the most *dramatic* passages of the Iliad —stirs the reader's feeling quite as much (*Cather*) Theatrical when it denotes something more than relationship to the theater (as a *theatrical* office a *theatrical* agent) implies effects appropriate to the theater as the place where plays are produced and to the demands which its limitations its conventions and often its need of financial success make both upon a play and its performance the term therefore usually implies a marked degree of

The New Magdalen] are in the most effect e s e *theatrical* without being in the profounder sense *dramatic* (*T S Eliot*) He had already learned that w th (*Cather*)

a play which fit it for representation

is poetic plays are often lacking in *dramaturgic*

*) indicates place of treatment of each group

theatricalism as to make a *melodramatic* employ *melodramatic* gestures Histrionic cally of or characteristic of actors is more in *theatrical* for it implies reference to the tone gestures movemen a and

dramaturgic, dramaturgical. Theatrical *dramatic, histrionic melodramatic.

draught. Variant of DRAFT

draw, *v* 1 Drag *pull tug tow haul hale.

Ana *Bring fetch *attract allure *lure entice extract elicit evoke *educe

Con See those at DRAG

2 *Remove withdraw

dread *n* *Fear horror

Ana *Permeate pervade penetrate impenetrate

dress *v* *Clothe attire tire, apparel array invest robe vest

Ana *Preen prune primp prank prink doll up

Ant Undress

dress, *n* *Clothes clothing attire tire apparel raiment vesture array

drift, *n* 1 Trend *tendency current tenor

Ana *Flow stream current movement *motion progress on *progress *intention purpose, end object

drill

2 *Practice exercise

Ana Train discipline *teach instruct school *habituate accustom familiarize

drill *n* Practice exercise (see under PRACTICE *v*)

drive *v* 1 Impel *move actuate

Ana *Push shove propel compel *force coerce *incite instigate

Con *Restrain curb snaffle check inhibit lead, *guide pilot steer

2 *Ride

drive, *n* 1 Ride (see under RIDE *v*)

2 *Road roadway highway highroad street avenue boulevard, terrace parkway thoroughfare byway lane alley alleyway

droll *Laughable comic comical, risible funny ludicrous ridiculous, farcical

Ana Amusing diverting entertaining (see AMUSE) absurd preposterous (see FOOLISH) humorous *witty facetious.

drop *v* *Dismiss discharge cashier sack, fire bounce

Herd *flock, pack bevy covey gaggle, flight shoal school.

*Sleepy somnolent slumberous comatose stuporous *lethargic, sluggish torpid

stances as a medicine or med

roots and leaves of the plant of that name used in relieving pain or in dilating the pupils of the eye) cascara sagrada (the dried bark of the California buckthorn used as a laxative) sulphur (a mineral used in medicine to induce perspiration to promote the healing of lesions etc) and

frequent designation for any of certain therapeutic products such as insulin adrenaline or thyroxine derived from substances produced by living organisms Simple is the archaic designation for any vegetable drug such as dried roots leaves bark or the like used in compounding medicines or medicaments It is also applied to a medicinal product made from one ingredient

Ana Medicine medicament *remedy physic, specific cure.

druggist, *n* Druggist, pharmacist pharmaceutist apothecary, chemist agree in denoting one who deals in

United States as a designation of a practitioner of pharmacy In England chemist is the popular or commercial equivalent of *druggist*

drunk, *adj* **Drunk drunken, intoxicated, inebriate, inebriated, tipsy, tight** come into comparison when they mean conspicuously under the influence of liquor Drunk

drunk is commonly used predicatively while *drunken* is chiefly attributive as They reel to and fro and stagger like a *drunken* man (*Psalms* cvii 27) *Drunken* frequently suggests habitual drinking to excess It also applies to whatever pertains to or proceeds from intoxication as Stephano my *drunken* butler (*Shak*) a *drunken* sleep (*Shak*) a *drunken* brawl Intoxicated may be exactly synonymous with *drunk* though it is generally felt to be a less offensive term and has thus come to be applied to a person but slightly under the influence of liquor My friend requested me to add that he was firmly persuaded you were *intoxicated* during a portion of the evening and possibly unconscious of the extent of the insult you were guilty of (*Dickens*) Inebriate (now rare except in figurative use) and inebriated imply such a state of intoxication that

intoxication that deprives one of muscular control or sometimes of mental control tight, a slang term usually

CONFUSE) maudlin soppy (see SENTIMENTAL)

Ant Sober

drunkard **Drunkard, inebriate, alcoholic, dipsomaniac sot, soak toper, tosspot tippler** designate one who drinks to excess Drunkard the common word implies frequency of intoxication Inebriate, a habitually intoxicated condition alcoholic a more or less impaired body or mind dipsomaniac a morbid uncontrollable sometimes periodical sometimes constant craving for strong

ture Dry may suggest freedom from moisture often noticeable moisture as merely a characteristic or as a desirable state (as a *dry* climate, *dry* clothing *dry* land *dry* provisions *dry* floors), it may suggest deficiency of moisture or the lack of normal or necessary moisture (as *dry* soil a *dry* summer *dry* berries) it may suggest exhaustion or dissipation of water or other liquid (as, a *dry* fountain pen a *dry* pond a *dry* well *dry* bones) Arid always implies destitution or deprivation of moisture and therefore extreme not relative dryness. In its chief applications to regions or territory it suggests waste or desert land as, the *arid* sections of the southwestern United States *arid* plains an *arid* condition of soil In humorous use both *dry* and *arid* sometimes

one s interest or one s attention as the course is *dry* but useful his [the businessman s] work is not necessarily *dry* modern businesses tend to become interesting and important (*Shaw*) *Arid* on the other hand connotes absence of all qualities which mark the thing so

made her rounds at dawn sniffing peering causing

modern spirits (*J W Krutch*)

Ana Barren *bare bald dehydrated desiccated dried parched baked (see DRY *v*) drained depleted exhausted impoverished (see DEPLETE) sapped (see WEAKEN)

Ant Wet — *Con* Damp moist humid dank (see WET) *tender sympathetic warm responsive exuberant lush luxuriant prodigal *profuse

2 *Sour acid acidulous tart.

Ant Sweet (*wine*)

dry, *v* **Dry desiccate, dehydrate, bake, parch** come into comparison as meaning to treat or to affect so as to deprive of moisture Dry is the comprehensive word

served by thoroughly drying and sometimes shredding mincing or pulverizing as *desiccated* fish coconut (meat) eggs Figuratively it is applied chiefly to persons, to their attitudes activities expression and the like which have lost all their spiritual or emotional freshness or vitality *Analysis is desiccating and takes the bloom off things* (*Babbitt*) They were all living on the edge of their nerves a harsh angular *desiccated* existence (*Van W Brooks*) **Dehydrate** suggests extraction or elimination of water or in chemistry of hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion to form water it is now often preferred to *desiccate* of which it is a close synonym when the reference is to foods, because it conveys no unpleasant connotations as to *dehydrate* phosphoric acid salt natural gas, vegetables **Bake**, as here compared (see BAKE, 1) implies not only dehydrating by means of heat or firing but a hardening or caking of that which is dried as, *sun baked* earth to *bake* bricks **Parch** stresses the destroying effect of drying by intense heat or drought it is preferred to *bake* therefore when the restoration of the proper amount of water is necessary or highly desirable as *parched* fields a *parched* throat.

Ana Drain, *deplete exhaust *wither shrivel rivel wizen

Ant Moisten wet

dubiety, *Uncertainty dubiosity doubt skepticism suspicion mistrust.

Ana *Hesitation hesitancy wavering vacillation faltering (see corresponding verbs at HESITATE)

Ant Decision — *Con* *Certainty certitude, assurance conviction decisiveness decidedness (see corresponding adjectives at DECIDED)

dubiosity. Dubiety *uncertainty doubt skepticism suspicion mistrust

Ana Confusion muddlement addlement (see corresponding verbs at CONFUSE) wavering vacillation, faltering hesitation (see corresponding verbs at HESITATE)

Ant Decidedness. — *Con* *Decision determination assurance certitude *certainty cocksureness positiveness (see corresponding adjectives at SURE)

dubious. *Doubtful, questionable problematical.

Ana *Suspicious skeptical mistrustful uncertain* (see corresponding nouns at UNCERTAINTY) hesitant, reluctant *disinclined

Ant Cocksure (*state of mind opinion etc*) reliable (*of things in general*) trustworthy (*of persons*) — *Con* Dependable trusty tried (see RELIABLE) *sure certain positive

duck, *v* *Dip immerse submerge souse dunk

ductile *Plastic pliable pliant malleable adaptable

Ana. Tractable amenable (see OBEDIENT) responsive (see TENDER) yielding submitting (see YIELD) fluid *liquid flexible *elastic resilient*

Con. Refractory intractable (see UNRULY) rigid *stiff *inflexible obdurate *inflexible adamant*

dude *Fop dandy beau coxcomb exquisite élégant macaroni buck spark, swell nob toff

dudgeon Umbrage huff pique resentment *offense

Ana *Anger indignation wrath rage, fury ire temper humor *mood

due, *adj* Due rightful condign come into comparison when they mean being in accordance with what is just and appropriate Due which literally means owed or owing as a debt (not however as in current finance a debt payable because of terms agreed upon in advance), carries in the senses here considered a strong implication that the thing so described is grounded upon an obligation, duty or debt which should not or cannot be ignored thus one who takes *due* precautions uses the care that is required by his obligation to look out for his own or for others safety or well being one who has a *due* sense of another person s rights accords to that person all that belongs to him by natural or moral right one who has *due* respect for the law observes the individual laws as the duty of a responsible citizen Oftentimes, the term implies little more than an accordance with that which is right or reasonable or necessary as the *due* relation of one thing with another (*Galsworthy*) Your *due* and proper portion (*Meredith*), many non commissioned officers have a firm belief that without a *due* admixture of curses, an order is inaudible to a private (*C E Montague*) **Rightful** carries a much stronger and more consistently involved implication than *due* of a ground in right and justice and usually suggests a moral or legal claim, as, the *rightful* heir to the estate the *rightful* claimant to the crown could not be determined to possess the *rightful* authority **Condign** applies to that which is distinctly deserved or merited and usually which neither exceeds nor falls below one s deserts or merits the term since the end of the seventeenth century has been applied chiefly to punishment often with the implication of severity (as He had been brought to *condign* punishment as a traitor —*Macaulay*) but there is no other reason etymologically or historically why it should not be applied in its general sense Speak you this in my praise master? In thy *condign* praise (*Shak*) Capriciously the word *condign* is used only in connection with the word *punishment* These and other words if unlocked from their absurd imprisonment would become extensively useful. We should say for instance *condign* honours *condign* reward' *condign* treatment (*De Quincey*)

Ana Appropriate meet suitable, *fit fitting proper right, *good just *fair equitable

Con *Excessive inordinate immoderate extravagant exorbitant *deficient

due, *n* Due, desert, merit come into comparison when they mean that which is justly owed to a person (sometimes a thing) especially as a recompense or compensation Due usually implies a legal or moral right on the part of the person or thing that makes the claim or is in a position to make the claim it usually suggests however a determination of what is owed by strict justice as *More is thy due* than more than all can pay (*Shak*) Carve to all but just enough Let them neither starve nor stuff And that you may have your *due* Let your neighbor carve for you (*Swift*) **Desert** (often in plural deserts) suggests not a legal right but a moral right based upon what one actually *deserves*, *whether it* be a reward or a penalty My lord I will use them according to their *desert* God s bodykins man much better use every man after his *desert* and who should scape whipping? (*Shak*) You have deprived the best years of his life of that independence which was no less his *due* than his *desert* (*Austen*) Any Federal officer regardless of his *deserts* has much prestige (*V Heiser*) **Merit** is a somewhat complex term often shifting in its major implication but as here compared (see also EXCELLENCE) commonly implying a deserving either of reward or punishment on the ground of what has been accomplished or of commendation esteem acceptance, or the like on the ground of intrinsic and usually excellent qualities as "No tribute can be paid to them which exceeds their *merit* (*Ch Just Marshall*) to treat every case on its *merits* As a pilgrim to the Holy Places I acquire *merit*' (*Kipling*)

Ana Compensation recompensing *or* recompense requital repayment satisfaction payment (see corresponding verbs at PAY) retribution *retaliation

reprisal, vengeance, revenge reward, meed, guerdon (see PREMIUM).

dull, *adj* 1 *Stupid, dumb, dense, crass

Ana. *Lethargic, sluggish, stuporous comatose phlegmatic, stolid *impassive, apathetic *backward retarded (see DELAY, *v*).

Ant. Clever, bright. — *Con.* *Intelligent, alert, quick-witted smart, brilliant, knowing

2 Dull, blunt, obtuse come into comparison in many senses where they mean the reverse of *sharp*, *keen*, and *acute* The words of the group under consideration do not necessarily find their antonyms among the group of words which are in general their opposites because of a lack of parallelism in distinctive implications and

point that is through use nature or intention, not sharp or keen (as use the *blunt* side of the knife in prying, an

gives keenness zest, pungency, poignancy, intensity, interest, or the like, as, a *dull* pain, a *dull* red, a *dull*

oped and *blunt* never at any point exasperated into acute sensibility' (*H Ellis*) Less often it applies to contrasts, critical judgments and the like requiring sharp distinction or differentiation 'Matthew Arnold distinguishes far too *bluntly* it seems to me between the two activities [creation and criticism]' (*T S Eliot*) Obtuse suggests such bluntness of perception or sensibilities as makes one insensitive to emotions or ideas as an *obtuse* audience, *obtuse* understanding, '*obtuseness* of moral sense' (*J R Lowell*), obstinate *obtuseness* in regard to one of the fine arts (*De Quincey*)

Ant. Sharp (*edge point etc*) poignant (*sensation, feeling, reaction etc*) lively (*action or activity*)

dumb, *adj* 1 Dumb, mute, speechless, inarticulate agree in meaning lacking the power to speak Dumb and mute are often used interchangeably but when used in distinction from each other *dumb* implies an incapacity for speech, as in the case of brute animals and inanimate

power of speech, as, struck *speechless* with terror

2 Dull, *stupid, dense, crass

Ana. & *Con.* See those at DULL, 1.

Ant. Articulate (sense 3)

dumfound *or* **dumbfound.** Confound nonplus,

*surprise

tle faze,

ancholy

despair

boredom

dumpy. Chunky, stubby, stocky, thickset, squat *thick

*Mound, bank, embankment, terrace, tumulus.

*Dip, immerse souse submerge, duck. soak saturate, sop

Dupe, gull, befool, trick, hoax, hoodwink

zle agree in meaning to delude a person by un

means or for one's own ends Dupe suggests

ess or unsuspiciousness on the part of the person

as deluded and the acceptance of what is false as true what is counterfeit as genuine what is worthless as valuable or the like, as the public is easily *duped* by

nor think (*Browning*) Befool stresses the effect on the victim that of being made a fool of in his own eyes or in those of others, it does not so strongly suggest a temperamental weakness in the victim as the preceding words, nor so clearly imply an intent to delude on the

befooled by words

, a magician's success depends upon his ability

fabrication is presented to them in looser use it more often suggests a fraud intended to deceive even the most skeptical and oftentimes also to work for one's own

right reason to hoodwink everybody by pretending to

Ana *Deceive beguile delude mislead double-cross betray *cheat, cozen defraud overreach outwit baffle circumvent (see FRUSTRATE)

duplicate, *n* *Reproduction facsimile copy, carbon copy transcript replica.

Ana Counterpart *parallel analogue

duplicity *Deceit dissimulation cunning guile

Ana Double-dealing, chicanery chicane trickery *deception, fraud subterfuge treacherousness *or* treachery perfidiousness *or* perfidy faithlessness (see corresponding adjectives at FAITHLESS)

Con Straightforwardness forthrightness (see corresponding adjectives at STRAIGHTFORWARD)

durable *Lasting perdurable permanent stable perpetual.

Ana Enduring abiding persisting (see CONTINUE) *strong stout tenacious.

Con Fragile frail feeble *weak *transient transitory fleeting ephemeral fugitive

duress Constraint coercion compulsion, violence *force restraint

dusk *adj* Dusky dim darkling *dark obscure murky gloomy opaque

dusky 1 Dusk dim *dark, darkling obscure murky gloomy opaque

is not suggested, as "The face was saturnine and hy (Wilde)

1 *Obligation

Responsibility accountability, amenability answerability liability (see corresponding adjectives at RESPONSIBLE)

Office *function province.

Concern business *affair

Task, job chare chore assignment stint

Ana *Work métier business employment occupation calling *trade craft art profession

4 Customs impost tariff *tax levy excise, assessment

it be fancied that Deity ever vindictively Made in his

pixy sprite elf *fairy faery fay brownie nix leprechaun shee banshee

Reside live lodge sojourn stay put up stop.

Residence abode domicile home house *habitation

E

each, *adj* Every *all

each, *adv* **Each, apiece, severally, individually, respectively** come into comparison when they mean for (or to or by) every one of the many or several persons or things comprising a group All imply distribution. Each and apiece (the more colloquial term) usually connote equality in the amount or value of that distributed unless the context indicates otherwise as he gave the five children a dollar *each* (or *apiece*) the students have a bedroom and study *apiece* (or *each*) Severally stresses the apartness of each of the persons and things involved but at the same time often especially in legal use implies that each of them is favored bound guilty, responsible or the like in the same degree as the group as a whole thus, to try a group of conspirators *severally* is to try them not jointly or together but one at a time and usually on the identical charge to be bound jointly and *severally* is to be under obligation as a group and singly as individuals damages being recoverable from all or from any member of the group Individually, like *severally* implies a distinction between each member of the group but it goes further in not suggesting equality in responsibility favor disfavor or the like thus to try a group of conspirators *individually* is to try each one on a specific charge usually on the assumption that they are not equally guilty, to greet each member of a visiting delegation *individually* is to greet him separately and personally Respectively is used only when the persons or things involved in the distribution follow a given order and that which is distributed goes to each in the same order as, he gave John James and Edward ten dollars five dollars and three dollars *respectively* the suites of offices 101 102 103 are assigned *respectively* to the president the treasurer and the secretary of the company

eager. Eager, avid keen anxious, agog, a tiptoe, athirst agree in meaning actuated by a strong and urgent desire or in ...

... pleasure (*G H Russell*) Cultivated excitable *avid* of new things (*Buchan*) Keen suggests intensity of interest and quick responsiveness in action Boys in white flannels—all *keen* as mustard and each occupied with his own game and playing it to the best of his powers (*Quiller Couch*) Tories who are as *keen* on State interference with everything and everybody as the Socialists (*Shaw*) Anxious emphasizes fear lest one s desires be frustrated or one s hopes not realized it often addition ...

... a tiptoe are picturesque words the first of which suggests the excitement and bustle attending something interesting about to be begun or an event eagerly awaited the second the alertness and readiness to spring into action vividly than the others It seldom connotes readiness for action I that for ever feel *athirst* for glory' (*Keats*) *Athirst* for the beauty of the beyond (*Binyon*)

Ana Desiring coveting craving (see corresponding verbs at DESIRE) longing yearning hungering thirsting (see corresponding verbs at LONG) *impatient, restless, restive

Ant. Listless. — *Con* *Indifferent unconcerned incurious aloof uninterested (see DISINTERESTED) apathetic, *impassive stolid

early, *adv* **Early, soon, beforehand, betimes** carry in common the meaning of at or nearly at a given point of time or around the beginning of a specified or implied ...

... occurrence shortly after the time at which the period is set to begin or is regarded as beginning as, crocuses ...

... in advance of the time set or expected or of the usual time, thus a person who arrives *early* at a meeting and leaves *early* comes slightly before (sometimes just at) the time set or noticeably ahead of the others and leaves before the gathering breaks up winter came *early* (that is ahead of scheduled or normal time) this year Soon usually refers to a definite point of time such as the present or the beginning of a period a process a course or the like but it commonly implies occurrence after the moment in mind thus, when a physician tells a patient to come *early* he by implication asks that patient to come in advance of the time set for the beginning of his office hours so that the patient may be attended to *soon* or shortly after the office hours begin on the other hand, when he asks a patient to come *soon* he by implication requests another visit shortly after the present one But *soon* carries not only the implication of subsequence to a specified or implied point of time but also even more strongly that of quickness or promptness or lack of ...

... greater emphasis on promptness in poetry in some idiomatic expressions, and in the comparative and superlative degrees as "Late and *soon* Getting and spending we lay waste our powers (*Wordsworth*) must you go so *soon*? excuse my not writing *sooner* The spirit may know How *soonest* to accomplish the ...

... tion or anticipatory measures as if one knows at ... *beforehand* one can be prepared to be *beforehand* in ... that is, ...

betimes that spurs too fast" (*Shak*) In current usage, it

wards.

Ant Late

earn. Win gain, acquire, secure, *get, obtain, procure

Ana Work, toil labor, travail (see corresponding nouns at WORK) achieve, attain, gain, *reach

earnest, *adj* *Serious, solemn grave, sober, sedate, staid.

*elastic flippant, flighty, light (see corresponding nouns at LIGHTNESS)

earnest, *n* Token *pledge, pawn hostage, gage.

earth, *n* Earth, world, universe, cosmos, macrocosm come into comparison when they mean the entire area

It may, however imply a distinction from heaven and hell (as, "Thy will be done in *earth* as it is in heaven" —*Matthew* vi 10, "The infinite loftiness of Mary's nature, among the things of *earth* and above the clamour of kings"—*H Adams*) World is a far less definite term than *earth* When applied to a physical entity it usually denotes all that illimitable area which to man's senses at least includes not only the earth and other planets but all the space surrounding the earth and all the bodies contained within it (as "It is not accident that wherever we point the telescope wherever we look with the microscope there we find beauty It beats in through every nook and cranny of the mighty *world*" —*R Jones*) to persons who accept the account of creation in Genesis the term denotes the entire system that was brought into being by the word of God, as God made the *world* to expect the destruction of the *world* The term neverthe-

organization and in its operation as, ancient and medieval astronomers regarded the earth as the fixe

appears to the limited vision of the typical man or of the individual, as "From the *universe* as we see it both the Glory of God and the Glory of Man have departed" (*J. W Krutch*), "He inhabited a different *universe* from that of common men" (*A Huxley*) Cosmos, because of its opposition to *chaos*, carries a stronger implication of order and harmony in operation than *universe*, which it otherwise closely resembles in meaning "Were it not for the indwelling reason the world would be a chaos and not a *cosmos*" (*Blackie*) Macrocosm applies to the universe thought of as a great whole characterized by perfect organic unity exhibited elsewhere only in the small whole, the individual man or *microcosm* as, "The

earth Earthly is used chiefly in opposition to *heavenly* as *earthly* love, an (or the) *earthly* paradise "If I have

place of *earthly* as a more sonorous term, frequently, however, it implies an opposition to *celestial* rather than to *heavenly* (see CELESTIAL), as a *terrestrial* globe, a *terrestrial* telescope, less often it implies a distinction of earth from the other planets (as, *terrestrial* magnetism, "Whose vision is cosmic, not *terrestrial*"—*Lowes*) or

except in poetry, it may be used in place of *earthly* especially when it suggests an opposition to that which is spiritual (as, "Its [the principle of beauty's] body of poetry, as the body of man Is but a *terrene* form"— *G Bottomley*), but it may also be used in place of *terrestrial* in any of the given senses (as, "all such *terrene* dross"—*T Heywood*, Substances entirely *terrene*"— *Goldsmith*) Earthy, in the historical development of its senses has stressed a connection with the earth as soil

Worldly which is applied chiefly to persons and their interests specifically implies indifference to things of the spirit and concentration on that which satisfies one s love of success one s desire for pleasure one s self esteem and the like The obvious thing to say of her

fore sometimes takes the place of *earthly* without necessarily suggesting a lack of connection with heaven or of *terrestrial* without necessarily suggesting a lack of connection with the celestial regions as, a moment of brilliance making *mortal* fields elysian (*Day Lewis*) Sublunary (etymologically under the moon) is a dis-

Ana Temporal *profane secular temporal (see TEMPORARY) *material physical corporeal
Con *Celestial, heavenly empyrean spiritual divine (see HOLY)

earthy Mundane worldly *earthly terrestrial terrene mortal sublunary
Ana *Material physical corporeal fleshy *carnal sensual gross *coarse

ease, *n* 1 Comfort relaxation, *rest repose leisure
Ana Inactivity idleness inertness passiveness supineness (see corresponding adjectives at INACTIVE) tranquillity serenity placidity calmness, peacefulness (see corresponding adjectives at CALM)
Con Toil travail *work labor *distress suffering misery
2 Facility dexterity *readiness.
Ana Effortlessness smoothness easiness (see corresponding adjectives at EASY) grace (see ELEGANCE) expertness adeptness skillfulness proficiency (see corresponding adjectives at PROFICIENT) deftness featness adroitness (see corresponding adjectives at DEXTEROUS)
Ant Effort — *Con* Exertion pains trouble (see EFFORT) awkwardness clumsiness ineptness, maladroitness (see corresponding adjectives at AWKWARD)

easy, *adj* 1 *Comfortable reposeful restful cozy snug
Ana *Soft lenient gentle commodious *spacious *calm tranquil serene placid unconstrained spontaneous (see corresponding nouns at UNCONSTRAINT)
Ant Disquieting *or* disquieted — *Con* Disturbed perturbed agitated upset discomposed (see DISCOMPOSE) anxious worried concerned (see corresponding nouns at CARE)
2 Easy, facile simple light effortless, smooth come

acts or activities involved in satisfying such demands or in accomplishing such a task as the book was *easy* to read I would like some more *easy* reading our teacher was *easy* today her assignment for tomorrow is short

light (*Matthew* xi 29-30) "I have been a dreamer and an artist, a great dreamer, for that is *easy* not a great artist for that is hard (*H Ellis*) Facile was once and to some extent is still used as a very close synonym of *easy* as having won his *facile* victory (*Froude*) The *facile* modes of measurement which we now employ (*Tyndall*) But it now chiefly applies to that which comes or moves or works or gains its ends seemingly without effort or at call it therefore is often used in derogation implying lack of constraint or restraint undue haste dexterity rather than meticulousness fluency with shallowness or the like as a writer s *facile* pen a woman s *facile* tears I am not concerned with offering any *facile* solution for so complex a problem" (*T S Eliot*), she was a prey to shoddy *facile* emotions and moods none of which had power to impel her to any action (*R Macaulay*) Simple, as here compared stresses ease in apprehending or understanding it

taxes easy to pay) Effortless, though it carries many of the connotations characteristic of *facile* suggests the appearance of ease rather than actual absence of effort oftentimes therefore it implies mastery skill artistry or the like and the attainment of such perfection that the movements or technique seem to involve no strain as the *effortless* dancing of a Pavlova even the swallows glided in an *effortless* way through the busy air

road to make a son s way *smooth* for him by providing him with a good post in one s own business
Ant Hard — *Con* Difficult arduous (see HARD) exacting *onerous burdensome oppressive

eats *Food victuals grub chow viands provisions provender fodder forage

ebb *v* Subside *abate wane
Ana Dwindle diminish *decrease lessen *recede, retrograde retreat
Ant Flow (*as the tide*) — *Con* *Advance progress *rise mount ascend

Ebullition, effervescence, fermentation here compared in their extended senses as

Sensitive to tone and manner as he was his ebu

edith) impetuous
ms of unmoderated
enamoured reader"
lly the noisy bub-
waters when gas is
ent of each group.

released or the foaming and frothing as of seething liquors suggests a comparable excitement or exaltation of spirits manifesting itself while the mood lasts in

commotion or great unrest as a *ferment* of ideas 'The cynical view is congenial to certain moods and is so little inconsistent with original nobleness of mind that it is not seldom the acetous *fermentation* of it (*J R*

corresponding verbs at SHAKE) excitement stimulation (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKE) exuberance lavishness profuseness *or* profusion luxuriantness *or* luxuriance (see corresponding adjectives at PROFUSE)

eccentric. Erratic odd queer peculiar *strange

habitual normal natural typical, *regular

eccentricity Eccentricity, idiosyncrasy are not always clearly distinguished when they denote an act a practice a characteristic or the like that impresses the observer

former therefore often suggests mental aberration

pounded red pepper and *eccentricities* of that kind (*Kipling*) This decided love of the slope or bank above the wall rather than below it is one of Turner's most marked *idiosyncrasies* (*Ruskin*) 'What I learned of mathematics and science has been of great intrinsic value as affording subjects of contemplation and reflection and touchstones of truth in a deceitful world This is of course in part a personal *idiosyncrasy* (*B Russell*)

Ana. *Deviation aberration divergence peculiarity

ecclesiastic, *n* Clergyman *cleric priest abbé

éclat. Renown glory celebrity notoriety repute reputation *fame honor

inence conspicuousness remarkableness
s (see corresponding adjectives at NOTICE
edness *or* note illustriousness *or* luster
corresponding adjectives at FAMOUS)

rugal thrifty *sparing
t provident (see under PRUDENCE) close
parsimonious penurious (see STINGY)
agant — *Con* Lavish prodigal exuber

*System scheme organism network

ization institution establishment founda
esponding verbs at FOUND)

ecstasy, rapture, transport agree in denoting a state of intense sometimes excessive or extreme mental exaltation Ecstasy in its earlier sense and in the meaning now found chiefly in religious and poetical writings, implies a trancelike state in which consciousness of one's surroundings is lost and the mind is intent either on that which it contemplates, as in the case of the mystic, or on that which it conceives and creates as in the case of the inspired poet or artist as Like a mad prophet in an *ecstasy* (*Dryden*) Anthems clear As may with sweetness through mine ear Dissolve me into *ecstasies* And bring all Heaven before mine eyes (*Milton*) In later and now general use the term implies overmastering entrancing joy or other emotion that exalts the mind and overcomes the senses Men in whom the manual exercise of combat seems to light a wonderful fire in the blood To them battle brings *ecstasy* They are ravished above pain and fear (*C E Montague*) She loved him with an acute painful *ecstasy* that made her dizzy and blinded her to all the

(*Pater*)

Ana. Bliss beatitude blessedness felicity *happiness joy delectation delight *pleasure *inspiration enthusiasm fury frenzy afflatus

ectype Antitype archetype *prototype

*Universal catholic.

eddy, *v* Rotate gyrate circle spin whirl revolve *turn twirl wheel swirl pirouette

edge, *n* 1 Verge rim brink margin *border brim
Ana *Limit end bound confine *circumference periphery compass
2 Odds *advantage handicap allowance

edifice, *n* Structure fabric pile *building

educate Train discipline school *teach instruct

educe Educe, evoke, elicit, extract, extort agree in

soul of a genuine poet could not fully *educe* and enjoy them (*Arnold*) Evoke (etymologically to call out)

effect instantly or that serves as a stimulus in arousing an emotion a passion or an interest as, the delight which growing flowers and blossoming trees *evoke* (*Binyon*) "it is useless to obtrude moral ideas [upon

from a witness by cross-examination It is the trouble we take over our children that *elicits* the stronger forms of parental affection (*B Russell*) Extract implies (literally or figuratively) pressure suction or similar agency as to *extract* the juice of an orange to *extract* a tooth "to *extract* all the dramatic value possible from the situation (*T S Eliot*) He had not that faculty of *extracting* the essence from a heap of statements (*Dickens*) To make the comparison at all was to return to it often to brood upon it to *extract* from it the last dregs of its interest (*H James*) Extort implies (literally or figuratively) a wringing or wresting especially from one who is reluctant or resisting as to *extort* money from one's relatives to *extort* a promise She did at last *extort* from

Ana Draw drag (see PULL) produce *bear yield turn out *summon call

eerie *or* **eery** *Weird uncanny
Ana *Fantastic bizarre grotesque *mysterious inscrutable arcane *fearful awful dreadful horrific *strange odd queer curious peculiar

efface Obliterate *erase expunge blot out delete dele cancel
Ana Remove *move shift eradicate extirpate wipe out (see EXTERMINATE) eliminate *exclude rule out

effect, *n* 1 Effect, consequence result, aftereffect,

quence implies a more remote and looser connection with

the head may be concussion of the brain the *consequence* shattered health the *result* the retirement of the injured man from active business When an effect in turn serves as a cause and produces a secondary effect that is often called an aftereffect

outcome is not to leave religion alone but to destroy it (*Inge*) Upshot adds to *result* the suggestion of a climax or of an inescapable conclusion as the *upshot* of the situation was that he assumed entire control The

as the *sequel* of a marriage of persons so mismated is easily foreseen.
Ant Cause — *Con* Determinant antecedent reason occasion (see CAUSE) basis ground *base foundation groundwork.
2 In plural form **effects** *Possessions belongings means resources assets

effect, *v* 1 Accomplish achieve *perform execute discharge fulfill
Ana *Reach attain achieve compass gain finish complete conclude end terminate *close implement *enforce *realize actualize
2 *Affect

artificial and impotent to write prose he is free natural, and *effective* (*Arnold*) Research chemists are actively investigating to learn why particular materials are *effective* and to make them more so (*A C Morrison*) Effectual suggests the accomplishment of the result that is desired or the fulfillment of a purpose or intention so that the term frequently becomes synonymous with decisive final and looks backward rather than forward as an *effectual* [illegible] refuta[illegible] and I [illegible] preven[illegible] in [illegible] de[illegible] ph[illegible] res[illegible] *efficient* ca[illegible] current use through the exercise of skill pains, vigilance and the like (so that it often becomes synonymous with *capable* *competent* and is applied especially but not invariably to persons who have given proof of their power or skill as an *efficient* officer workman He [Augustus] gave her [Rome] an *efficient* police and a vigilant fire brigade (*Buchan*) The further back we can project our vision the more comprehensive, the more thorough the more *efficient* is that knowledge (*Grandgent*) Efficacious implies the possession of the quality or virtue that gives a thing (more often than a person) the potency or power that makes it effective as quinine is *efficacious* in cases of malaria [The influence of Dr Arnold] to this day is *efficacious* in moulding upper-class Englishmen (*B Russell*)

Ana Forceful forcible potent *powerful producing *or* productive bearing turning out (see corresponding verbs at BEAR) telling cogent convincing (see VALID) operative *active dynamic.

Ant Ineffective futile (*thinking treatment action etc*) — *Con* Vain fruitless bootless abortive (see FUTILE) nugatory idle otiose *vain empty hollow

effectual *Effective, efficacious efficient.

Ana Effecting accomplishing achieving fulfilling (see corresponding verbs at PERFORM) operative dynamic *active decisive determinative, *conclusive.

Ant Ineffectual fruitless. — *Con* *Futile vain bootless abortive

effeminate, *adj* Womanish womanlike womanly feminine *female ladylike

Ana Emasculated enervated unmanned (see UNNERVE) epicene (see BISEXUAL) *soft mild gentle lenient bland pampered indulged humored molly coddled (see INDULGE)

Ant Virile

effervescence *Ebullition fermentation ferment

Ana Volatility buoyancy expansiveness, resiliency elasticity (see corresponding adjectives at ELASTIC) frivolity levity *lightness flippancy flightiness froth *foam yeast.

Con Staidness sedateness soberness gravity seriousness (see corresponding adjectives at SERIOUS)

effervescent Volatile buoyant expansive resilient *elastic.

Ana *Lively vivacious, sprightly gay animated hilarious jolly gleeful mirthful (see corresponding nouns at MIRTH)

Ant Subdued

efficacious Effectual *effective efficient

Ana Potent *powerful puissant cogent telling sound convincing (see VALID)

Ant Inefficacious powerless

efficient *Effective effectual efficacious

Ana Competent qualified *able capable expert skillful skilled *proficient adept

Ant Inefficient.

effigy. Simulacrum *image statue icon, portrait photograph mask.

effort Effort, exertion, pains, trouble agree in meaning the active use or expenditure of physical or mental power in producing a desired result Effort may suggest a single action or continued activity but it usually implies consciousness that one is making an attempt or sometimes, even is toiling or straining to achieve one's end as, to make a final supreme *effort* "the constant *effort* of the dreamer to attain his ideal (*H Adams*) Utterly absorbed in the writing of a private letter—how you lose count of time and have no sense of disagreeable *effort* (*C E. Montague*) Exertion in general stresses the active often vigorous, exercise of any power or faculty as the continued *exertion* of memory, wearied by *overexertion* A . man capable of close application of mind and great *exertion* of body (*Dickens*) Often however especially when not followed by of *exertion* means a laborious effort "His [an acrobat's] work was done with remarkable grace but with *exertions* which it was painful to witness for he had but one leg and had to use a crutch (*Deland*) Pains implies toilsome or solicitous effort trouble implies exertion that inconveniences or incommodes Those luckless brains That Indite much metre with much *pains* (*Cowper*) The Indians had exhaustless patience upon their blankets and belts and ceremonial robes they lavished their skill and *pains* (*Cather*) Is twenty hundred kisses such a *trouble*? (*Shak*) " I feel that I am beginning to get a grip of the people I should hope so after the amount of time and *trouble* you've taken " (*C Mackenzie*)

Ana *Work labor toil travail energy force *power might puissance endeavor essay assay (see under ATTEMPT *v*)

Ant Ease

effortless *Easy smooth, facile simple light

Ana *Proficient skilled skillful expert adept

Ant Painstaking

effrontery *Temerity audacity hardihood nerve cheek gall

Ana Impudence brazenness, brashness (see corresponding adjectives at SHAMELESS) impertinence intrusiveness officiousness (see corresponding adjectives at IMPERTINENT)

effulgent Radiant luminous brilliant, *bright lustrous refulgent beaming beamy lambent lucent

Ana Flaming blazing glowing flaring (see BLAZE *v*) flashing gleaming (see FLASH *v*) resplendent *splendid glorious

Con. Murky gloomy *dark, dim obscure dusk dusky

egoism Egotism *conceit amour propre self love self-esteem

Ana Self-confidence self assurance self possession (see CONFIDENCE) self reliance (see corresponding adjective at RELIANT) self satisfaction self complacency, complacency smugness priggishness (see corresponding adjectives at COMPLACENT)

Ant Altruism — *Con.* Humility meekness modesty lowliness (see corresponding adjectives at HUMBLE)

egotism Egoism *conceit self love amour propre self-esteem

Ana Vanity vainglory *pride boasting *or* boastfulness vaunting *or* vauntfulness gasconading (see corresponding verbs at BOAST) pluming piquing priding preening (see PRIDE *v*)

Ant Modesty — *Con* Humility meekness lowliness

(see corresponding adjectives at HUMBLE) diffidence bashfulness shyness (see corresponding adjectives at SHY)

egret Egret, aigrette designate one of certain herons bearing silky plumes on the lower back during the breeding season. These plumes have been much used as a headdress or hat trimming and are obtained only by

or hat trimming

eikon Variant of ICON

eirenic, eirenical. Variants of IRENIC IRENICAL.

eject, *v* Eject, expel, oust, evict, dismiss agree in meaning to force or thrust something or someone out Eject, although it is the comprehensive term of this group and is often interchangeable with any of the others carries the strongest implication of throwing out from within. So emphatic is this suggestion that the term covers actions so far apart as those implied by *dislodge disgorge vomit emit discharge* and many other terms as, the volcano *ejected* lava for three days in succession to *eject* an intruder from one's house the chimney *ejected* flames rather than smoke Expel stresses a thrusting out or a driving away it therefore more regularly implies the use of voluntary force or compulsion than does *eject* (as the stomach *ejects* [not *expels*]

Octavian forbade the practice of certain eastern cults and *expelled* from Rome Greek and Asiatic magicians —*Buchan*) Oust implies a removal dispossession or the like by the power of the law or in more general use by the exercise of force or by the compulsion of necessity as Farmers were *ousted* of their leases

acres to B for other three acres and afterwards one acre

peremptorily any subject [of conversation] —*L. P Smith* 'the Judge was sharply angry because he found himself unable to *dismiss* the whole thing by packing the child off —*Deland*)

Ana *Exclude eliminate shut out rule out debar disbar *dismiss, discharge cashier fire sack *discard, cast shed reject, repudiate, spurn (see DECLINE)

dmit (sense 1)

adj 1 Elastic, resilient, springy, flexible come into comparison when they mean able to

in part derived from the earlier meanings. Elastic in popular use is applied chiefly to substances or materials that are easy to stretch or expand and that quickly recover their shape or size when the pressure is removed as a rubber band is *elastic* *elastic* cord for hats a toy balloon is an *elastic* bag which can be blown up greatly

the hand a tree's branch may be described as *resilient*

injury *resilient* the capacity for recovering shape or position after strain or pressure has been removed so when an *elastic* substance is stretched or compressed it shows itself *resilient* as arteries gradually lose their *elasticity* with age to the same extent their *resiliency*

l not as solid or firm in structure as some lescribed as *flexible* it also implies ease in bending folding or the like but it suggests resistance s cracks or other signs of injury as, *supple* *pple* muscles a *supple* leather Mere manual tiffens the limbs, gymnastic exercises render *pple* (*Jefferies*)

nded use these words often carry the implica their literal senses. Elastic stresses ease in g or expanding beyond the normal or appointed s an *elastic* conscience some principles there

*) Indicates place of treatment of each group

must be, however elastic (*Buchan*), an *elastic* term Resilient implies a tendency to rebound or recover quickly health spirits etc. especially of
to stress or n
tution S
may sugg
step. Flex
quality or
bil ty as, a *flexible* term a *flexible* arrangement H s [John Wesley s] mind became more *flexible* with age (*S M Crothers*) Supple, in its extended use is applied chiefly to persons or their utterances Sometimes it suggests little more than flexibility at other times, it implies obsequiousness or complaisance or a show of these with what is actually astute mastery of a situation In B smarck, the *supple* spir t is hidden under an external d rectness and rough assertion (*Belloc*)
Ana Pliable, pliant, ductile *plastic, malleable l mber lithe *supple
Ant Rig d (*of bodies*) — *Con* *Stiff inflex ble tense
2 Elastic, expansive, resilient, buoyant volatile, effervescent come into comparison only in their secondary senses when referred to persons their temperaments moods

Macaulay) or
optim
vitalit
down op im istic nature—
on the ly rigid and circumscribed depressed by a melancholy temperament (*Symonds*) Expansive, in current use implies exaltation of sp rit that tends to make a person unusually genial, communicative sociable or the like In psychiatry it often suggests add tionally a delusion of greatness or a morbid sense of well being but these connotations are rare in general use
She had an *expansive* temperament a brilliant personality a widely sympathetic disposition troops of friends (*H Ellis*) Resilient implies a qu ck rebound ng

having the power to rise or float) impl
or vivacity of heart or spir
depression or that readily sh
ternal burden could depress t
gentleman for many hours
buoyant spirits were continual
some frol cs (*Prescott*) Volat
the power to fl
that is
lightne
often fl
as ever (*Swift*) He [Leonardo] seemed to them [h s contemporar es] so *volatile* and unstable
enigma to wh ch they never secured the ke
Effervescent (etymologically having the

more than *buoyant* impl es the impossibility of suppression so long as the mood or temper lasts
Ana. *Elated elate, exultant *spirited high-sp rited mettlesome *lively vivacious sprightly, animated gay
Ant Depressed — *Con* Dejected gloomy melancholy sad blue (see corresponding nouns at SADNESS) flaccid *limp

elated or elate Elated elate, exultant agree in meaning feeling or manifesting great joy Elated commonly suggests a certain excitement or exaltation of spirit following upon success good fortune high praise or the like it frequently connotes undue self satisfaction, as.
Keen anglers with unusual spoil *elated* (*Wordsworth*)
I have found American writers, of world wide reputation, strangely solicitous about the opinions of quite obscure British critics, and *elated* or depressed by their judgments (*Thackeray*) Compare 'I felt no little *elation* at having now so happily established an acquaintance of which I had been so long ambitious (*Boswell*) Elate is poetical or elevated for *elated* as ' He walks As if he trod upon the heads of men He looks *elate* (*Shelley*) Exultant emphasizes rather the outward expression of triumph or joy, as, She t
the skies

ous transported ecstatic (see corresponding nouns at ECSTASY) joyous joyful (see GLAD) high spirited *spirited.
Ant Dejected — *Con* Depressed melancholy blue gloomy sad (see corresponding nouns at SADNESS) humiliated humbled abased (see ABASE) chagrined mortified *ashamed

elderly Old *aged superannuated
Ant Youthful.

elect, *adj* Picked *select exclusive
Ana *Choice exquisite rare selected preferred chosen s ngled out (see CHOOSE) redeemed saved delivered (see RESCUE *v*)
Ant Reprobate (*in theology*) — *Con* Rejected repudiated spurned refused (see DECLINE *v*) scorned d sda ned (see DESPISE) doomed damned (see SEN *v*)

1 Select pick prefer single out opt *choose nd pick.
*Decide determine settle resolve conclude see INFER) *receive accept admit take
bjure — *Con* Reject spurn

ty *Thr ll enthuse
lvanize excite stimulate quicken *provoke se arouse rally

Elegance, grace dignity come into comparison when they denote an impressive beauty or comeliness Elegance s used in reference to persons

up with greater *elegance* and lightness than the apartments below" (*Austen*) "A cultivated man should express himself by tongue or pen with some accuracy and *elegance*" (*C W. Eliot*) Grace, as here compared, is more commonly applied to that which is inward and native than to that which is outward and acquired, especially when used in reference to persons, it always suggests a quality, or a harmonious combination of qualities, that gives aesthetic pleasure through a natural or simple beauty such as is shown in suppleness or rhythm of movement, in clean-flowing lines or contours, or in spontaneity and felicitousness of manner, mood expression style, or the like, as "a behavior so full of

m

ex

at

of

simplicity that was her crowning *grace*" (*E. Wharton*) Dignity applies to that which compels respect and honor The term often suggests stateliness, majesty, elevation of character or style, or the like, as the compelling cause, as "the qualifications which frequently invest the façade

who are just beginning to appreciate the idea of lending greater *dignity* to the worship of Almighty God" (*C Mackenzie*) Very frequently however, in current

trivial the occupation, if the man or woman [in a painting] be wholly given to it there will be a natural compelling *dignity* in the figure" (*Binyon*)

(sense 2)

elegant, *adj* Exquisite, *choice recherché

delicate

Ana Majestic stately, noble, august *gr

ful, handsome fastidious *nice

finished sumptuous *luxurious opulent

Con Crude, *rude, rough ostentatious, *showy, pretentious bizarre grotesque *fantastic.

élégant, *fem* **élégante,** *n* Exquisite *fop, dandy, beau coxcomb dude macaroni buck spark, swell nob toff

element. Element, component, constituent, ingredient, integrant, factor come into comparison when they mean

the world 'This was a man!'" (*Shak*) Always in its scientific sense, often in its general sense, the term im

of the same *elements* in different proportions. Component

separate identity or distinguishable character of the substance, *constituent* stresses its essential and formative character; as, copper and zinc are the *components* of brass, hydrogen and oxygen are the *constituents* of water the *components* of the typical novel are its plot, its char

medicine or of a cake); iron and carbon are the *ingredients* of steel The term, however, is widely used figuratively

blood **Factor** is only loosely synonymous with the words of this group *constituent* being its nearest synonym Moreover the term is applicable only to a constituent,

'vitamins' was coined to designate these essential food factors" (*A C Morrison*)

Ana. *Principle, fundamental· *part, portion, member

— *Con.* Mas

*sum.

*primary prime

primordial

elementary. Elementary, elemental are often confused That is elementary which pertains to rudiments or beginnings, that is elemental which pertains to the elements, especially to the ultimate constituents or forces, as an *elementary* treatise, an *elementary* knowl

ed

*Enormous, huge, gigantic giant gigan

il, mammoth, immense, vast titanic,

yclopean, Antaean, Gargantuan Brob

t, raise rear, hoist, heave boost

Ana *Exalt aggrandize, magnify heighten enhance (see INTENSIFY) *rise mount, ascend tower, soar rocket.

Ant Lower — *Con* *Abase debase degrade demean humble.

elevation 1 Altitude *height, stature.

Ana *Ascension, ascent.

2 Promotion, *advancement preferment.

Ana Exaltation aggrandizement (see corresponding verbs at EXALT)

Ant Degradation.

elf *Fairy fay sprite faery pixy gnome dwarf goblin brownie puck nix shee leprechaun banshee

elicit Evoke *educe extract, extort

Ana Draw drag *pull *bring fetch

eliminate Rule out *exclude debar blackball disbar suspend shut out.

Ana *Eject, oust, dismiss, expel evict eradicate extirpate *exterminate uproot wipe out expunge *erase delete efface winnow (see SIFT)

elite Society *aristocracy nobility gentry county gentlefolk.

Ant Rabble.

ell Wing extension *annex dependence.

elocution Elocution, oratory eloquence are comparable only when they mean the art or the power of speaking impressively especially in public or the manifestation of such art or power In current use elocution

correct or sometimes mellifluous, manner of speaking as You have a natural fluent and unforced *elocution* (*Burke*) When he speaks, what *elocution* flows! (*Pope*)

adversary's arguments, and putting better in their place" (*Johnson*) The Chadband style of *oratory* is widely received and much admired (*Dickens*) Elo-

(*Wordsworth*). His *eloquence* was irresistibly impressive (*Grote*). She had no flights of *eloquence* (*H Ellis*)

elongate Lengthen *extend prolong protract

Ant Abbreviate shorten. — *Con* Abridge curtail, retrench (see SHORTEN) shrink compress *contract.

eloquence *Elocution, oratory

eloquent 1 Articulate voluble *vocal fluent glib

tentious.

Ana Revealing disclosing telling betraying (see REVEAL) impressive *moving poignant touching affecting

elucidate Interpret, construe expound *explain explicate

Ana Illustrate *exemplify demonstrate *prove

elude *Escape evade avoid shun eschew

Ana Thwart foil outwit circumvent baffle (see FRUSTRATE) flee fly *escape.

Con *Follow pursue chase trail tag, tail

emanate Issue proceed *spring rise arise originate derive flow stem

loom *appear *begin commence start

Manumit enfranchise affranchise *free liberate release deliver discharge

1 *Sterilize asexualize castrate spay caponize

unman *unnerve

en, enfeeble debilitate sap undermine

ze *vitalize

Bank dune *mound terrace tumulus barrow

embarrass Embarrass, discomfit, abash, disconcert, rattle, faze (*or* phase, fease, feeze) are commonly em-

Discomfit still retains in good writers its etymological

attributing to Charlotte (*E Wharton*) Disconcert, like *embarrass* may be used in reference to actions and plans but it is more frequently referred to persons In either case it implies an upsetting or derangement in the

disconcert stresses the emotional agitation accompanying

monly found in negative expressions where it comes close to *disconcert* but sometimes carries the implications of *abash* and *rattle* as neither rebuffs nor threats *faze* him in the least

Ana *Discompose disturb perturb fluster flurry bewilder nonplus perplex (see PUZZLE) *trouble distress vex *annoy bother irk impede obstruct block, *hinder *hamper fetter shackle hog tie

Ant Relieve (*persons*) facilitate (*plans projects etc*)

embassador. Variant of AMBASSADOR.

embellish Beautify deck bedeck garnish *adorn decorate ornament

Ana Enhance heighten *intensify apparel array (see CLOTHE)

Con Denude *strip bare divest

embers *Ashes ash cinders clinkers.

embezzle. Peculate *defalcate.

Ana *Steal purloin filch pilfer lift *rob loot plunder rifle appropriate *arrogate confiscate

embezzlement. Peculation defalcation. See under DEFALCATE

Ana *Theft larceny robbery

emblem Attribute *symbol type

Ana Device motif design *figure pattern *sign mark token badge

embody. 1 Incarnate materialize externalize objectify *realize actualize substantiate substantialize hypostatize reify

Ana Invest *clothe illustrate *exemplify manifest demonstrate evidence evince *show

Ant Disembody

2 Incorporate assimilate *identify

Ana *Add annex superadd append *introduce insert interpolate interject comprehend *include embrace involve imply

embrace, *v* 1 *Adopt espouse

Ana Assume *take accept *receive seize grasp *take

Ant Spurn — *Con* Reject refuse repudiate *decline scorn disdain (see DESPISE)

2 Comprehend *include involve imply implicate subsume

Ana *Contain hold accommodate comprise *compose embody incorporate (see IDENTIFY)

Con *Exclude rule out shut out debar eliminate

embrasure Bay nook alcove *recess niche cubicle carrell carol

emend *Correct rectify revise amend remedy redress reform

Ana *Mend repair remodel *improve better ameliorate

Ant Corrupt (*a text passage, etc*)

emerge *Appear loom

Ana Issue emanate *spring flow arise rise proceed stem derive originate

emergency. Exigency, contingency crisis, pass, *juncture pinch strait.

Ana Situation condition posture *state *difficulty vicissitude.

emigrant Emigrant, immigrant are here compared only as denoting a person who leaves one country in order to settle in another Emigrant (so also emigrate and emigration) is used with reference to the country from which, immigrant (so also immigrate and immigration) is used with reference to the country into which migration is made The former marks the going out from a country the latter the entrance into a country, as, a large crowd of Italian *emigrants* boarded the ship at Naples Ireland lost heavily through *emigration* in the middle of the nineteenth century "Our surplus cottage children em

since a quota has been established for each country

emigrate. Immigrate (see under EMIGRANT)

emigration Immigration (see under EMIGRANT)

émigré Immigrant alien foreigner outlander outsider *stranger

eminent. Illustrious distinguished noted renowned, celebrated *famous, famed notorious

Ana Signal outstanding, prominent, remarkable conspicuous, *noticeable

emissary, *n* Emissary, spy, secret-service agent secret agent scout, intelligencer are here compared as denoting a person who secretly gathers information concerning the

get this information by *emissaries* ... word is now less frequently used in a bad sense and often is applied to a diplomatic agent sent on a special mission as an *emissary* came from that government to negotiate the purchase of certain islands A spy is properly one who enters an enemy's camp or territories in disguise to obtain information the term is usually one of opprobrium as Ye are *spies* to see the nakedness of the land ye are come (*Genesis* xlii 9) His *spies* were every where mingling with the suspected and insinuating themselves into their confidence (*Prescott*) In current use the terms secret-service agent or secret agent are often preferred to *spy* but they (especially the first term) are also applicable to any agent who does detective work for the government as in relation to counterfeiters, treasonable activities and the like A scout as here compared is a soldier sent out without disguise usually at some hazard to gain information the word is not used ... Through

an emissary or spy or he may be a secret agent chief aim is to gather and supply information that may be useful to his government in any way "He has no diplomatic character whatever but is to receive eight thousand livres a year as an *intelligencer* (*Jefferson*)

Ana Envoy *ambassador legate nuncio, minister *agent deputy attorney

emollient, *n* Demulcent *balm salve

Ant Irritant

emolument. Stipend salary fee *wage pay hire screw

Ana Compensation remuneration recompensing or recompense (see correspond ng verbs at PAY) reward meed guerdon (see PREMIUM)

emotion *Feeling affection, passion, sentiment

empathy Sympathy *pity compass on, commisera tion, ruth condolence bowels.

Ana. *Imagination fancy fantasy appreciation understanding comprehension (see UNDERSTAND)

emphasis Emphasis, stress, accent, accentuation agree in denoting exerted force by which one thing stands out conspicuously among other things they also often desig nate the effect produced or the means used in gaining this effect Emphasis implies effort to bring out that which is significant or important, as, he puts the *empha sis* on discipline in his teaching an effective orator knows how to be sparing in his use of *emphasis* Some- times, it also suggests vigor or intensity of feeling Any one however ignorant can feel the sustained dignity of the sculptor s work, which is asserted w th all the *empha sis* he could put into it" (*H Adams*) Stress, though often used interchangeably with *emphasis* is d stinguish able from it both in some of its implications and in its association with particular arts where ... specific meanings ... original ... strain t ... wouldn t ... at you have been telling m ... observed quietly' (*Conrad*) The rule of pla nness on which the Society [of Friends] still lays *stress*" (*Inge*) At times *stress strongly* impl es urgency or ins stency Jane secretly approved his discernment But all she said was, with her cool lack of *stress* It s not so bad " (*R Macaulay*) In phonetics and prosody *stress* is the general term referring to the prominence g ven to certain syllables or words by force of utterance It may be used whether this prominence is atta ned as in English by tone emphas s or relative loudness or as in Greek and Latin by the relat vely longer time taken in utterance. It may also be used of the natural *emphas s on certain words in a sentence* It may even suggest degree of emphas s Each syllable [was] given its due *stress* (*E Wharton*) Accent always implies contrast for the sake of effect very frequently an aesthetic effect *Accent* carr es no connotat on of we ght but it strongly suggests relief in both senses that of rel eving monotony and that of bring ng out sharply or into relief as the room was quiet and neutral in coloring but it was g ven *accent* by bowls of bright flowers It [the nurse s story] meandered Tony had sometimes become impat ent over it and ins sted upon a sharper *acce it* in one or other of the little hap- penings (*Arch Marshall*) In prosody accent is the form of stress characteristic of Engl sh verse akin to the beat in music and involving force in utterance In English phonetics *accent* and *stress* are commonly used inter changeably Since force of utterance (*stress*) is the principal means by which a syllable a word or a group of words is accented or brought into sharp contrast with the others one may speak of the syllabic *accent* or *stress* word *accent* or *stress* or the l ke Accentuation though close to *accent* (except in technical senses) often goes beyond it in its emphasis on increased conspicuousness it also often suggests disagreeableness in the contrast The great length of his figure and his arms was *accentu- ated* by the wavering uncertain light (*S Anderson*)

empiric, *n* Quack charlatan mountebank, faker *impostor

Ana Tyro, dabbler *amateur dilettante

Ant. Specialist.

employ, *v* 1 *Use utilize apply, avail oneself of

Ana *Practice, exercise drill engross, absorb *mo- nopolize *choose, select pick.

2 Employ, hire are here compared not as synonyms but as terms commonly confused in the sense of to engage a person s services. Employ (see also USE) impl es use of a person s services as in an industrial clerical or profes- sional capacity as the company *employs* (that is has in its employ) ten stenographers the factory *employs* 1000 men Thus, it is perfectly good English to say that a charitable organization *employs* only volunteer workers. Hire (see also HIRE) *stresses the act of engaging the* services of a person for compensation as, ten add tional men were *hired* this morn ng, it is the employment manager s business to *hire* and fire, he was *hired* to do repairing only

Ana Engage (see PROMISE)

employment *Work, occupation, business métier calling pursuit.

Ana *Trade, craft hand craft, art profession

empower *Enable

Ana *Authorize commission accredit license train inst... *each endow endue (see DOWER) ... shut out rule out *exclude ... Enterprise *adventure quest ... achievement.

empty, *adj* 1 Empty, vacant, blank, void, vacuous agree in meaning lacking the person(s) or thing(s) it (the noun qualified) may or should contain or hold That is empty which has nothing in it, that is vacant which is *without an occupant incumbent tenant inmate, or the* person or thing it appropriately contains as an *empty* (never *vacant*) bucket bottle purse stomach *empty-* handed a *vacant* (not *empty*) see, pastorate, professorship apartment office post. When qualifying the same nouns the words usually suggest distinctly different ideas thus, an *empty* house has neither furniture nor occupants a *vacant* house is without inmates and presumably for rent or for sale an *empty* chair has no one sitting in it at the time a *vacant* chair is one that has lost its usual occupant by death or other cause an *empty* space has noth ng in it a *vacant* space is one left to be filled with that which is appropriate [It] enabled him to fill a place which would else have been *vacant* (*N Hawthorne*) That (especially a surface) is blank which is free from writing or marks of any kind, or which has vacant spaces that are left to be filled in, as a *blank* page a *blank* applica tion The last two words are now comparatively rare in their literal senses However they (especially *void* fol lowed by *of*) are still occasionally found That is void which is absolutely empty so far as the senses can dis- cover as a conscience *void* of offense Sandy wilderness all black and *void* (*Wordsworth*) The *void* hollow universal air (*Shelley*) That is vacuous which is void or which encloses a vacuum as the *vacuous* globe of an incandescent lamp

Figuratively the same distinctions hold thus an *empty* mind is destitute of worth while ideas or knowl edge a *vacant* mind lacks its usual occupant the soul or intellect a *blank* look is without expression a person is said to be *void* of learning or of common sense when not the sl ghtest evidence of either one can be detected, a *vacuous* mind look or expression reveals inan ty rather than emptiness *Empty* heads console with *empty* sound (*Pope*) The loud laugh that spoke the *vacant* mind (*Goldsmith*) His eyes had that *blank* fixed gaze that babies eyes have (*Wilkins*) ' It is dull and *void* as a work of art (*C E Montague*) In later years some of Everett s pupils seeing how *vacuous* his career had

been wondered that he had so beguiled their minds (*Van W Brooks*)

Ana *Devoid destitute void *bare barren ex

ifling
otless
ngful

pregnant (see EXPRESSIVE) *genuine authentic, veri table, bona fide

empyrean *or* **empyreal** *Celestial heavenly

emulate *Rival compete with vie with

Ana Imitate *copy ape *match equal approach touch

emulous *Ambitious.

Ana Aspiring aiming panting (see AIM *v*) *eager av d keen anxious athirst agog

enable Enable, empower come into comparison as meaning to make one able to do something In ord nary usage enable impl es provision of the means or oppor tunity empower, the granting of the power or the delegation of the authority to do something as an income *enabling* one to l ve with dignity a letter *em powering* one to act in another s behalf To give to the Cathedral fund a sum sufficient to *enable* Father Latour to carry out his purpose (*Cather*) the president was *empowered* by Congress to conscript men for military service

Ana Permit allow *let

Con *Forbid prohibit, inhibit *prevent preclude.

enamored *or* **enamoured** Enamored (*or* enamoured) infatuated are very frequently used interchangeably though with a loss in precis on in the sense of being pass onately in love Enamored usually but not neces sarily connotes complete absorption in the passion El zabeth Jane d d not fa'l to perceive that her father and Donald Farfrae became more desperately *enamoured* of her friend every day (*Hardy*) Infatuated, when applied to lovers and their acts carries all the impl cations of *enamored* but does not in careful usage surrender the impl cations of its primary sense (see FOND 1) bl nd folly and unreasoning ardor You Scythrop Glowry of Nightmare Abbey *infatuated* with such a dancing thoughtless careless thing as Marionetta (*Peacock*)

Ana Bewitched captivated fascinated (see ATTRACT) fond devoted doting *loving

enation Consanguin ty *kinship affinity cognation agnation

enchant Charm captivate allure, take, fascinate bewitch *attract

Ana Delight rejoice gladden gratify *please.

Ant Disenchant

enchanting Charming captivating alluring taking fascinating bewitching attractive See under ATTRACT

Ana *Delightful delectable *pleasant pleasing grateful gratifying

Con Repuls ve rep gnant revolting loathsome *offensive distasteful obnoxious repellent abhorrent *repugnant.

encomium Encomium eulogy panegyric, tribute, citation agree in denot ng a more or less formal and public expression of praise Encomium implies enthusi asm or warmth in praising a thing or now more often a person as *Encomium* in old time was poet s work (*Cowper*) the *encomiums* by my friend pronounced On humble life (*Wordsworth*) Lady Blandish s *encomiums* of her behaviour and her beauty annoyed him (*Mere-dith*) Eulogy implies a more studied form than *encom um*,

great who have passed beyond the reach of *eulogy* or fault finding (*A Lang*) I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower a funeral without a *eulogy* than a life without love and sympathy (*G W Childs*) Panegyric carries a far stronger implication of elaborate, high flown, often poetical or rhetorical compliment than

spoken or written pra se but to any act or situation which can be construed as taking its place thus, Mrs. M R. S. Andrews calls her story of the silence wh ch followed Lincoln s delivery of the Gettysburg Oration The Perfect *Trib ute* No *tribute* can be pa l to them which exceeds their merit (*Ch Just Marshall*) I am

mil tary service in an order or d spatch as the *citations* at the 1940 commencement were written by the pres dent of the univers ty the l eutenant holds ten *cita ons* for bravery in action

Ana Lauding *or* laudation extoll ng *or* extollation, praising *or* praise (see corresponding verbs at PRAISE) plaud ts *applause acclaim acclamation commend ng *or* commendation compl menting *or* compliment (see corresponding verbs at COMMEND)

Con Invective *abuse vituperation obloquy

encore *Again anew afresh anon.

encounter, *n* Encounter, skirmish, brush In their m l tary senses, an encounter is a hostile meet ng of en unexpected a skirmish, a slight and desultory of en preliminary *encounter* commonly between l ght detach

sel

Ana *Battle engagement *contest combat confl ct fight fray clash collision *impact imp ngement.

encroach *Trespass trench entrench infringe invade

Ana *Enter penetrate pierce probe *intrude butt in obtrude interlope interfere intervene *interpose.

end, *n* **1** *Limit bound term bourn confine.

Ana *Extreme, extremity

2 End termination, ending, terminus come into com parison as opposed to *beginning* or *start ng point* and as meaning the point or line beyond wh ch a th ng does not or cannot go as in time or space or magnitude End is not only the ordinary but also the most inclus ve of these terms and it may be used of the final l mit in nearly every poss ble application such as in time (as the *end* of the world the *end* of a period at the *end* of his life) or in space (as, the *end* of the road the boy at the *end* of the l ne the *end* of the peninsula) or in various other ways, such as in movement or action in magnitude in

etc (as, the
book
s its
ding
, in

apply especially to the end in time or less

space of something that is brought to a close for any one of several reasons, such as having a set term or bounds or predetermined limits or by being complete finished futile or the like as the *term* ...

... [illegible]

... [illegible] verbs at CLOSE) culmination, climax (see SUMMIT) term bound bourn *limit

Ant Beginning — *Con* Inception *origin source root.

3 Objective goal aim object *intention, intent purpose design

Ana Destiny *fate lot doom portion *function, office, duty

end, *v* *Close conclude terminate finish complete

Ant Begin. — *Con* Commence start initiate inaugurate (see BEGIN) originate derive arise rise *spring

endeavor *or* **endeavour,** *n* Essay assay striving struggle attempt try See under ATTEMPT *v*

Ana Toil labor travail *work *effort exertion pains trouble.

endeavor *or* **endeavour,** *v* *Attempt try essay assay strive struggle

Ana Apply devote *direct address determine resolve *decide.

endemic, *adj* Indigenous *native autochthonous, aboriginal

Ant Exotic pandemic (*in medicine*) — *Con* Foreign alien, extraneous *extrinsic.

endemic, *n* Indigene native autochthon aborigine See under NATIVE *adj*

ending *n* *End termination terminus

Ana, *Ant*, & *Con* See those at END *n* 2

endless Interminable *everlasting unceasing never ending

Ana *Lasting, perdurable perpetual permanent eternal illimitable boundless, *infinite *immortal deathless undying

Con. Transitory *transient fugitive passing short lived ephemeral evanescent

endogenous Autogenous spontaneous *automatic

Ant Exogenous

endorse *or* **indorse** *Approve sanction, accredit, certify

Ana Vouch for attest *certify witness *commend recommend *support uphold champion back advocate.

Con *Disapprove deprecate condemn denounce reprobate reprehend censure *criticize reject repudiate spurn (see DECLINE)

endow *Dower endue

Ana Bestow confer (see GIVE) *grant award, accord empower *enable *furnish equip.

Con Denude *strip divest bare despoil spoliate *ravage exhaust drain *deplete impoverish

endue Endow *dower

Ana *Clothe invest vest *furnish equip outfit, accouter bestow confer (see GIVE)

Con. See those at ENDOW

endure 2 *Continue last abide ...

Ana ...

... [illegible]

... [illegible] ...ying upon as a man many friends and no *enemies* the anarchist is the *enemy* of government, the woodpecker is the natural *enemy* of insects that infest the bark of trees "Let the teacher appear always the ally of the pupil not his natural *enemy* (*B Russell*) Foe on the other hand implies active warfare either literally or figuratively as, he is the *foe* of all reform measures ... in his ded... br ... (T ... foe ... (G ... nat ... a country (or the like) at war *enemy* is now preferred *foe* being used in this sense chiefly in poetry or rhetorical prose as "We have met the *enemy* and they are ours (*O H Perry*) Whispering with white lips— The *foe*! They come! they come!" (*Byron*)

Ana *Opponent adversary antagonist rival competitor (see corresponding verbs at RIVAL)

Con *Friend ally *partner confederate colleague

e ... [illegible] ... *active *strong

Ant Lethargic. — *Con* *Languid enervated spiritless, listless phlegmatic apathetic stolid *impassive sluggish stuporous (see LETHARGIC) indolent slothful *lazy

energize *Vitalize activate

Ana Stimulate quicken galvanize excite (see PROVOKE) *stir arouse rouse rally

Con Enervate emasculate (see UNNERVE) *weaken enfeeble debilitate

energy Force *power strength might puissance arm

Ana Dynamism activity operativeness *or* operation (see corresponding adjectives at ACTIVE) momentum impetus *speed velocity ...

Ant ...

e ... [illegible] ... enfeeble debilitate undermine sap, disable *abase, demean debase degrade exhaust jade fatigue *tire weary

Ant Harden inure — *Con* Energize *vitalize activate galvanize stimulate quicken (see PROVOKE)

enervated Languishing *languid languorous, lackadaisical spiritless, listless

Ana Decadent degenerated deteriorated (see corresponding nouns at DETERIORATION) enfeebled debilitated weakened (see WEAKEN)

Con Hardened inured seasoned (see HARDEN) stout sturdy tough, tenacious *strong stalwart *vigorous, lusty energetic strenuous

enfeeble *Weaken deb l tate sap undermine cripple d sable

Ana Impair mar harm *injure enervate emasculate *unnerve unman.

Ant Fortify

enforce Enforce, implement come into comparison when they mean to put something into effect or opera tion Enforce, in the sense here considered is used chiefly in reference to laws or statutes The term suggests the exercise of executive rather than legislative power or the use of the authority and the means given the

legal sanction or a legal character and require the com pulsory powers of the government or of the courts to ensure their fulfillme it or their protection in case of violation as Congress as incident to its power to

ment, which came into English use around 1800 in the

and the like and impl es the performance of the acts that def nitely carry them into effect or ensure tl eir being put into operation What these acts are varies accord ng to the nature of the thing considered thus an agreeme t to reduce armaments is not *implemented* until tl e countries concerned have definitely determined the extent to wl ich each o e will destroy old armaments the lo vered rate at which it will make needed replacements and the penalties wh ch will accompany failure to observe the pledge equal ty of status wh ch was granted by the Imper al Conference of 1926 to the dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations was not *implemented* until the Statute of Westminster was passed by Parl ament in 1931 repealing certain laws in compatible with this status and granting certain powers essential to its maintenance an act providing for a greatly increased army and navy is not *implemented* until the necessary money is appropr ated

Ana *Execute administer execute fulfill discharge *perform compel constrain obl ge *force

Ant Relax (*discipline rules demands etc*) — *Con* Ignore forget disregard *neglect

enfranchise Affranchise emancipate manumit *free release liberate deliver discharge

engage Pledge plight *promise covenant contract

Ana Bind *tie agree accede acquiesce *assent consent subscribe hire *employ

engagement 1 Engagement affiance, betrothal espousal sponsalia as here compared mean an agreement between a man and woman to marry each other

Engagement, the ordinary term usually implies merely a mutual pledge and carries little suggestion of a formal contract Some legal decisions have however declared engagements binding Affiance, now rare as a noun (more frequent as a verb especially as the participial adjective *affianced*) may or may not imply the existence of a contract Betrothal, even in loose use stresses the act of plighting troth in strict use it suggests not only the act but a ceremony in wh ch the pledge is passed Commonly also in this stricter sense it implies a formal contract regarding dowry and dower Espousal originally and in commonest current use designates the act or ceremony of marriage However it is sometimes applied to tl e betrothal ceremony This usage seems to have grown out of confusion with sponsalia, the term in canon law for a formal contractual marriage agreement *Espousal* in this sense or *sponsalia* in Roman Catholic usage impl es a contractual relationsh ip which constitutes an impediment to the marriage of either party to another person and which makes such a marriage illegal though not vo d

Ana Promising *or* promise plighting pledg ng *or* pledge covenanting *or* covenant contracting *or* contract (see corresponding verbs at PROMISE)

2 Engagement appointment rendezvous, tryst assignation, date agree in meaning a promise or an agreement to be in a specified place at a specified time, usually for a specified or understood purpose Engagement is the general term usable in place of any of the others as he has no business *engagements* for the rest of the week an *engagement* to play golf at four o clock the lecturer can make no more *engagements* for tl e season Appointment is appl ed chiefly to an engagement with a person who because of the exigencies of his office his profession or his pos tion in life must keep a calendar

more often designates a place agreed upon for the meeting of persons often a group of persons (as the old soldiers made the town hall their *rendezvous*) than an engagement to meet This latter sense l owever is now more frequently found because the word was so used in Alan Seeger s poem written during the World War I have a *rendezvous* with Death (At some d sputed barricade When Spring trips north again th s year And I to my pledged word am true I shall not fail that *rendezvous*) As a consequence *rendezvous* now usually connotes a pledge or covenant (often an impl c t one) to meet someth ng or someone that cannot be escaped without violation of one s honor This generation of

denotation of *tryst* as a lovers *tryst* to keep then in the wood Vivien like the tenderest hearted maid That ever bided *tryst* at village stile (*Tennyson*) Assignation no v usually denotes a lovers tryst but

and young woman

3 *Battle action push

Ana *Encounter skirmish brush *contest conflict combat fight

engender *Generate breed beget get, sire procreate propagate reproduce
Ana Produce *bear yield *provoke excite stimulate quicken rouse arouse (see STIR)
engine *Machine apparatus appliance.
engineer, *v* *Guide pilot lead steer
Ana Manage direct *conduct control
English, *adj* English British Anglo Saxon Anglican

British descent She didn t look *British* she looked like a foreigner a Hungarian or something like that (*Maugham*) More often however *British* suggests a political reference or implies connection with a political unit the British Empire or especially the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (or prior to 1922 Great Britain and Ireland) as *British* subjects *British* dominions colonies the *British* sovereign constitution parliament (*English* only when the emphasis is on its origin) the *British* prime minister

and developed by Anglo-Saxons as the *Anglo-Saxon* heptarchy *Anglo-Saxon* (as distinguished from Celtic Danish Norman, etc) elements in the *English* language In loose modern usage the term often implies English or British birth or ancestry especially when free from

or to the communion (*Anglican* Communion) or loose federation of churches including the Church of England and those churches in other countries (such as the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States) which are offshoots of the former and follow in general its doctrines, discipline and ritual as *Anglican* services *Anglican* preachers
engrain Variant of INGRAIN
engross *Monopolize absorb consume.
Ana Utilize employ *use apply control manage (see CONDUCT)
Con Distract, bewilder (see PUZZLE) dissipate *scatter, disperse.
engrossed Absorbed *intent rapt.
Ana Monopolized consumed (see MONOPOLIZE) fixed set settled (see SET, *v*) *busy industrious diligent sedulous assiduous
Con Distracted bewildered (see PUZZLE *v*) distraught distrait (see ABSTRACTED) *uninterested disinterested *indifferent unconcerned detached

ravate
nagnify aggrandize
ish, beautify
ecrease attenuate
depreciate detract

*mystery problem
vague ambiguous

and bid instruct

participial adjectives at PRESCRIBED) advise counsel (see under ADVICE)
on

bar

Con Permit allow *let suffer
enjoy 1 *Like love relish fancy dote on *or* upon
Ana Delight rejoice gratify gladden regale tickle arride *please
Ant Loathe abhor abominate — *Con* *Hate detest *despise contemn scorn
2 Possess own, *have hold
enjoyment Delight *pleasure joy delectation fruition

lighting rejoicing gratifying regaling gladeasing (see PLEASE) *happiness felicity bliss
zest relish gusto *taste
orrence — *Con* Aversion *antipathy dis ss *or* distaste repugnance repellency *or* (see corresponding adjectives at REPUGNANT)
Kindle ignite fire inflame *light.
Ana & *Ant* See those at KINDLE
enlarge *Increase augment multiply
Ana *Extend lengthen elongate prolong protract amplify *expand distend dilate inflate magnify aggrandize (see EXALT)
attenuate extenuate abridge abbreviate
tail retrench compress shrink, *contract,
compact concentrate
Illustrate *illuminate illumine illume

Ana Educate instruct train *teach school *inform apprise acquaint advise
Ant Confuse muddle — *Con* Mystify perplex *puzzle bewilder bemuddle addle fuddle (see CONFUSE)
enliven Animate *quicken vivify
Ana Refresh *renew restore rejuvenate stimulate excite quicken galvanize *provoke entertain recreate divert *amuse inspire fire *inform animate.
Ant Deaden subdue — *Con* *Depress oppress weigh down on *or* upon

enmity. Enmity, hostility, antipathy, antagonism,

mental or constitutional basis for one's hatred or dislike *Antipathy* suggests aversion or repugnance, and often, in consequence, avoidance or repulsion of the person or thing hated "Inveterate *antipathies* against particular

for the caretaker's *antagonism* changed to a sort of bedraggled obsequiousness" (*V. Sackville-West*) Ani-

let the parish alone, giving their *animosity* plenty of time to cool' (*Cather*) "Her hatred of the idea of it was intensified into a violent *animosity*' (*Bennett*) *Rancor*

face, I see thy fury" (*Shak*) Animus suggests less emotional violence than *animosity*, but it implies more definitely a prejudice or ill will that seeks to find expression. "There was no mistaking his intentions, he had transferred his *animus* to me convinced I was to blame for his rejection" (*V Heiser*)

Ana Hate, hatred, detestation abhorrence, loathing (see under HATE *v*) aversion (see ANTIPATHY) ma-

nicability (see *friendship

ennui. Doldrums, boredom *tedium

Ana Depression, dejection, dumps, blues, vapors

'Newson...failed to perceive the *enormity* of Henchard's crime" (*Hardy*). "The sensation of standing there...and wishing her dead, was so strange, so fascinating and overmastering that its *enormity* did not immediately strike him' (*E Wharton*) Enormousness applies to the state or quality of exceeding all other things of its kind in size or amount, as, the *enormousness* of a whale, the *enormousness* of the cost of war the *enormousness* of Greater New York, the *enormousness* of a candidate's majority in an election. *Enormity*, but not *enormousness*, may also be used as an instance of that which is characterized by enormity, or monstrous wickedness, as, the *enormities* of which Caligula was guilty

Ana. Outrageousness, atrociousness *or* atrocity heinousness, monstrousness (see corresponding adjectives at OUTRAGEOUS), flagrancy, grossness, rankness (see corresponding adjectives at FLAGRANT)

enormous. Enormous, immense, huge, vast, gigantic, giant, gigantean, colossal, mammoth, elephantine, titanic, herculean, Cyclopean, Antaean, Gargantuan, Brobdingnagian (*or, incorrectly*, Brobdignagian) come

enormous herds, *enormous* expenditures, an *enormous*

or standards, it therefore often means extremely large without suggesting abnormality or monstrousness as, an *immense* plain, *immense* clouds, 'the world of today in its *immense* variety' (*C W Eliot*), the *immense* influence of a book Huge commonly suggests immensity of bulk, vast suggests immensity of extent, as a *huge* mass of earth, a *vast* expanse of the sky; '*huge* overdressed dowagers' (*Wilde*), a *vast* expanse of bosom In the extended senses of the terms, these distinctions do not always hold but careful writers and speakers usually prefer *huge* when the emphasis is on the greatness of a

or the activities

are often used in place of *gigantic* the ordinary word best usage Colossal implies comparison (literally or figuratively) with a statue of enormous height and size (such as the Colossus of Rhodes a statue of Apollo, 120 feet in height) and therefore suggests stupendousness or incredibility, as the *colossal* speed of 15 000 miles a second (*Jeans*), "physics is building *colossal* high

his gigantic strength and prowess (as, a *herculean* task, "he swallowed at one *gigantic* gulp and out of the same *herculean* jug"—*Mencken*); Cyclopean, that of a mythical race of giants of great brute strength and capacity

Ana. Prodigious stupendous tremendous *monstrous monumental inordinate exorbitant *excessive, extravagant

enormousness. *Enormity

Ana. Immenseness or immensity hugeness vastness (see corresponding adjectives at ENORMOUS) tremendousness, prodigiousness stupendousness, monstrousness, (see corresponding adjectives at MONSTROUS)

enough. *Sufficient, adequate, competent

Ana Satisfying contenting (see SATISFY) ample plenteous, *plentiful.

Con. *Meager, scanty, scant, skimpy, exiguous *deficient.

enquire. Variant of INQUIRE.

enquiry. Variant of INQUIRY

enrage. Infuriate madden, incense, *anger

Ana Exasperate provoke aggravate, roil (see IRRITATE)

Ant Placate — *Con.* *Pacify, appease mollify, propitiate, conciliate.

ensconce. Screen secrete, *hide conceal, cache bury

Ana. Shield guard safeguard, protect, *defend shelter lodge (see HARBOR)

Con Expose exhibit, display, *show

ensign. *Flag standard, banner color streamer pennant, pennon, jack.

ensnare. Snare entrap, trap bag *catch capture nab cop.

Ana *Lure entice, inveigle decoy

ensue. *Follow succeed supervene

pation is not a very high class motive for reading it, but it *insured* poetry against neglect" (*Day Lewis*) "The child crept to the edge, and was balanced on the very verge To call to it, to touch it, would have *insured* its destruction" (*Jefferies*) Both words may also take a personal object (seldom a personal subject except in the technical sense of *insure*), but the preferred word when the implication is that of making a person sure by removing all doubt, or suspense, or uncertainty from his mind, is assure; thus, a certain financial arrangement may *ensure* a fixed income to a person for a long period, or it may *assure* him of a fixed income for that time For *assure* usually means to impart certainty or, when the subject of the verb is a person, to impart one's own conviction or subjective certitude "I dare *assure* thee that no enemy Shall ever take alive the noble Brutus" (*Shak*) "What your father needs is to be *assured* that your change of plans is going to make you happy" (*M. Austin*) *Insure* (but no longer *ensure*) and *assure* are closely related in their technical sense of to indemnify (a person) against loss by a contingent event (see INSURANCE), but *insure* is now the common and general term even in Great Britain where *assure* was once frequently used specifically in reference to life insurance

Specifically one *secures* a debt, or a note, or any financial obligation when one provides the means whereby the creditor will be protected from loss in the event of the debtor's default.

entente. Treaty, pact, compact covenant concordat, convention, cartel, *contract, bargain indenture, mise

enter. 1 Enter, penetrate, pierce, probe, as here com-

sometimes a dense sometimes a resisting medium as the rain could not *enter* the frozen earth, the bullet *entered* the body near the heart such an idea never *entered* his mind Penetrate (see also PERMEATE) carries a far stronger implication than *enter* of an impelling force or of a compelling power that makes for entrance (as, the salt rain *penetrates* the thickest coat —*Jefferies*)

other terms *penetrate* suggests the use of a keen mind or the exercise of powers of intuition or discernment in the understanding of the abstruse or mysterious as "We

with a sharp-pointed instrument such as a sword a spear a knife or the like as they *pierced* both plate

aesthetic effectiveness far beyond what is usual to the thing that pierces as The remembrance of all that made l fe dear *pierced* me to the core (*Hudson*) What ever is expressed with art—whether it be a lover s despair or a metaphysical theory—*pierces* the mind and compels assent and acceptance (*A Huxley*) Probe derives its implications from the earl est of its senses to use a probe (i e a long slender instrument used by sur geons in exploring wounds cavities and the like for the sake of ascertaining their depth their condition or their contents) In its extended senses it implies penetration so far as circumstances allow or so far as one s powers or skills permit and it usually suggests an exploratory or

one of its current senses *probe* means little more than to investigate thoroughly as by questioning those in a pos tion to know facts as A rascally calumny which I was determined to *probe* to the bottom (*Scott*)

Ana Invade entrench *trespass encroach *intrude butt in *begin commence start

Ant Issue from

2 Enter, introduce, admit are synonymous only when they mean to cause or permit to go in or get in Enter, in its causative sense is used chiefly in idiomatic phrases though occasionally it is employed in the sense to drive or force in as he could not *enter* the wedge between the layers of rock In idiomatic use it commonly impl es writing down as in a list a roll a catalogue or a record but in some of these phrases it also connotes the observ ance of other formal ties thus to *enter* a word in a dictionary is to list it in alphabetical order and define its meaning to *enter* one s son at a private school is to send in his name as a cand date for admission to *enter* a judgment is to put it upon record in the proper legal form and order Introduce is often preferred to *enter* when it implies insertion The painter who was *introducing* a tree into his landscape (*H Ellis*) When a bit

interpretation of a poem Admit, as here compared usu ally means let in It may imply a human agent as the maid *admitted* the callers to the drawing room more

r it is predicated of a means as, small

t light to the cell

interpolate intercalate insinuate *intro-

*Adventure emprise quest

Ana Exploit *feat achievement struggle striving, endeavor essay attempt (see under ATTEMPT *v*)

entertain. 1 *Harbor shelter lodge house board

Ana *Receive admit cultivate cherish foster (see NURSE) *feed nourish

e recreate

l ght gratify rejoice gladden, regale

vile

D version amusement recreation

Ana *Feast fete fiesta festival *banquet dinner play sport disport (see under PLAY *v*)

enthuse. *Thrill electrify

enthusiasm 1 *Inspiration afflatus fury furor frenzy

Ana *Ecstasy rapture transport fanaticism zealotry bigotry (*see corresponding nouns at* FANATIC)

2 Fervor ardor *passion, zeal

Ant Apathy — *Con* Impassivity phlegm stolidity (see under IMPASSIVE) unconcern detachment aloofness, indifference (see corresponding adjectives at INDIFFERENT)

enthusiast, *n* Enthusiast, fanatic, zealot, bigot, as here compared denote a person who manifests excessive ardor fervor or devotion in his attachment to some cause party church or the like Although enthusiast in current general use commonly denotes a person of keen and ardent interests and carries either favorable or unfavorable connotations such as mental or spiritual vitality or

a preacher a member of a rel gious sect or sometim a poet who claims to be immediately insp red or who

sects such as Anabaptists as revelations of the *enthusiast* (*Glanvill*) Harmonic twang! Such as from lab ring lungs th *enthusiast* blows (*Pope*) She [the Roman Cathol c Church] thoroughly understands what no other Church has ever understood how to deal with *enthusiasts* (*Macaulay*) Fanatic like *enth siast* in this restricted sense also carries a hint of madness or irrationality In contrast to *enthusiast* however the term suggests extreme monomaniac devotion and a concentration of attention sometimes on the end to be gained but poss bly more often on the chosen means to one s end regardless of the real value of that end *Fanatic* therefore in d stinction often silent

gests ardent devotion but it distinctively emphasizes vehement activity in the service of one's cause, party, or church. It may or may not connote blinding partisanship but it usually suggests jealous vigilance in protecting one's beliefs or institutions "For modes of faith let graceless *zealots* fight" (*Pope*) "A furious *zealot* may think he does God service by persecuting one of a different sect" (*J. Galt*) Bigot implies obstinate often blind devotion to one's own (especially religious) beliefs or opinions as compared with *fanatic* and *zealot*, the term implies dogged intolerance and contempt for those who do not agree rather than enthusiasm or zeal, as "the hell that *bigots* frame to punish those who err" (*Shelley*). "Not that the modern *bigot* is any more tolerant or less cruel than her ancestors" (*Shaw*)

Ana Devotee votary *addict fiend

entice. *Lure inveigle decoy tempt seduce

Ana Snare ensnare trap, entrap (see CATCH) cajole, blandish *coax wheedle

Ant Scare — *Con* *Frighten alarm, terrify, fright.

entire. 1 *Whole total all gross.

Ana Complete *full plenary

Ant Partial

2 *Perfect, whole intact.

Ana Integrated, concatenated (see under INTEGRATE *v*) unified consolidated compacted (see COMPACT, *v*)

Ant Impaired

entrance. Entrance, entry, entree, ingress, access, in the sense in which they are here considered agree in meaning the act, fact, or privilege of going in or coming in. All but *entree* also carry the denotation of a way or means of entering. Their differences are largely in their applications and in their connotations. Entrance is the widest in its range of application and the thinnest in its specific implications: it fits in with nearly every context as to await the *entrance* of the king of a wedding party, of the jury; a twenty five cent ticket gives you *entrance* to this exhibit; the *entrance* is through a gate or a hole in the fence. Entry, by comparison often but not always imputes a formal or ceremonial character to the act of entering "The trumpet will announce the Nuncio's *entry*" (*Browning*) When used with reference to a place where one enters, it usually signifies a door, a gate, a portico or now commonly a vestibule or entrance hall as, the postman throws the letters in the *entry* "I hear a knocking At the south *entry*" (*Shak*) It has almost completely yielded its meaning of the privilege or right of entrance to entree. The latter word however is usually restricted in its application and suggests exclusiveness in those admitting or distinction or social gifts in those admitted "My mother's introductions had procured me the *entree* of the best French houses" (*Lytton*) Ingress, because of legal use carries more than any of the others the implication either of permission to enter or of encroachment as, his deed gives him use of the path with free *ingress* and egress "We pardon it and for your *ingress* here Upon the skirt and fringe of our fair land" (*Tennyson*) When used concretely it more often suggests a natural passageway than an architectural structure as, a narrow gap is the only *ingress* to the valley. Access, like *ingress* implies admission where barriers are imposed but they may be of many kinds, social legal, personal etc as well as natural "He is here at the door and importunes *access* to you" (*Shak*) *Access* is distinguished from the other words of this group by its emphasis on approach rather than on entrance as explorers still find the North Pole difficult of *access* in spite of their use of airplanes the *access* to the harbor was through a long narrow channel

Ant Exit

entrap. Trap snare, ensnare bag *catch capture nab cop

Ana Seize, *take clutch *lure inveigle decoy entice

entreat. *Beg beseech implore supplicate importune adjure, conjure

Ana *Ask request solicit pray, appeal plead petition sue (see under PRAYER)

Con Flout withstand resist *oppose dare, *face brave challenge

entree. *Entrance entry ingress access

Ana Admission, *admittance.

entrench *or* **intrench.** Trench encroach *trespass infringe invade

Ana *Monopolize, engross consume absorb *interpose interfere intervene

entrust *or* **intrust.** Confide *commit, consign relegate

Ana. *Allot assign allocate *rely, trust depend count bank, reckon

Con Suspect doubt (see corresponding nouns at UNCERTAINTY) mistrust *distrust

entry. 1 *Entrance entree ingress access

Ana *Door doorway gate gateway portal postern

2 Entry, entryway, hall, vestibule, narthex, foyer, anteroom, antechamber, lobby agree in denoting a room leading to the interior of a building or of a special apartment or suite. Entry, entryway, and hall are the most common terms for a room or way through which one passes after entering a building from out of doors or after entering an apartment from a public corridor. *Entry* and *entryway* are sometimes distinguished from *hall* especially in the United States and in reference to residences when there are two rooms or ways that come under this description. The small space between an outer and an inner door in which one waits until one's ring or knock is answered is then termed an *entry* or *entryway*; the room or passage to which one is admitted is called in contradistinction a *hall*. Vestibule is often used in a general sense but it is more commonly applied to a large space serving as a passageway or waiting room between the outside door or doors of a building and the doors leading to the interior (often an auditorium) as the bridal party waited in the *vestibule* of the church. The vestibule of a church is sometimes technically called a narthex; the vestibule of a theater and of some pretentious apartment buildings is often called a foyer. The latter term is also often applied to a large hall or reception room at the entrance to a luxurious apartment. An anteroom and an antechamber are rooms in which callers, clients and the like wait until admitted to an apartment, an office or private quarters. *Antechamber* in distinction from *anteroom* carries connotations of a regal or official setting and often of regal splendor. A large open space on the ground floor of a hotel or a capitol building which serves not only as a vestibule and as an anteroom but also as a place where the guests of the hotel or the members of a legislative body in session may confer with others, is called a lobby. Though the word in American use commonly suggests an entrance room, in British use it may suggest an anteroom or a corridor thus *lobby* in reference to the British House of Commons may designate either a large room for the public outside the legislative chamber or one of two corridors (*division lobbies*) to which the members retire to vote when the house divides

entryway *Entry hall vestibule narthex foyer lobby anteroom antechamber

enumerate *Count tell number

Ana Compute *calculate reckon *add sum total figure rehearse recount recite (see RELATE)

enunciate *Pronounce articulate

envious Envious, jealous are not close synonyms but they come into comparison because both carry as their bas c meaning that of grudging another s possession of something desirable But envious stresses a coveting of that which belongs to another such as riches possessions or attainments or of that which has come to another such as success or good fortune In its strictest but not now most common sense it impl es either a gnawing often a malicious desire to deprive one of that which gives him gratification or a spiteful delight in his d spossession or loss of it, as ' Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace To silence *envious* tongues (*Shak*) ' Here and there along the course wherein we hoped to glide Some *envious* hand has sprinkled ashes just to spoil our sl de (*Eugene Field*) Frequently however the stress is on coveting rather than on a desire to injure as we are all *envious* of your good fortune Jealous often stresses intolerance of any rival for the possess on of a thing which one regards as peculiarly one s own or on the winning of which one has set one s heart but sometimes it merely implies intensely zealous efforts to maintain that wh ch one possesses The term often is used without derogation as Thou shalt have no other gods before me for I the Lord thy God am a *jealous* God (*Exodus* xx 3-5) proud of their calling conscious of their duty and *jealous* of their honour (*Galsworthy*) However the term often carries a strong implication of distrust suspicion enviousness or sometimes anger as a *jealous* wife he was *jealous* of Carson s fame as an Indian fighter (*Cather*) stabbed by a *jealous* lover
Ana *Covetous grasping greedy grudging coveting envying (see COVET) malign malignant spiteful *malicious malevolent
Con Generous *liberal bountiful kindly, *kind benign ben gnant

environment *Background setting milieu backdrop mise-en scène

envision, envisage Conceive imagine *think realize fancy
Ana View behold survey contemplate (see SEE) objectify externalize materialize *realize

envoy *Ambassador legate minister nuncio inter nuncio

envy, *v* *Covet grudge begrudge
Ana *Long pine hanker yearn

eon Variant of AEON

eonian Variant of AEONIAN

ephemeral *Transient transitory passing fugitive fleeting evanescent momentary short lived
Ana *Daily diurnal *brief short

epicene Hermaphrodite hermaphroditic *bisexual androgynous
Ana. Effeminate womanish (see FEMALE *adj*)

epicure Epicure, gourmet, gourmand glutton, bon vivant, gastronome gastronomer come into comparison as mean ng one who takes pleasure in eating and drink ing An epicure in modern usage is one who is choice and fastidious while at the same time voluptuous in enjoyment of food and drink the term is also appl ed to a connoisseur in any art the enjoyment of which suggests both feasting and delicacy of taste. I am become a per-

gray) Gourmand implies less fastidiousness and less discernment than *gourmet* but it suggests a hearty in

difficult to determine whether they were most to be distinguished as *gluttons* or *epicures* for they were at

gourmand except in its stronger connotation of a lively or spirited enjoyment of the pleasures of the table especially in the company of others as The Major was

frequently used than that term A conversat on on the mysteries of the table which a modern *gastronome* might have l stened to with pleasure (*Scott*)
Ana Connoisseur *aesthete d lettante.

epicurean. Sybaritic, luxurious *sensuous sensual voluptuous.
Ana Fastidious, dainty *nice particular
Ant Gross (*taste life habits etc*)

epigram Aphorism apothegm *saying saw maxim adage proverb motto

episode 1 *Digress on divagation excursus
Ana *Deviation, divergence deflection depart ng o departure (see corresponding verb at SWERVE)
2 Incident event *occurrence circumstance

epistle *Letter missive note message d spatch report memorandum

epitome. Conspectus synopsis *abridgment abstract brief
Ana Précis aperçu sketch digest *compend um

epoch Era age *period aeon

equable Even constant *steady uniform
Ana Regular *orderly methodical systematic in variable immutable unchangeable (see affirmative adjectives at CHANGEABLE) *same equal equivalent
Ant Variable changeable — *Con* Fluctuating wavering (see SWING) *fitful spasmod c

equal, *adj* Equivalent *same very identical ident c tantamount
Ana Equable even un form (see STEADY) like al ke (see SIMILAR) proportionate commensurate (see PROPORTIONAL)
Ant Unequal — *Con* *Different diverse d sparate various divergent

equal, *v* *Match rival approach touch
Ana *Compare square accord tally correspond *agree

equanimity. Equanimity composure sang fro d phlegm agree in meaning the mental temper of one who

nimity the misfortunes of life (*Inge*) Composure commonly implies the conquest of mental agitation or disturbance but it may imply a temperamental freedom from agitation as "His passions tamed and all at his control How perfect the *composure* of his soul!" (*Cowper*) "There was his son lying all but dead and the man was still unconvinced of the folly he has been guilty of I could hardly bear the sight of his *composure*" (*Meredith*) Sang froid (a French term meaning cold blood) implies great coolness and steadiness, especially under strain as, "no being ever stood in a pedagogue's presence with more perfect *sang froid*" (*Disraeli*), "at all these [gambling games] she won and lost with the same equable *sangfroid*" (*R Macaulay*) Phlegm suggests an *apathy of mind or sluggishness of temperament* that results from a physical condition rather than from discipline or self-control It therefore suggests even greater *imperturbability and insensitiveness than any of the* preceding terms as "soldiers with *phlegm* stand war better than all others" "the patience of the people was creditable to their *phlegm*" (*Meredith*)

Ana Poise equipoise *balance equilibrium self possession self assurance aplomb (see CONFIDENCE) tranquillity serenity placidity, calmness (see corresponding adjectives at CALM)

Con Discomposure agitation disquieting or disquiet perturbing or perturbation disturbance (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE)

equilibrium Equipoise poise *balance tension.

Ana Stableness or stability (see corresponding adjective at LASTING) stabilization steadying (see corresponding verbs at STABILIZE) counterbalancing or counterbalance counterpoising or counterpoise (see corresponding verbs at COMPENSATE)

equip *Furnish, outfit appoint accouter arm

Con Divest, dismantle, denude *strip despoil spoliate *ravage

equipment Equipment apparatus machinery, paraphernalia outfit, tackle gear matériel (or material) are comparable when they mean all the things that are used in a given work or are useful in effecting a given end Equipment usually but not invariably covers every thing needed for efficient operation or efficient service except the personnel thus the *equipment* for a polar expedition would include not only the vessels instruments, and implements required but also the sleds dogs clothing food medicines, and the like the *equipment* for any industry includes its buildings, machines, tools and the like the *equipment* of furnishings utensils, supplies, etc. provided for beginning housekeeping Sometimes but not often *equipment* is more limited in its application thus, in railroading it covers only the rolling stock and not the roadbed and stations In extended *use equipment is also employed in reference to* persons and covers the qualities and skills necessary to their efficiency or competency in a given kind of work "Knowledge penetration seriousness, sentiment, humor Gray had them all he had the *equipment* and endowment for the office of poet" (*Arnold*) "A health officer needed more than technical training it appeared that diplomacy should constitute a major part of his *equipment*" (*V Heiser*) Apparatus in its literal and collective sense usually covers only the instruments tools, machines, and appliances used in a given craft or profession or in a specific operation thus the *apparatus* of a dentist includes all the mechanical and electrical devices he uses in his professional work the *apparatus* of a laboratory as distinguished from its equipment consists of all the mechanical requisites for carrying on operations or experiments. When used in reference to persons or employments not requiring mechanical devices, *apparatus* denotes all the external aids useful in prosecuting a particular kind of work thus the *apparatus* of a scholar in Old English includes all the reference books texts glossaries bibliographies, and the like that he finds essential to or helpful in his investigations. "Formal lectures with an appalling *apparatus* of specimens charts and wall pictures" (*Grandgent*) Machinery, as a collective term derives its implications more from its early application to the material contrivances or devices by which an end is effected especially on the stage and in the production of a play than from its later and more common application to the power-driven apparatus which effects certain kinds of work by transmitting and modifying force and motion. The term therefore covers all the devices means or agencies which permit a thing to function (as an organism a government, an institution, a law) or which enable it to accomplish its ends (as a movement a political party propaganda) "The physiological *machinery* of the body is so adjusted that great variations of atmospheric temperature can be supported without detriment" (*V Heiser*) "Public meetings harangues resolutions and the rest of the modern *machinery* of agitation had not yet come into fashion" (*Macaulay*) "If the peoples wanted war no *machinery* could prevent them from having it" (*Inge*) Paraphernalia usually suggests a collection of the miscellaneous articles or belongings that constitute the usual accompaniments (often the necessary equipment) of a person or group of persons in a particular employment activity or the like, as the *paraphernalia* of a circus the *paraphernalia* of a tourist. "Little piles of wheels strips of unworked iron and steel blocks of wood the *paraphernalia* of the inventor's trade" (*S Anderson*) The word frequently carries a slightly contemptuous connotation such as that associated with trash trumpery fripperies as "to clear a boy's room of all its *paraphernalia*" Outfit is sometimes interchangeable with *equipment* but it has a slightly more colloquial flavor and is preferred when the latter term might seem pretentious as a camper's *outfit* a gambler's *outfit* It often specifically suggests wearing apparel and other necessities for a journey a school year a new employment or the like as a bride's *outfit* a college girl's *outfit* a soldier's *outfit* Tackle is also a more colloquial term than *apparatus* which otherwise it closely resembles as fishing *tackle* Gear is variously used sometimes approaching *equipment* (as "You've got a good six hours to get your *gear* together"—*Conrad*) sometimes *apparatus* (as sportsman's *gear*) sometimes *outfit* or *wearing apparel* (as, "servants ready in waiting at Pathankote with a change of *gear*"—*Kipling*) It is also occasionally the most general of these terms and equivalent to one's belongings collectively "They are all as far as worldly *gear* is concerned much poorer than I" (*Shaw*) Matériel, a French word now naturalized in English or its English equivalent material (somewhat rare in this use) is used in industry and in military affairs as a comprehensive and unambiguous term that covers everything but the personnel that is buildings, furnishings apparatus and supplies.

equipoise Equilibrium poise *balance tension.

equitable *Fair just impartial, unbiased dispassionate uncolored objective.

Ana *Proportional proportionate proportionable commensurate, commensurable equal equivalent *same identical

Ant Inequitable unfair — *Con* Unreasonable *irrational.

equity *Justice

equivalent, *adj* Equal *same identical identic, selfsame very tantamount
Ana Like alike comparable parallel uniform (see SIMILAR) proportionate commensurate (see PROPORTIONAL) *reciprocal correspondent convertible
Ant Different — *Con* Disparate diverse divergent various (see DIFFERENT) discrepant discordant *inconsonant incompatible

equivocal Ambiguous *obscure dark vague enigmatic cryptic
Ana Dubious questionable *doubtful
Ant Unequivocal — *Con* *Explicit express definite specific categorical perspicuous lucid *clear

equivocate Prevaricate *lie palter fib
Ana *Deceive mislead delude evade elude *escape

equivocation *Ambiguity tergiversation double

ring fibbing or
iplicity diss mu

era. Age epoch *period aeon

eradicate Uproot deracinate extirpate *exterminate wipe out
stroy

incul
nder
breed *generate

erase Erase, expunge, cancel efface obliterate, blot

body the marks of what he thought of as his inferior birth (*S Anderson*) Expunge (etymologically to mark for erasure by pricks or dots set above or below) has in English use possibly through confusion with *sponge* come to imply so thoroughgoing an erasure that the thing affected is wiped out completely A woman s history you know certain chapters *expunged*' (*Mere*

or invalid by so marking them or by tearing or otherwise defacing them Consequently *cancel* in its far more common extended sense implies some action that renders a thing null invalid or worthless or rules it out of existence Sometimes it implies a legal annulling (as to *cancel* a contract or a writ) sometimes a revoking or rescinding (as to *cancel* an order) sometimes a neutralization as of one thing by its opposite (as The later kindness may *cancel* a greater previous wrong — *Jowett*) In legal postal and philatelic use to *cancel* is to mark a stamp so as to indicate that it has served its

something impressed or imprinted on a surface as constant use gradually *effaces* the figures and letters on a coin to *efface* the offensive murals in a public

every trace of a thing s existence, as the falling snow

piece of exceptionally fine writing obey it—wholeheartedly—and *delete* it before sending your manuscript to press (*Quiller-Couch*) But *delete* which etymologically means to destroy and once carried that meaning in English now also often suggests eradication or elimination by the exercise of arbitrary power as the censor *deleted* all the interesting parts of the letter
Ana *Remove draw withdraw annul *nullify negate *abolish extinguish
Con Imprint impress print stamp (see corresponding nouns at IMPRESSION)

Hermit anchorite *recluse cenobite
*Controversial polemic, polemical apologetic
Erosion, corrosion abrasion attrition are often confused because of overlapping implications. Erosion and corrosion imply a gradual wearing away or disintegration *erosion* usually by a mechanical process such as friction *corrosion* by a chemical process such as rusting However they are at times used interchangeably Abrasion (see ABRADE) like *erosion* implies a wearing and

erotic Erotic amatory amorous amative aphrodisiac

dencies *erotic* music an *erotic* poet is a
poetry It was the persuasion that the depriva
final that obsessed him with *erotic* imaginations
*) indicates place of treatment of each group

. almost to the verge of madness" (*H G Wells*) **Amatory** is a synonym of *erotic* but far weaker in its suggestion of sexual desire it sometimes connotes little more than ardent admiration thus one might more correctly describe the youthful love poems of Tennyson as *amatory* than as *erotic* poetry "Sir Lucius ... has been deluded into thinking that some *amatory* letters received by him from Mrs Malaprop are from Lydia" (*Sir Paul Harvey*) **Amorous** is applied chiefly to persons their words, or their acts especially when they are falling in love or are making love "Came many a tiptoe *amorous* cavalier And back retir'd ... her heart was otherwhere" (*Keats*) "Yielded with coy submission modest pride And sweet reluctant *amorous* delay" (*Milton*) The word often suggests ripeness or eagerness for love "A prince I was blue-eyed and fair in face Of temper *amorous* as is the first of May" (*Tennyson*) In this sense it is also applied to animals as "While falling recalling The *amorous* thrush concludes his sang" (*Burns*) **Amative** implies merely a disposition to fall in love or a propensity for loving it is chiefly used in describing temperaments or in analyzing character as he is not normally *amative* **Aphrodisiac** once applied chiefly to drugs is now applied also to writings, music, works of art and the like that arouse or tend to arouse sexual desire as "the laboured unreserve of *aphrodisiac* novels and plays" (*C E Montague*), "three men ... played upon a violin, a cello and a guitar some of T P's most seductive and *aphrodisiacal* compositions" (*American Mercury*)

Ana Passionate *impassioned fervid perfervid ardent fervent *carnal, fleshly sensual

erratic. Eccentric odd queer *strange singular peculiar unique quaint outlandish curious.

Ana. Aberrant *abnormal atypical *irregular unnatural anomalous capricious fickle mercurial *inconstant

Con Normal *regular typical natural *usual customary wonted, habitual *common ordinary familiar conventional formal (see CEREMONIAL) *decorous decent seemly proper

error **Error, mistake blunder slip lapse faux pas bull howler boner bloomer floater** come into comparison when they denote anything such as an act statement or belief that involves a departure from what is or what is generally held to be true right or proper **Error** etymologically implies deviation it suggests culpability but not necessarily carelessness or intention for it implies a guide to be followed such as a record or manuscript (as a historical *error* a typographical *error*) or a rule or set of rules (as an *error* in addition an *error* in reasoning) or a principle law accepted code or the like (as an *error* in conduct a grammatical *error*) "Those who with sincerity and generosity fight and fall in an evil cause posterity can only compassionate as victims of a generous but fatal *error*" (*Scott*) **Mistake** implies misconception or misunderstanding a wrong but not always blameworthy judgment or inadvertence it expresses less severe criticism than *error* as he made a serious *mistake* when he chose the law as his profession a child makes many *mistakes* in spelling when he strictly follows the phonetic method "There is a medium between truth and falsehood and (I believe) the word *mistake* expresses it exactly I will therefore say that you were mistaken" (*Cowper*) **Blunder** is harsher than *mistake* or *error* it commonly implies ignorance or stupidity sometimes blameworthiness "We usually call our *blunders mistakes* and our friends style our *mistakes blunders*" (*H B Wheatley*) "One's translation [of a medieval poem] is sure to be full of gross *blunders* but the supreme *blunder* is that of translating at all when one is trying to catch not a fact but a feeling" (*H Adams*) **Slip** carries a stronger implication of inadvertence or accident than *mistake* and often in addition connotes triviality as, the wrong date on the check was a *slip* of the pen, "a social *slip* which makes us feel hot all over" (*L P Smith*) Often especially when it implies a transgression of the moral law the word is used euphemistically or ironically "Let Christian's *slips* before he came hither ... be a warning to those that come after" (*Bunyan*) "People ... don't send for him [the minister] every time they make a slight moral *slip*—tell a lie for instance or smuggle a silk dress through the custom house" (*Holmes*) **Lapse** though sometimes used interchangeably with *slip* stresses forgetfulness weakness or inattention more than accident thus, one says a *lapse* of memory or a *slip* of the pen, but not vice versa "You gave natives bits to copy under all possible threats against *lapses* of accuracy" (*M Austin*) When used in reference to a moral transgression, it carries a weaker implication of triviality than *slip* and a stronger one of a fall from grace one's own standards or the like "For all his ... *lapses* there was in him a real nobility an even ascetic firmness and purity of character" (*H Ellis*) **Faux pas** (literally a false step) a French phrase in frequent English use once was applied to a serious moral lapse especially one that is a cause of scandal "The road of vertue in which I have trod thus long and never made one Trip not one *faux pas*" (*Congreve*) In current use the phrase is often applied to a mistake in etiquette as she was carefully instructed so that there was no danger of her making a *faux pas* when she was presented at the Court of St James's **Bull** and **howler** apply to ridiculous blunders *Bull* (often *Irish bull* because regarded by some persons as characteristically Irish) implies a combination of utterly incongruous ideas in a statement that at first sight or hearing appears reasonable as for example *He remarked that it was hereditary in his family not to have children* *Howler* implies ignorance or confusion of ideas and is applied chiefly to gross and ludicrous errors in information tests or in scholastic examinations as a printed collection of schoolboy *howlers* **Boner bloomer** and in British use **floater** are all slang terms applied chiefly to gross or stupid blunders as to pull (i e make) a *boner* "you are making the *bloomer* of a lifetime" (*P G Wodehouse*) "She ... made what she called a *floater*" (*A Huxley*)

errorless Flawless faultless *impeccable

Ana *Correct accurate exact precise right nice

ersatz *adj* *Artificial synthetic factitious

erudite *Learned polymathic scholarly

erudition Learning scholarship *knowledge science information, lore

escape, *v* **1 Escape, flee, fly, decamp abscond** agree in meaning to run away especially from that which limits one's freedom or threatens one's well being **Escape** so stresses the idea of eluding confinement or restraint that it very often conveys no suggestion of wrongdoing or of danger "One of the most powerful motives that attract people to science and art is the longing to *escape* from everyday life" (*H Ellis*) "The cactus which had *escaped* from a decorative garden bed and now covers virtually thousands of acres" (*V Heiser*) **Flee** implies haste and often abruptness in the departure as there was evidence that the burglars had been frightened and had *fled* It often but not always connotes disappearance especially when used figuratively of things as the mists *fled* before the rising sun By etymological confusion *fly* has long been used as a variant of *flee* However its use is restricted in idiomatic English to the present tense where it is commonly preferred to *flee* "Fly

tinctive implications of clandestine withdrawal and concealment to avoid the consequences of fraudulent action He had the appearance of a bankrupt tradesman *absconding* (*Meredith*)

Con *Follow chase pursue trail tag

2 **Escape, avoid, evade, elude, shun, eschew,** as they are here compared agree in meaning to get away or to keep away from that which one does not wish to incur to suffer to encounter or the like **Escape** when referred to persons (sometimes to animals) usually implies a

d scovery to *escape* the family tendency to tuberculosis to *escape* annoyance to *escape* a blow by dodging it, few fish can *escape* this net When referred to things especially to inanimate or even to intangible things, *escape* is largely figurative and connotes something comparable to a net which holds and confines yet per mits passage through it as details which *escape* the mind nothing *escaped* the kind eyes' (*Deland*) The exquisite beauty of this passage even in transla t on will *escape* no lover of poetry (*G L Dickinson*) **Avoid,** in contrast with *escape* suggests a keeping clear of that wh ch one does not wish to risk or knows to be

escape infection He kept himself somewhat aloof

avoided an open rupture by never referring to their differences (*Santayana*) By pooling our difficulties we may at least *avoid* the failures which come from con ceiving the problems of government to be simpler than they are (*Frankfurter*) **Evade** implies escape or the intent to escape but it also commonly suggests avoidance by the use of adro t ingenious or sometimes underhand means thus, one *evades* susp cion wl o escapes it by spreading rumors that throw others off the scent one *evades* a question one does not wish to answer by seeming not to hear it The exact ng life of the sea has this advantage over the l fe of the earth that ts claims are simple and cannot be *evaded* (*Conrad*) I have a horror of the men who *evaded* service during the war (*R Macaulay*) **Elude** comes closer to *escape* than to

used in place of *evade* when there is a strong suggestion of sl ft ness or unrel ab lity or of the use of stratagems as she is adept in *eluding* her obl gations in the game of

one s experience or one s sense of prudence as, "[lepers] *shunned* and rebuffed by the world (*V Heiser*) "to *shun* for his health the pleasures of the table (*Quiller Couch*) Thus l ave I *shunn d* the fire for fear of burn ing (*Shak*) I used to live entirely for pleasure. I *shunned* suffering and sorrow of every kind (*Wilde*) **Eschew,** up to the eighteenth century was a close synonym of *avoid* as What cannot be *eschew'd* must be embraced (*Shak*) It now admits the implication of avoidance only when the idea of keeping clear of for moral or prudential reasons (see FORGO) is stressed Observers thought that capitalists would *eschew* all connection with what must necessarily be a losing concern (*Macaulay*)

Con *Incur contract catch *bear endure suffer tolerate abide

1 Shun elude avoid evade *escape
oose — *Con* *Adopt, embrace espouse
ntract catch *take assume
*forgo abnegate sacrifice

Ana Abstain *refrain forbear

escort, *v* Conduct convoy chaperon *accompany attend

Ana Protect, shield guard safeguard *defend lead *guide pilot steer

esoteric Occult *recondite abstruse

Ana Mystic *mystical anagogical cabalistic arcane, *mysterious

especial *Special specific particular individual respective concrete

Ana Pre-eminent surpassing *supreme paramount *dominant predominant preponderant, sovereign

nal

1 Usually **espousals** Spousal, *marriage
y nuptials wedding wedlock
al sponsalia *engagement affiance

espouse Embrace *adopt

Ana Assume *take *support uphold advocate champion back

Con Renounce *abjure forswear forsake *abandon, desert

espy Descry behold *see perceive discern notice remark note observe survey view contemplate

essay, *v* Endeavor assay strive struggle *attempt try

Ana. Work labor toil travail (see corresponding nouns at WORK)

essay, *n* 1 Endeavor assay striving struggle attempt try See under ATTEMPT *v*

Ana *Effort exertion trouble pains toil, labor *work travail

2 **Essay, article, paper, theme, composition** are here ... written

to cover a subject briefly competently and ... ingly whether the attempt is successful or not and whether it is intended for publication or for submission to a teacher or others for criticism In such usage an essay is often distingu shed from a short story or an ... does not debar ... hod ... icle ... all ... in a ... hole ... alty There- ... one of the ... each group

separate

, ... in furnish
concerning Oriental rugs. Paper is
applied to a writing chiefly an informative writing that

schools there is a real c
the words *Theme* strictl
elaboration of a definite
adequacy or its complet
tations and readability
who read it and impress i
position on the other l
details, facts ideas or th
and paragraphs) so that t ... is a unified and clear
piece of writing

essential, *adj* 1 *Inherent intrinsic, constitutional ingrained
Ana *Innate inborn inbred congenital *inner inward elemental (see ELEMENTARY) *characteristic, individual peculiar distinctive
Ant Accidental. — *Con* Adventitious fortuitous incidental (see ACCIDENTAL) contingent *dependent conditional adjective
2 Essential fundamental vital cardinal agree in meaning so important as to be indispensable That is essential in the strictest sense of the word which belongs to the

the French revolutionary spirit means devotion to reason (*Brownell*) That is fundamental upon which everything else in a system institution or the like is

concentrated attention as the *fundamental* source of the prodigious productiveness of great workers (*C W Eliot*) That is vital which is as necessary to a thing's existence continued vigor efficiency or the like as food

upon wh
pends th
temperan
m

Ana an

this sentence with emphasis on its *cardinal* words" (*Karl K Darrow*)
Ana Basic basal underlying *fundamental substratal principal foremost capital *chief main leading prime *primary primal
Con *Subordinate secondary dependent *auxiliary

*secure rivet

etc) abrogate
Con

... — *Con* Abhor loathe, *hate detest contemn *despise, scorn, disdain.

esteem, *n* Respect admiration *regard
Ana *Honor homage, reverence deference obeisance veneration, reverence worship adoration (see corresponding verbs at REVERE)
Ant Abomination contempt. — *Con* Despite scorn disdain (see under DESPISE) abhorrence loathing hatred hate detestation (see under HATE *v*)

esthete Variant of AESTHETE

esthetic Variant of AESTHETIC.

estimate, *v* 1 Estimate, appraise (*or* apprize), evaluate value, rate, assess assay are here compared only as meaning to judge a thing with respect to its worth Estimate, as here considered usually implies a personal judgment (sometimes, but far from always a reasoned judgment) which whether considered or casual is by the nature of the case neither thoroughly objective nor definitive In *estimating* him [Byron] and ranking him we have to strike a balance between the gain which accrues to his poetry from his superiority and the loss which accrues to it from his defects (*Arnold*) To *estimate* the Frenchwoman's moral nature with any approach to adequacy it is necessary to avoid viewing her from an Anglo-Saxon standpoint (*Brownell*) Mr Brownell says that he did not care enough about his friends to discriminate between them which was the reason he *estimated* Alcott so highly (*A Repplier*) *Appraise* implies the intent to fix definitely and in the capacity of an expert the monetary worth of the thing in question such as the price it ought to bring in the market if sold or in case of its loss by fire theft etc the monetary compensation due its owner from the insuring company as, to *appraise* the decedent's real estate to *appraise* a fire loss. In extended use, *appraise* in contrast to *estimate* implies an intent to give a final

qualify *eye* *glance* *look* etc , it then suggests close

Lisol) Evaluate, like *appraise* suggests an intent to arrive at a mathematically correct judgment It seldom suggests however an attempt to determine a thing s monetary worth but rather to find its equivalent in

CIATE 2) comes very close to *appraise* in that it also

found with a negative or with a restrictive word such as

of determining the tax to be levied in extended use it implies a determining of the exact value or extent of a

value in extended use implies a critical analysis for the sake of measuring weighing and appraising To *assay* changes which the great reformers within and without the Catholic Church accomplished (*J H Randall jr*)

Ana *Judge adjudge adjudicate determine *discover ascertain settle *decide determine

2 Reckon *calculate compute

Ana Figure cast sum (see ADD) *count enumerate *conjecture surmise guess.

estrange Estrange, alienate, disaffect, wean agree in meaning to cause one to break a bond or tie as of

knowledge often *estranges* men from religion a deeper knowledge brings them back to it (*Inge*) I don t want [by ritualistic innovations] to *alienate* those who are just beginning to appreciate the idea of lending greater dignity to the worship of Almighty God (*C Mackenzie*) *Estrange* is preferable when the indifference or hostility is mutual *alienate* when the blame can be fixed on one person or party or on a third person or party, as Mr and Mrs Brown have been *estranged* for a year but she *alienated* him by her extravagance (or his affections were *alienated* by another woman) Disaffect is more often used with reference to groups from whom loyalty is expected or demanded it stresses the

Ant Reconcile — *Con* Conciliate propitiate appease *pacify unite *join link

agelong *secular

ere *air ozone
aerial
heavenly empyrean tenuous rare

us flagi
nseemly
*indecorous indecent

ethnic, *adj* Pagan heathen Gentile paynim See under PAGAN *n*

tile paynim
iecology
leach *whiten
decency dignity
inor mien *bearing
praise
*commend applaud

Ant Calumniate vilify — *Con* *Malign traduce asperse defame slander libel

eulogy *Encomium panegyric tribute citation

Ana *Compliment flattery adulation lauding or laudation extolling or extollation praising or praise (see corresponding verbs at PRAISE)

Ant Calumny tirade — *Con* *Abuse invective obloquy

euphuistic Flowery aureate grandiloquent *rhetorical magniloquent bombastic

evade Elude avoid *escape shun eschew

say *estimate

tive fleeting
lived

evangelist 1 Apostle *disciple

2 Revivalist *missionary apostle

even, *adj* 1 Smooth *level flat plane plain flush.

Ant Uneven — *Con* Curving turning bending twisting (see CURVE *v*) waving or wavy undulating or undulatory rippling (see corresponding verbs at WAVE) *crooked devious rugged *rough scabrous, harsh

2 Uniform equable *steady constant
Ana *Same equal identical continuous, constant incessant *continual
Con *Irregular varying changing (see CHANGE *v*) fluctuating wavering undulating (see SWING *v*)

event 1 Incident *occurrence episode circumstance
Ana *Action, act deed exploit *feat achievement *chance accident fortune happening befalling transpiring (see HAPPEN)
2 *Effect consequence result aftereffect aftermath issue outcome upshot sequel

eventual Ultimate concluding terminal final *last latest, extreme
Ana Ensuing succeeding (see FOLLOW) terminating closing ending (see CLOSE *v*)

ever *Forever always aye evermore forevermore
Ant Never

everlasting, *adj* Everlasting endless interminable unceasing never ending are here compared as meaning continuing on and on without end Unlike *infinite eternal* and similar words (see INFINITE) these terms do not presuppose the absence of a beginning and therefore usually have reference only to continued extent or duration However everlasting is often used interchangeably with *eternal* differing from it only in placing more stress on the fact of enduring throughout time than on the quality of being independent of time or of all similar human limitations as The *eternal* God is thy refuge and underneath are the *everlasting* arms (*Deuteronomy* xxxiii 27) And these shall go away into *everlasting* punishment but the righteous into life *eternal* (*Matthew* xxv 46) Therefore in serious use *everlasting* rather than *eternal* is applied to material things or earthly conditions which endure or seem to

end) chiefly when a circular form or construction is

faculty for the knowledge of God (*Inge*) *endless* masses of hills on three sides *endless* weald or valley on the fourth (*Jefferies*) Interminable like endless is rarely used in its literal sense of incapable of being brought to an end or termination rather it applies to something so prolonged or protracted that it is exceedingly wearisome or exhausts one s patience as the weeks were *interminable* and papa and mamma were clean forgotten (*Kipling*) the [fiddler s] air was now that one which best conveys the idea of the *interminable*—the celebrated Devil s Dream (*Hardy*)

never-ending hate Jules de Goncourt died from the mental exhaustion of his *unceasing* struggle to attain an objective style adequate to express the … the world as he saw it (*H Ellis*)
Ana Eternal boundless *infinite *las…
perpetual *immortal deathless undyi…

Ana analogous words *Ant* antony…

Ant Transitory — *Con* *Transient passing fleeting fugitive ephemeral evanescent momentary short lived

evermore Always aye forevermore *forever ever

every Each *all

evict *Eject oust expel dismiss
Ana *Exclude eliminate shut out reject repudiate spurn (see DECLINE) *dismiss fire cashier discharge

evidence, *n* Evidence, testimony, deposition affidavit are in their legal senses closely related but not synonymous terms The last three designate forms of evidence or material submitted to a competent legal tribunal as a means of ascertaining where the truth lies in a question of fact *Evidence* also implies the intention of the side offering the material to use it as a basis for inference and argument and therefore as a medium of proof Testimony is the evidence offered by persons who are alleged to be in a position to know the facts such as eyewitnesses or experts It always implies declaration under oath or affirmation, usually on the stand in open court Testi

properly used in a restricted sense to designate a form of testimony given orally in response to questioning by competent officers (usually in advance of court proceedings) taken down in writing and sworn to or properly affirmed Affidavit covers any written declaration made upon solemn oath before a recognized magistrate or

t the declaration
dispute and that

strate *show
display exhibit
oken attest bespeak

evident Evident manifest, patent, distinct, obvious apparent palpable, plain clear come into comparison when they mean readily perceived or apprehended Evident implies the existence of visible signs all of which point to the one conclusion it may be applied to something which is beyond the range of the senses such as another person s state of mind a hidden condition

Manifest Imp…

opposition to that which is imperceptible or obscure but existent it therefore is applied to things which are not invariably or as a class evident or manifest such as a

the record as when he is tried on a defective indictment (*Justice Holmes*) Three very *patent* reasons for the comparatively slow advance of our children (*Grandgent*) Distinct (as here compared see also DISTINCT) implies such sharpness of outline or of definition that the thing requires no effort of the eyes to see or discern (as,

reasoning is not only *evident*, it is *distinct*, he gave a *distinct* account of everything that occurred) Obvious stresses ease in discovery (sometimes, ease in accounting for) and often connotes conspicuousness in that which is d scovered or little need of perspicacity in the dis-

fectly *obvious* methods (*M Austin*) Acting on the conviction of Mr Justice Holmes that 'at this time we need education in the *obvious* more than investigation of the obscure (*Frankfurter*) Apparent, as here compared (see APPARENT 2) is often so close to *evident* in meaning that the two words are difficult to d stinguish But *evident* usually implies inference directly from vis ble

ceptibility through another sense than that of sight it therefore is applied to something that is felt or heard or smelled or realized through some other avenue of knowledge such as a sixth sense Tis probable that

Smith) Yes that makes much which was dark quite *clear* to me (*Galsworthy*) Proof as sharp and *clear* as anything which is known (*Karl K Darrow*)

Ana. *Perceptible, sensible palpable tangible, appreciable ponderable conspicuous prominent *noticeable

evil, *adj* *Bad ill wicked naughty

Ana *Base low vile iniquitous nefarious flagitious *vicious villainous infamous *pernicious baneful *execrable damnable

Ant Exemplary salutary

evil, *n* Evil ill, bale come into comparison when they mean whatever is harmful or disastrous to morals or well being Evil is the ordinary term capable of use in

of government) but also to motivating desires or actuating causes of such deeds practices or cond t ons (as, think no *evil* *evil* [the deed or condition] comes of *evil*

Milton) *Evil* is also the term in general use for the abstract conception of whatever is the reverse of good especially of the morally good or as a des gnation of

is not a quality of things as such It is a qual ty of our relation to them (*Lippmann*) Although ill, like *evil* may imply an antithes s to *good* it is seldom used to designate the abstraction except in a poetic context and

Utopian State feel any other *ills* than those wh ch ar se from bodily sickness (*Hume*) ' There mark what *ills*

romantic poets It usually impl es an oppos tion to w s and carries less explicit but more doleful connotations itl er *evil* or *ill* such as of woe pain misery and ton as Bring us *bale* and bitter sorrowings" r) tidings of *bale* she brought (*Bryant*) ood

Manifest evidence demonstrate *show

Betoken *indicate attest prove argue bespeak exhibit expose *show disclose *reveal d s- betray

*Suppress repress *hide conceal

Elicit *educe extract extort

*Provoke excite stimulate arouse rouse rally n waken *stir

evolution *Development

exact, *adj* Accurate *correct right precise, nice

Ana *Careful meticulous scrupulous punctilious agreeing squaring tallying j bing conform ng (see AGREE)

exact, *v* Require *demand claim

Ana *Ask request solicit compel *force constrain coerce oblige.

exacting, *adj* *Onerous burdensome oppress ve

Ana *Severe stern *rigid rigorous strict stringent arduous difficult *hard

Ant Easy lenient

exalt. Exalt, magnify, aggrandize are here compared chiefly as used in modern English and as meaning to

ing them into a leading position in the school curriculum"

extol laud, *praise
Ant Abase —*Con* Demean debase, degrade, humble humiliate (see ABASE) disparage, depreciate, detract from, derogate from *decry, belittle minimize.

examination. Inspection, scrutiny, scanning, audit. See under SCRUTINIZE, *v*
Ana Questioning interrogation, inquiry, catechism quizzing *or* quiz (see corresponding verbs at ASK)

examine. 1 Inspect *scrutinize, scan audit
Ana *Analyze dissect anatomize, resolve contemplate, observe, survey, view notice note (see SEE)
2 Question interrogate, quiz, catechize, *ask, query, inquire speer
Ana Penetrate, probe (see ENTER) test, try (see PROVE)

example. 1 Sample, specimen, *instance case, illustration.
Con Anomaly *paradox.
2 *Model, exemplar pattern, paradigm ideal beau ideal standard mirror
Ana Archetype *prototype *paragon, sublimation apotheosis
Con Precept rule *law

exasperate. Provoke nettle *irritate aggravate, roil peeve.
Ana Vex, *annoy irk bother *anger incense, enrage madden infuriate
Ant Mollify —*Con.* *Pacify, placate appease propitiate conciliate

excavate. *Dig delve exhume disinter spade grub

exceed. Exceed, surpass, transcend, excel, outdo, out-

time by
periority
Ana an

according to a given standard or measure; as 'My wrath shall far *exceed* the love I ever bore' (*Shak.*), 'Though the pleasures of London *exceed* In number the days of the year' (*Cowper*) *Surpass* is often used in place of *exceed*, especially when superiority to a given standard or meas-

as, the poem is not *surpassed* in English literature for sheer beauty of sound, he *surpasses* all others in keenness

excel or *surpass*, but it is often preferred when there is the intent to connote the breaking of a previously established

excel. Surpass transcend. *exceed outdo, outstrip

excellence. Excellence, merit, virtue, perfection are

fessional man but no one maintains that he is incapable by nature of the characteristic *excellence* of man' (*G L. Dickinson*) *Merit* (as here considered see also DUE) may be used interchangeably with *excellence*

faults and its delays (*T S Eliot*), The faculty of discerning and using conspicuous *merit* in other people distinguishes the most successful administrators rulers and men of business (*C W Eliot*) Virtue, because of the long association of the term with moral goodness (for this sense see GOODNESS) is in current use chiefly ap-

strength power or efficacy, as the special *virtue* of a newly discovered remedy for pneumonia that unsparing impartiality which is his [Hallam s] most distinguish ing *virtue* (*Macaulay*), An aristocracy if it is to survive needs certain *virtues* these were to be imparted at school (*B Russell*) Perfection, in the sense here consid ered as well as in its abstract sense of faultlessness (Faultily faultless icily regular splendidly null Dead *perfection* no more —*Tennyson*) suggests an attainment of the ideal It therefore is usually found in less re- strained writing or speech than the other terms when it

Ant Fault — *Con* *Blemish defect, flaw failing fra lty foible vice (see FAULT)

exceptionable *Exceptional

Ana *Offensive repugnant loathsome repulsive re- volting repellent distasteful obnoxious invidious *repugnant

Ant Unexceptionable exemplary — *Con* Pleasing agreeable gratifying *pleasant grateful welcome

therefore displeasing or offensive to others as *exception able* conduct, there was nothing *exceptionable* in his comment

Ana Outstand ng remarkable *noticeable conspicuous prom nent salient signal rare *infrequent uncommon scarce singular unique *strange anomalous *irregu lar

Ant Common (sense 3) average. — *Con* Ordinary familiar popular vulgar (see COMMON)

excerpt, *n* *Extract pericope

excess, *n* Excess, superfluity, surplus, surplusage, overplus agree in denoting that which goes beyond a limit or bound Excess applies to that which exceeds any limit measure bound or the like (as In measure rein thy joy scant this *excess* —*Shak* the proper point between sufficiency and *excess* —*H James* I think poetry should surprise by a fine *excess* —*Keats*) often it specifically implies intemperance immoderation or the like (as, early *excesses* the frame will recover from —*Meredith* restrain the *excesses* of the possessive in stinct —*H Ellis*) Superfluity applies to an excess of money clothes possessions or the l ke that is above or beyond what is needed or desired as the inventory of

plusage may be used in place of *surplus* but good writers and speakers employ the term when they wish to imply wasteful or useless excess as the subsequent part of the section is mere *surplusage* is entirely w thout mean ing if such is to be the construction (*Ch Just Marshall*) Say what you have to say with no *surplusage* (*Pater*) Overplus is often used in place of *surplus* but it less often implies a remainder than an add tion to what is needed as the *overplus* of a great fortune (*Addison*) there was no *overplus* in the proceeds this year

Ana Lavishness prodigal ty profuseness *or* profusion luxuriance exuberance (see corresponding adjectives at PROFUSE) inordinateness immoderation extravagance (see corresponding adjectives at EXCESSIVE)

Ant Deficiency dearth paucity — *Con*. Meagerness, scantiness scantness exiguousness (see corresponding adjectives at MEAGER)

excessive Excessive, immoderate, inordinate extrava gant, exorbitant, extreme come into comparison as meaning characterized by going beyond or above its proper just or right limit Excessive implies an amount quantity extent or the like too great to be just rea sonable endurable or the like as to attach an *excessive* importance to attendance at every lecture of a course the *excessive* heat of a midsummer afternoon *Excessive*

feelings or their expression as *immoderate* zeal *immod erate* laughter Inordinate (etymologically disordered) implies an exceeding of the bounds or l mits prescribed by authority or d ctated by good judgment as The great difficulty of living content is the cherishing of *inordinate* and unreasonable expectations (*T F* ... the *inordinate*

laughter (*Hudson*) Could it be the intent on of those who gave this power to say that a case arising under the constitution should be dec ded without exam n ng the instrument under which it arises? This is too *extrava- gant* to be maintained (*Ch Just Marshall*) The term ... as

l shed amount or degree it often but not always notes extortion or excess ve demands on the part of the agent or the infliction of hardships on the person of

lected as "The legislature imposed an *exorbitant* security for their appearance" (*Gibbon*) "a resolution to contract none of the *exorbitant* desires by which others are enslaved" (*Spectator*) "The men who worked in the brick kilns lived in this settlement and paid an *exorbitant* rent to the Judge" (*Deland*) Extreme as here compared (see also LAST *adj*) implies an excessiveness or extravagance that seems to reach the end of that which is possible; it is often hyperbolical in actual use "as the result gave him *extreme* satisfaction" "the *extreme* oddness of existence is what reconciles me to it" (*L P Smith*) "The most *extreme* statement of such an attitude would be: nothing is poetry which can be formulated in prose" (*Day Lewis*)

Ana *Superfluous surplus supernumerary extra spare *intense vehement redundant (see WORDY)

Ant Deficient — *Con* *Meager scanty scant skimpy exiguous sparse

exchange, *v* Exchange interchange bandy, swap agree in meaning to give a thing to another in return for another thing from him. Exchange may imply a disposing of one thing for another by or as by the methods of bartering or trading (see SELL) "as to *exchange* horses" "the hostile forces *exchanged* prisoners of war" "to *exchange* one's farm products for manufactured goods" Sometimes the term specifically implies a substitution such as a change of a first purchase for something else (as "wedding presents are often *exchanged* by the bride at the store where the givers purchased them" "to *exchange* a palace for a cell") or an alternation of things by two, sometimes more, persons (as, "to *exchange* letters" "to *exchange* a few words with each other") Interchange is rarely used in place of *exchange* except when alternation as in reciprocal giving and receiving is implied often with the connotation of a continuous succession "as the townspeople and the summer residents *interchanged* courtesies with each other" "There were repeated cheerings and salutations *interchanged* between the shore and the ship" (*Irving*) Bandy from its earliest sense in English implies a tossing or beating to and fro as or in the same manner as a tennis ball. Hence the term is often used in place of *interchange* when vigorous rapid and more or less prolonged action is implied as "to *bandy* hasty words" (*Shak*) "to *bandy* compliments" Often however *bandy* implies heated or active discussion or a passing of information from one to another as "Your name is frequently *bandied* at table among us" (*Irving*) "The stories they invent ... and *bandy* from mouth to mouth" (*Dickens*) Swap (a colloquial term used in both Great Britain and America) commonly implies the exchange of one thing for another of the same species and is therefore usually followed by a plural object, as "to *swap* horses" "to *swap* knives" "to *swap* stories"

Ana Barter trade (see SELL)

excise, *n* Impost *tax levy assessment rate customs duty toll, tariff tribute tithe teind cess

excite *Provoke stimulate pique quicken galvanize

Ana *Stir rouse arouse rally waken awaken agitate disturb perturb *discompose disquiet animate inspire fire (see INFORM)

Ant Soothe quiet (*persons*) allay (*fears anxiety etc*)

exclude Exclude debar blackball eliminate rule out shut out, disbar suspend agree in meaning to prevent someone or something from forming part of something else as a member a constituent, a factor or the like. Exclude (etymologically to shut out) implies in strict use a keeping out of what is already outside it therefore suggests a prevention of entrance or admission "as to *exclude* light from a room by closing the shutters" "to *exclude* a subject from consideration" "to *exclude* a class from certain privileges. Debar implies the existence of a barrier (literal or figurative) which is effectual in excluding someone or something on the outside from entering into a group body or system from enjoying certain privileges powers or prerogatives or from doing what those not so restrained do naturally or easily as "a high wall *debarred* boys from entering" "poor health *debars* him from society" "The qualifications demanded ... would be likely to *debar* 99 per cent of the secondary school instructors in America" (*Grandgent*) "The Japanese designer was *debarred* by instinct and tradition from using the resources of texture and of light and shade" (*Binyon*) Blackball strictly implies exclusion from a club or society by vote of its members (originally by putting a black ball into a ballot box) "He was very nearly *black-balled* at a West End club of which his birth and social position fully entitled him to become a member" (*Wilde*) The term has some extended use but it usually implies a deliberate (though not necessarily a voted) decision to exclude a person from one's coterie, clique set or the like. Eliminate differs from the preceding words in implying a getting rid of or a removal of what is already in, especially as a constituent element or part "as to *eliminate* a quantity from an equation" "a subject from a curriculum" "to *eliminate* a poison from the system" "It is always wise to *eliminate* the personal equation from our judgments of literature" (*J R Lowell*) "In most poets there is an intermittent conflict between the poetic self and the rest of the man and it is by reconciling the two, not by *eliminating* the one that they can reach their full stature" (*Day Lewis*) Rule out may imply either exclusion or elimination but it usually suggests a formal or authoritative decision as "to *rule* a horse *out* of a race" "to *rule out* certain candidates for a position" Shut out may imply exclusion of something by preventing its entrance or admission (as "close the windows to *shut out* the rain") or in sports use to prevent from scoring (as "the home team was *shut out* in the second game") Disbar (often confused with *debar*) implies the elimination by a legal process of a lawyer (attorney counselor or barrister) from the group of those already admitted to practice thereby depriving him for cause of his status and privileges. Suspend implies the elimination of a person who is a member of a staff a body or other organization or a student at a school or college often for a definite sometimes for an indefinite period of time and usually because of some offense or serious infraction of the rules. the term seldom if ever implies that the case is closed or that readmission is impossible "as to *suspend* ten members of a club for nonpayment of dues" "There was but one course ... to *suspend* the man from the exercise of all priestly functions" (*Cather*)

Ana *Hinder bar block preclude obviate ward off *prevent *banish exile, ostracize deport

Ant Admit (*persons*) include (*things*) — *Con* Comprehend embrace involve (see INCLUDE)

exclusive *Select elect, picked

Ana Excluding eliminating debarring shutting out ruling out (see EXCLUDE) *narrow strait aristocratic patrician (see corresponding nouns at GENTLEMAN) *genteel genteel

Ant Inclusive — *Con* Catholic cosmopolitan *universal *common ordinary familiar popular vulgar

excogitate Revolve weigh *consider study contemplate

Ana *Ponder meditate ruminate muse cogitate reflect deliberate speculate *think.

excommunication Excommunication, anathema interdict are here compared only in their technical ecclesiastical meanings especially in historic Christian

use, and as denoting a punishment for one's offense or offenses by suspension of the privileges of membership in the Church Excommunication always implies ejection from the Church as a communicant (but not always as a worshiper) and denial of the sacraments for as long as one is unrepentant and refuses to make atonement. It does not, except when qualified by *major* (*major excommunication*), imply public censure or ceremonial expulsion Anathema, as a term implying ecclesiastical censure or an ecclesiastical ban, antedates Christianity [illegible]

God were carried over into Christian use and the word, when *it came to mean a kind of excommunication*, was eventually applied to the severest form of major excommunication one involving a solemn promulgation of the expulsion by the pope, a denunciation of the offender as a thing accursed, and his condemnation to Hell unless repentant Interdict does not imply excommunication or loss of church membership, it is a form of censure or of [illegible]

Ana. *Injure, hurt, damage, mar, impair· flay, *skin, peel *abuse, maltreat, outrage· tonguelash, berate, upbraid, revile, *scold. *execrate, objurgate, curse, damn

excruciating Excruciating, agonizing, racking agree in meaning intensely and, usually, unbearably painful All are commonly used as strong intensives and applied to pain, suffering torture, and the like When used to [illegible]

of mind even when it strongly implies physical suffering "An *agonising* spasm of pain—a memento mori—shot through me and passed away" (*W. J Locke*) "Lives [illegible]

exculpate. Exculpate, absolve, exonerate, acquit, vindicate agree in meaning to free from a charge or burden Exculpate implies simply a clearing from blame especially in a matter of small importance; as, to *exculpate* [illegible]

in a moral sense from what is regarded as a load or [illegible]

remains, as, to *exonerate* a person charged with theft. Acquit implies a decision in one's favor with reference to a specific charge, as, to *acquit* of all participation in a crime ' You do *acquit* me then of anything wrong' You are convinced that I never meant to deceive your brother.. ?' (*Jane Austen*) Vindicate, unlike the preceding words, may have reference to things as well as to persons that have been subjected to attack, suspicion, censure, ridicule, or the like As here compared (see also MAINTAIN), it implies a clearing through proof of the injustice or the unfairness of such criticism or blame, and [illegible]

to serve on a jury and make decisions involving the disgrace or *vindication*, the imprisonment or freedom the life or death of your fellowcreatures" (*Shaw*)

Ana. Justify, *explain, rationalize· *excuse, condone, pardon forgive, remit

Ant. Inculpate accuse — *Con.* Blame denounce reprehend, reprobate, censure (see CRITICIZE) charge, [illegible] te, impeach (see [illegible]

[illegible] *journey, voyage

[illegible] isode

[illegible] rgive, remit agree [illegible] or redress for (an offense) or from (an offender). In polite use *excuse* *pardon* and *forgive* usually suggest a hope that one is not annoyed Both excuse and condone imply an overlooking or passing over either without censure or without adequate punishment, in careful use one *excuses* faults, omissions or neglects especially in social or conventional obligations or the person committing them (as, please [illegible]

country—private treason falsehood flattery, cruelty at home roguery and double-dealing —*Thackeray* 'Slavery struck no deep roots in New England soil, perhaps because the nobler half of the New England conscience never *condoned* it"—*A Repplier*) Pardon (opposed to *punish*) and forgive (opposed to *condemn*) are often employed interchangeably but in strict usage they are differentiated One *pardons* when one frees from the penalty due for an offense or refrains from exacting [illegible]

I, Lo I *forgive* thee, as Eternal God *Forgives*! —*Tennyson*) Remit is a synonym only in the idiomatic phrase *to remit sins*, in which it means to free from the punishment due for one's sins.

Ana Justify *explain account for rationalize acquit, vindicate *exculpate absolve, exonerate vindicate *palliate extenuate, gloze gloss whitewash

Ant. Punish — *Con.* Censure, reprobate, reprehend, blame [illegible] chastise, castigate, discipline, chasten.

[illegible] alibi [illegible] ation (see [illegible] extenua [illegible] ach group.

tion, whitewashing glossing (see corresponding verbs at PALLIATE)

execrable. Execrable damnable accursed, cursed agree in meaning so odious as to excite profanity In actual use they vary little if any in force and only slightly in implications. Good usage to a certain extent however limits their applications Execrable is applied chiefly to that which is bad beyond description as *execrable* taste *execrable* poetry or music an *execrable* performance of Hamlet. Damnable and accursed are applied most [illegible] e ther to persons. the [illegible] that excite [illegible] tion. "Unles [illegible] expiation in [illegible] *damnable* h [illegible] *accursed* fat [illegible] contrived this woful tragedy!" (*Shak*) Cursed varies in dignity sometimes being applied to that which merely excites profanity and sometimes to that which in itself is worthy of imprecation. Merciful powers Restrain in me the *cursed* thoughts that nature Gives way to in repose!" (*Shak*)

Ana. *Outrageous atrocious heinous monstrous *base low vile loathsome, revolting repulsive, *offensive, repugnant.

execrate Execrate, curse damn, ban, anathematize objurgate agree in meaning to denounce violently and indignantly Execrate implies intense loathing or hatred and usually a fury of passion as, they *execrate* their lot" (*Cowper*) to *execrate* the men who were responsible for their misery it often suggests acts as well as words which give an outlet to these emotions. For a little while he [Antony] was *execrated* in Rome his statues were overthrown and his name was blotted from the records (*Buchan*) Curse in earlier use often implied an invocation to the Supreme Being to visit deserved punishment upon a person or to afflict him for his sins He that withholdeth corn the people shall *curse* him but blessing shall be upon the head of him that selleth it (*Proverbs* xi. 26) In more modern use *curse* and damn (see also SENTENCE) do not markedly differ in meaning Both usually imply angry denunciation by blasphemous oaths or profane imprecations I heard my brother *damn* the coachman and *curse* the maids (*Defoe*) *Curse* and ban were not clearly distinguished in earlier use for both implied an invocation that was the opposite of a blessing or benediction In modern literary use *ban* more often than *curse* is used as the opposite of *bless* and often is associated with it It implies any attitude from strong (usually vocal) disapproval to violent execration Ever she blessed the old and *banned* the new (*W Morris*) Anathematize implies solemn denunciation as of an evil a heresy (not necessarily religious) an injustice or the like. It is used chiefly in reference to the impassioned denunciations of preachers, moralists, and the like as to *anathematize* the violation of a treaty to *anathematize* graft in politics Objurgate differs from *execrate* chiefly in implying less fury or passion it often suggests the denunciations of an extremist or of a savage critic as cranks are people who *objurgate* everything that displeases them personally His [Theodore Roosevelt's] *objurgations* surely accomplished nothing the hyphenate [hyphenated American] of 1915 is still a hyphenate in his heart (*Mencken*)

Ana Denounce condemn reprobate censure reprehend (see CRITICIZE) revile berate rate (see SCOLD)

Con *Commend applaud compliment recommend *praise laud extol acclaim, eulogize

execute 1 Effect fulfill, discharge *perform accomplish, achieve

Ana. Complete finish conclude *close *realize actualize externalize objectify

2 Execute, administer, and their derivative adjectives esp. executive, administrative, and nouns esp. executive, executor (*feminine* executrix, *rarely* executress), administrator (*feminine* administratrix or administratress) are often confused not only because of overlapping meanings but also because they are employed in reference to similar and often identical spheres of activity acts, or powers. They are however only occasionally interchangeable partly because of distinct technical meanings and partly because idiom determines their choice In discriminating use both verbs (and usually their derivatives) always imply vested authority or deputed powers, and therefore suggest a source of that authority or power or a prior determination of what is to be done They come closest in meaning when used of one who governs in obedience to the will of the people and whose function it is to see that the laws made by the people's representatives are enforced Execute, in such a context stresses the carrying out or into effect of that which has been determined by a legislature administer always implies management and therefore stresses rather the actual exercise of the powers given by law and the performance of executive duties thus, the president is sworn to *execute* the laws of his country but he often finds difficulty in *administering* them to the satisfaction of all. Idiom permits us to say that the president *executes* (not *administers*) the will of the people and that he *administers* (not *executes*) his office competently or the affairs of the country to the admiration of all. I invite consideration of the demands citizens make upon government [and] the instruments by which these demands are *executed*' (*Frankfurter*) The Senate [of ancient Rome] with the twin tasks of *administering* an empire and curbing the new democracy failed in both (*Buchan*) *Executive* and *administrator* also reveal similar differences in implications but they are commonly distinct in application Executive is applied to a person who is the responsible head of a government or an institution or a business or of one of its departments administrator is applied to one charged with the management of something as, the Secretary of the Treasury is the *administrator* of the finances of the United States Sometimes *administrator* is applied to one in temporary control thus an ad interim pastor or rector is called an *administrator* of the parish in some churches in some British colonies the colonial secretary serves as acting governor under the title of *Administrator*

Execute and *administer* carry the same fundamental implications when applied to settling the affairs of an estate thus one *executes* (not *administers*) the provisions of a will one *administers* (not *executes*) the estate of a deceased person (sometimes of an incompetent or of a bankrupt) This difference is commonly manifest in *executor* and *administrator* Executor is applied only to one appointed by the maker of a will to see that the provisions of his will are carried out administrator is applicable to an *executor* but is strictly used as a designation of a person legally appointed to settle the estate of one who has died without leaving a will.

Ana *Enforce implement *govern rule

3 *Kill dispatch slay murder assassinate.

executive, *adj* Administrative (see under EXECUTE 2)

executive *n.* Executor administrator See under EXECUTE 2.

executor (*fem* **executrix** *rarely* **executress**) Administrator (see under EXECUTE 2)

exemplar Pattern ideal beau ideal example *model mirror standard paradigm.

Ana Archetype *prototype apotheosis *paragon phoenix nonpareil nonesuch sublimation type *symbol

exemplify Exemplify, illustrate come into comparison when they mean to use as a writer or speaker concrete instances or cases to make clear that which is d ff cult

truth of a proposition or assertion as a good preacher

conveyed in those words of Cicero and wonderfully *illustrates* and confirms them (*Arnold*) The world was no more made to serve us by *illustrating* our philosophy than we were made to serve the world by licking its boots (*Santayana*)

virtues (*H Ellis*) Immunity covers all cases for which an exemption may be given or obtained but the term carries so strong an impl cation of privilege and of freedom from certain common restrictions that it is often

a physical power to resist d sease (commonly a particular d sease) or particularly to resist infecting microorgan isms or their products as to build up *immunity* (or an *immunity*) to diphtheria he may after long years of exposure to plague even develop a certain *immunity* (*V Heiser*)

exercise, *v* *Practice drill
Ana *Use employ utilize display exhibit *show wield ply manipulate *handle

exercise *n* Practice drill See under PRACTICE *v*
Ana *Action act deed using *or* use employment util zation appl cation (see correspond ng verbs at USE) operation functioning behavior (see corresponding verbs at ACT)

exertion *Effort pains trouble
Ana Labor toil travail *work grind drudgery struggle striving endeavor (see under ATTEMPT *v*)

Con Relaxation *rest, repose leisure ease inactivity inertness *or* inertia idleness (see correspond ng adjectives at INACTIVE)

exhaust, *v* 1 Drain *deplete impoverish bankrupt.
Ana Sap undermine *weaken consume absorb engross *monopolize dissipate disperse d spel *scatter
Con Conserve preserve *save restore redintegrate (see RENEW)
2 Fatigue jade weary *tire fag tucker
Ana *Unnerve enervate emasculate disable cripple

such display of objects of art manufacture commerce or the like or to any d splay by pupils, members associates or the like of their prowess or skill in gymnastics,

an object or collection displayed in an *exhibition* as th English *exhibit* at the World s Fair In law *exhibit* refers only to a document or a material object produced in court or before an examiner and properly identified for use as evidence Exposition is now the technical term for a very large exhibition especially one involving the participation of many states countr es or the like as the World s Columbian *Exposition* at Chicago in 1893 the annual Canadian National *Exposition* at Toronto the annual Eastern States *Exposition* at West Springfield Massachusetts Fair applies usually (though far ariably as for example a world s *fair*) to a ibition of wares produce stock and the like s for the promotion of sales sometimes in ion for prizes for excellence as street fa rs in ounty *fair*

Disinter excavate *dig delve grub spade earth *discover

ry — *Con* Secrete cache conceal *h de

exigency 1 Pass emergency pinch stra t crisis contingency *juncture
Ana *Difficulty vicissitude rigor hardship *predicament plight fix quandary d lemma jam pickle scrape
2 Necessity *need
Ana Demand ng *or* demand requirement exacting *or* exaction claiming *or* claim (see corresponding verbs at DEMAND) compulsion coercion constraint duress (see FORCE *n*)

exiguous *Meager scant scanty skimpy scrimpy spare sparse
Ana Diminutive tiny *small l ttle tenuous slender sl ght *thin l mited restricted confined (see LIMIT *v*)
Ant Capacious ample

exile, *v* *Banish expatriate ostracize deport transport, extradite

Ana Proscribe attaint, condemn (see SENTENCE) expel *eject oust.

exist *Be live subsist

existence Existence, being, actuality are closely allied in meaning but not always interchangeable. Existence is the inclusive term which designates the state or condition of anything regarded as occurring in space or time as distinct and apart from all other things and as having a nature or substance of its own as customs that have recently come into *existence* a mathematical point has no real *existence* wars that threaten the *existence* of civilization his misfortunes have *existence* only in his imagination. The opposite of *existence* is its complete negation *nonexistence* Being when it denotes existence adds varying implications" sometimes it implies life consciousness or personality as In him we live and move and have our *being* (*Acts* xvii 28) sometimes it implies fullness or completeness of existence and absence of imperfection, as "Everything else is in a state of becoming God is in a state of *Being* (*F W Robertson*), sometimes it suggests the complex of qualities or characteristics that constitute the nature of a person or a personified thing All the forces of his *being* were massed behind one imperious resolve (*Buchan*) Actuality, as a synonym of *existence* stresses realization or attainment in discriminating use it usually implies opposition to *possibility* or *potentiality* as ambition is the spur that makes dreams come into *actuality* Risks which have been seized upon as *actualities* when they have been merely potential ties (*T S Eliot*)

Ana *State condition situation status estate substance or subsistence living or life (see corresponding verbs at BE)

Ant Nonexistence

exonerate Acquit vindicate absolve *exculpate

Ana *Relieve lighten, alleviate *excuse remit

Ant Charge (*a person with a task a duty a crime etc*)

exorbitant Inordinate extravagant *excessive immoderate extreme

Ana *Onerous burdensome oppressive exacting greedy grasping *covetous: extorting or extortionate (see corresponding verb at EDUCE)

Ant Just (*price charge etc*) — *Con* *Fair equitable reasonable, *rational.

exordium Preamble preface *introduction foreword prologue prelude overture prolegomenon proem prolusion protasis avant propos

expand Expand amplify swell distend inflate dilate agree in meaning to increase or to cause to increase in size bulk or volume Expand is the most inclusive term in this group and may often be used interchangeably with any of the others It distinctively implies enlargement by opening out, unfolding spreading or the like and may be used when the enlarging force is either internal or external as tulips *expand* in the sun the flag *expanded* in the breeze to *expand* a sponge by soaking it in water to *expand* tires by introducing air to *expand* one's chest by breathing exercises their business is *expanding* Amplify implies extension of that which is inadequate and often not clear as by filling out with details or by magnifying the volume as to *amplify* a statement devices for *amplifying* sounds They [the Modernists] don't claim that the Divine revelation has been supplanted or even added to but that it has been *amplified* (*C Mackenzie*) The author follows the Vulgate narrative closely but *amplifies* and embroiders (*Saintsbury*) Swell implies expansion often abnormal expansion beyond a thing's original circumference or normal limits as, warm spring rains cause the leaf buds to *swell* the river is *swelling* his hand is *swollen* gifts to *swell* the endowment fund Often it implies increase in intensity force volume or the like as the laughter *swelled* to hooting (*Galsworthy*) Caesar's ambition Which *swell'd* so much that it did almost stretch The sides o' the world (*Shak*) Often both in literal and figurative use it implies puffing up or puffing out to the point of bursting as, *swollen* veins his heart *swelled* with pride (or with indignation) Distend always implies swelling caused by pressure from within forcing extension outward in all possible directions Sometimes it presupposes previous collapse as a rubber bag *distends* when filled with water, sails *distended* by the wind sometimes it implies an exceeding of the normal bounds; as a stomach *distended* by gas like the flesh of animals *distended* by fear or desire (*Cather*) Inflate usually implies distention by artificial means as by the introduction of gas or air or figuratively by puffing up with something as insubstantial or as easily dissipated as gas or air, as to *inflate* a balloon, to *inflate* values to *inflate* the currency an *inflated* idea of one's own importance Poems so *inflated* with metaphor that they may be compared to the gaudy bubbles blown up from a solution of soap (*Goldsmith*) Dilate implies expansion in diameter, it therefore suggests a widening out of something circular rather than a puffing up of something globular or spherical. As round a pebble into water thrown *dilates* a ring of light (*Longfellow*) Half frighted with *dilated* eyes (*Tennyson*) Some stirring experience may swiftly *dilate* your field of consciousness (*C E Montague*)

Ana Enlarge *increase augment *extend protract prolong

Ant Contract abridge (*a book article etc*) circumscribe (*a range a scope a power etc*)

expanse Expanse amplitude spread stretch are comparable when they denote an area or range of considerable or conspicuous extent Expanse is applied chiefly to vast areas open to view and usually uniform in character as pure as the *expanse* of Heaven (*Milton*) Thy mariners explore the wide *expanse* (*Cowper*) great *expanse* of country spread around and below (*D H Lawrence*) Amplitude is more often applied to that which is relatively vast in its proportions or range It additionally implies fullness abundance or sometimes complexity as people with a dignity of port an *amplitude* of back (*L P Smith*) she went forth into the *amplitude* of tanned wild [the heath] (*Hardy*) an immense leisurely true novel with a Tolstoyan or Proustian *amplitude* (*L P Smith*) Spread is applied to an expanse thought of as drawn out in all directions as the water a ripply *spread* of sun and sea (*Browning*) a trackless *spread* of moor (*Blackmore*) under the immense *spread* of the starry heavens (*Stevenson*) Stretch is applied to an expanse thought of especially with reference to its extent in one of its two dimensions which one usually being indicated in the context as the beach was a wide (or narrow) *stretch* of sand a *stretch* of farmland extending as far as the distant mountains the great *stretches* of fields that lay beside the road (*S Anderson*)

Ana *Range reach scope compass sweep orbit domain territory sphere *field

expansive *Elastic resilient buoyant volatile effervescent

Ana Exuberant luxuriant lavish prodigal (see PROFUSE) generous *liberal bountiful *elated elate exultant exalted magnified aggrandized (see EXALT)

Ant Tense reserved — *Con* *Stiff inflexible rigid stern austere *severe taciturn *silent reticent.

expatiate *Discourse descant dilate

reconciliation became mixed with and sometimes sub ordinated to other implications such as appeasement propitiation or reparation Atonement, as a theological term with various interpretations sometimes stresses one or more of these impl cations to the exclusion of the others In current general use however *atone* (usually *atone for*) and *atonement* emphasize a restoration through some compensation of a balance that has been lost When

by doing penance for it but one *atones* for it by leading a good l fe afterwards She hated herself for this movement of envy and tried to *atone* for it by a softened manner

ling)

Ana Redress remedy rectify, *correct amend redeem deliver save (see RESCUE)

expiation Atonement (see under EXPIATE *v*)

Ana *Penitence repentance contrition *trial tribulation cross visitation

explain 1 **Explain, expound, explicate elucidate, interpret construe** come into comparison when they mean to make oneself or another understand the meaning of something To **explain**, the most general term is to make plain or intelligible to another or others something not known or clearly understood as to *explain* to a boy the mechanism of an engine the teacher explained the mean ngs of the new words in the poem **Expound** implies careful elaborate often learned setting forth of a subject in such a way as to explain it as in a lecture a book a treatise or the like as a clergyman *expounding* a Biblical text to *expound* a point of law Sir A Eddington in two masterly chapters *expounds* the law of gravitation (*S Alexander*) to *expound* the duties of the citizen **Explicate** (literally to unfold) a somewhat learned term adds to *expound* the idea of development or detailed analysis as the mind of a doctor of the Church who could *explicate* the meaning of a dogma (*T S Eliot*) the *explication* of our Saviour s parables (*Atterbury*) **Elucidate** implies a throwing light upon a subject a work a passage or the l ke especially by clear or luminous exposition or illustration as to *elucidate* an obscure passage the simplicity of the case can be addled when the object is to addle and not to *elucidate* (*Shaw*) **Interpret** implies the making clear to oneself or to another the meaning of something which presents more than intellectual difficulties (such as a poem a dream an abstraction a work in a foreign language) and requires special knowledge imagination sympathy or the like in the person who would understand it or make it understood as I have tried in this

interpret (*Hudson*) **Construe** is preferred to *interpret* when the d ff culties are textual either because of the strangeness of the language (such as by being foreign ancient dialectal technical or the like) or because of ambiguities or equivocations in it It therefore may suggest e ther translation involving careful analysis of grammatical structure (as to *construe* ten lines of Vergil)

or a highly

(*Kipling*)

Ana *Analyze resolve dissect anatomize break down *discuss argue dispute *exemplify illustrate.

2 **Explain, account for, justify, rationalize** are synonymous when they mean to give or tell the cause reason, nature or significance of something obscure or questionable One **explains** what is hard to understand as that which is mysterious in its origin or nature or lacks an apparent or sufficient cause or is full of inconsistencies.

it (*E. Wharton*) One **accounts for** something rather than *explains* it when one feels that it is incumbent on one to give an explanation This sense of *account for* arises out of an earlier one meaning to render an account of something one has to answer for as, to *account for*

that I needed to be *accounted for* (*E. Wharton*) justifies oneself or another when one explains certain

comes close to *justify* without however so strong a implication of blame and with the added implication of self deception and at times of hypocrisy In other countries the plutocracy has often produced rationalize

absolve

explicate, *v* *Explain expound elucidate interpret construe

explicit **Explicit express specific, definite categorical** are here compared chiefly as appl ed to statements utterances language and the l ke and as meaning perfectly clear in significance or reference That is **explicit** which is stated so plainly and distinctly that nothing is left to be inferred or to cause d fficulty by being vague equivocal or ambiguous as *explicit* d rections or prom

ises to give an *explicit* and determinate account of what is meant by [the principle of utility] (*Bentham*) That is express which is both expl cit and is uttered or ex pressed with d rectness, pointedness or force as an

ous influences or to reprobation contempt or severe censure as fabrics faded by *exposure* to the sun *exposure* to a contagious disease the *exposure* of a cand date s

of a judge s graft

and determinate limitations as he was asked to make a

expostulate Remonstrate protest *object k ck
Ana *Oppose resist combat argue debate dispute *discuss

exposure 1 *Frontage aspect
Ana *Prospect outlook.
2 Exposé *exposition.
Ant Cover covering — *Con* *Shelter refuge asylum retreat

expound. *Explain explicate elucidate interpret construe

ample it leaves the scout in doubt as to what he should

anatomize break down *analyze resolve
exempl fy
*Expl cit definite specific categorical
sed voiced uttered (see EXPRESS *v*) lucid
p cuous distinct plain (see EVIDENT)

court when he is compelled to answer yes or no a

precise exact accurate (see CORRECT)
Con *Implicit constructive virtual vague *obscure cryptic enigmatic ambiguous equivocal.

Ant Ambiguous — *Con* Equivocal vague enigmatic cryptic dark *obscure *implicit virtual constructive

exploit, *n* *Feat achievement.
Ana Act deed *action *adventure enterprise emprise quest.

expose Display exhibit *show parade flaunt.
Ana *Reveal d sclose d scover divulge demonstrate evince *manifest evidence *show air ventilate vent* voice utter *express publish advertise proclaim broadcast *declare

exposé, *n* Exposure *exposition

exposed Open *liable subject prone susceptible sensitive incident.
Ana Threatened menaced (see THREATEN)
Con Protected shielded guarded safeguarded de-

express, *v* **Express, vent, utter voice broach, air, ventilate** come into comparison when they mean to let out what one feels or thinks **Express** the most comprehensive of these words, impl es an impulse to reveal not only one s thoughts or feel ngs but also one s experi ences, one s imag native concept ons one s personal ty or the like it impl es revelation not only in words but

impl es a setting forth of that wh ch is necessary for the elucidation or explanation of someth ing such as a theory a dogma the law (as You know the law your

being able to *voice* my opinions without being regarded as a dangerous lunatic (*C Mackenzie*) Very often *voice* suggests that the writer or speaker serves as a mouth piece, as, the editorial *voices* the universal longing for peace one bolder than the rest *voiced* their disapproval of the proposal Broach stresses mention for the first time especially of something long thought over and awaiting an opportune moment for disclosure as the mayor did not *broach* the project until he felt that public opinion was in its favor Air implies exposure often in the desire to parade one s views sometimes in the hope of attracting attention or sympathy as to *air* one s opin ions of the government to *air* a grievance Ventilate

from every point of view (*Times Lit Sup*)

Ana *Speak talk *pronounce articulate enunciate *reveal d sclose divulge tell *declare proclaim announce

Ant Imply — *Con* Hint intimate *suggest insinuate

expression *Phrase locution collocation idiom

expressive Expressive, eloquent, significant, meaningful pregnant sententious, as here compared agree in meaning clearly conveying or manifesting a thought idea or feeling or a combination of these That is expressive which vividly or strikingly represents the thoughts feelings or ideas which it intends to convey or which inform or animate it the term is appl cable not

ind vidual —in short on the element that may be summed up by the epithet *expressive*' (*Babbitt*) That is eloquent (as here considered see also VOCAL, 2) which speaks louder than words and reveals with even greater or more impressive force one s thoughts ideas or feel ngs (as There was a burst of applause and a deep silence which was even more *eloquent* than the applause —*Hardy* I could scarcely remove my eyes from her *eloquent* countenance I seemed to read in it relief and gladness m ngled with surprise and someth ng like vexation —*Hudson*) or which gives a definite and clear suggest on of a condition situation character or the like (as a tremulous l ttle man in greenish black broadcloth, *eloquent* of continued depression in some village retail trade —*Quiller-Couch* a sidewalk *eloquent* of official neglect —*Brownell*) *Eloquent* is also applicable to words style and the like when a power to

the like The term sometimes is applied to words that express a clearly ascerta nable idea as distinguished from those words that merely express a relation or a connection such as preposit ons conjunctions etc (as his honoured cl ent had a meaning and so deep it was so subtle that no wonder he experienced a difficulty in giving it fitly *significant* words —*Meredith* those who lay down that every sentence must end on a *significant*

beauty or perfection of form and have no obvious purpose or import (as art for-art s-sake men deny that any

to prevent such a proof of complaisance (*Austen*) could not feel that there was anything *significant* in his attentions (*Deland*) That is meaningful which is significant in the sense just defined the term however is often preferred when nothing more than the presence of meaning or intention is implied and any hint of importance or of momentousness (implications sometimes associated with *significant* in the sense here

or resuming the significance of an episode in a single *pregnant* phrase (*Maugham*) That is sententious which is full of significance when appl ed as is usual to expressions the word connotes the force and the pithiness of an aphorism as *sententious* and oracular brevity (*Gibbon*) *sententious* maxims (*T S Eliot*) In current use the term often connotes platitudinousness or triteness as Contentment breeds Happiness a proposition *sententious* sedate obviously true" (*Quiller Couch*)

Ana Revealing *or* revelatory disclosing divulging (see corresponding verbs at REVEAL) *graphic vivid picturesque pictorial suggesting *or* suggestive adumbrating shadowing (see corresponding verbs at SUGGEST)

Con *Stiff wooden rigid tense stark stern, austere *severe inane jejune flat banal vap d *insipid vacuous *empty

expunge *Erase cancel efface obl terate blot out delete dele

Ana W pe out eradicate extirpate (see EXTERMINATE)

exquisite, *adj* *Choice recherché, rare dainty delicate elegant

Ana Precious valuable priceless *costly *consummate finished flawless *impeccable faultless *perfect, intact whole entire

comb beau dandy nob toff

Extemporaneous, ed Impromptu off meaning composed concocted devised or done at the moment rather than beforehand Extemporaneous (now in general use the most common of the three words) extempore (more often used adverbially) and extemporary apply to something that is necess tated by the occasion or s tuation, such as a speech a prayer or a song or in older and now rare use something wh ch must be hastily constructed prepared or produced as an *extemporaneous* oration

an *extempore* sermon an *extemporary* altar "*extemporary* government" (*Johnson*) The terms however, as applied to discourse often suggest advance knowledge or thought and imply little more than the absence of a written record of what one intends to say as *he is one of the best extemporaneous speakers of our time, extempore prayers are preferred in some churches as more likely to be sincere and fervent* **Improvised** stresses the absence of foreknowledge of what is to be accomplished and therefore the composing concocting devising or constructing of something without advance thought or preparation and often without the necessary tools instruments or other equipment as an *improvised* musical accompaniment an *improvised* pantomime an *improvised* bed for the night in the open "When an emergency came an army had to be *improvised*" (*Buchan*) **Impromptu** stresses the immediate response to a need or suggestion and the spontaneous character of that which is composed concocted or the like on the spur of the moment, as, an *impromptu* speech or reply an *impromptu* picnic an *impromptu* dance **Offhand** (also an adverb) carries so much stronger an implication of casualness carelessness or indifference than any of the preceding terms that at times it loses its suggestion of an impromptu character and means little more than *curt* or *brusque* as an *offhand* comment an *offhand* salute an *offhand* manner of dealing with strangers. **Unpremeditated** emphasizes less strongly than *extemporaneous* and *impromptu* the immediate stimulus of an occasion but it usually suggests some strong often suddenly provoked emotion which drives one to composition to action or the like as "[the skylark] That from heaven or near it Pourest thy full heart In profuse strains of *unpremeditated* art" (*Shelley*) *unpremeditated* murder

Ana. *Spontaneous impulsive ready prompt apt *quick.

Con Planned designed projected schemed (see verbs under PLAN *n*) *deliberate considered studied advised premeditated formal ceremonious *ceremonial conventional

extempore *Extemporaneous, extemporary improvised impromptu offhand unpremeditated

Ana & *Con* See those at EXTEMPORANEOUS.

extend. **Extend, lengthen, elongate, prolong, protract** all agree in meaning to draw out or add to so as to increase in length. Both **extend** and **lengthen** (opposed to *shorten*) connote an increase of length either in space or in time but *extend* is also used figuratively to connote increase in range as of kinds of influence of applicability and the like as to *extend* (or *lengthen*) a road to *extend* (or *lengthen*) one's stay to *extend* (not *lengthen*) one's privileges a monarch's power a word's meaning **Elongate** (usually opposed to *abbreviate*) denotes to increase in spatial length and has wider technical than general use as fibers *elongated* by stretching **Prolong** (opposed to *cut short arrest*) means to extend in duration beyond usual or normal limits as to *prolong* one's childhood to *prolong* the process of digestion exercise *prolongs* life **Protract** (opposed to *curtail*) adds to the denotation of *prolong* the connotations of indefiniteness needlessness, or boredom, as, a *protracted* debate or visit

Ana *Increase enlarge augment *expand amplify dilate

Ant Abridge shorten. — *Con* Abbreviate curtail retrench (see SHORTEN) *contract shrink condense

extension Wing ell *annex dependence

extent *Size dimensions area magnitude volume.

Ana *Range scope compass sweep reach radius stretch spread amplitude *expanse

extenuate *v* **1** Attenuate *thin dilute rarefy

Ana Diminish lessen reduce *decrease *weaken, enfeeble debilitate *moderate temper attemper qualify

Ant Intensify — *Con.* Aggravate heighten, enhance (see INTENSIFY)

2 *Palliate gloze gloss whitewash whiten

Ana Condone *excuse rationalize *explain justify

exterior, *adj* *Outer, external outward outside

Ana *Extrinsic extraneous foreign alien.

Ant Interior — *Con* *Inner inward, internal inside intestine intrinsic *inherent ingrained

exterminate **Exterminate, extirpate, eradicate uproot, deracinate, wipe out** come into comparison in their secondary senses in which they mean to effect the destruction or abolition of something **Exterminate** (etymologically, to expel or banish from the bounds or limits) implies utter extinction it therefore in current use usually but not invariably implies a killing off as *efforts to exterminate certain pests such as mosquitoes rats and ragweed have not yet been successful* "the tribe [of Indians] had been *exterminated* not here in their stronghold but in their summer camp across the river" (*Cather*) **Extirpate** (literally to pluck up a plant by the stem and root so as to cause its death) implies extinction as of a race or family or species, or growth but it may carry a less immediate implication of killing off than *extermination* carries by suggesting the destruction or removal of the means whereby a thing is propagated rather than the destruction of all the individuals involved thus *a tribe might be extirpated (or exterminated) by a famine a heresy is often extirpated (rather than exterminated) by the removal of the leaders from a position of influence a vice cannot easily be extirpated so long as the conditions which promote it remain in existence* **Eradicate** (literally to pluck out by the roots) stresses the driving out or elimination of something that has taken root or has established itself as *diphtheria has been nearly but not completely eradicated from the United States it is difficult to eradicate popular superstitions* "he must gradually *eradicate* his settled conviction that the Italians and the French are wrong" (*Grandgent*) **Uproot** (which literally means the same as *eradicate*) differs from the latter word chiefly in being more definitely figurative and in suggesting forcible and violent methods similar to those of a tempest that tears trees out by their roots as "Hands red with guiltless blood *uprooting* every germ Of truth" (*Shelley*) "end forthwith The ruin of a life *uprooted* thus" (*Browning*) *refugees from the peoples uprooted by war* **Deracinate** varies little from *uproot* in meaning but is far less common in use "Frights changes horrors Divert and crack rend and *deracinate* The unity and married calm of states Quite from their fixture!" (*Shak*) "He fascinated the young Anderson's intellect and *deracinated* certain convictions" (*W R Benét*) **Wipe out** (literally to rub out by erasing) often implies extermination (as *the entire battery was wiped out by shell fire*) but it equally often suggests a canceling or obliterating as by payment retaliation exhaustion of supply or the like (as, *to wipe out a debt to wipe out an old score to wipe out a disgrace the fall in share prices wiped out his margin*)

Ana *Abolish extinguish annihilate abate obliterate efface expunge, blot out *erase *destroy demolish raze

external *adj* *Outer exterior outward outside

Ana *Extrinsic extraneous, foreign alien.

Ant Internal — *Con* Interior intestine *inner inward inside intrinsic ingrained *inherent

externalize Materialize actualize *realize embody

incarnate objectify substantiate substantialize hypostatize reify

extinguish *Abolish annihilate abate

Ana Extirpate *exterminate eradicate uproot wipe out obliterate efface blot out expunge *erase *suppress repress

extirpate. *Exterminate eradicate uproot deracinate wipe out

Ana Extinguish *abolish annihilate obliterate efface expunge *erase blot out *destroy demolish raze

Con Propagate *generate engender breed

extol. Laud *praise eulogize acclaim

Ana Applaud *commend compliment *exalt magnify aggrandize

Ant Decry abase (*oneself*) — *Con* Depreciate disparage detract from derogate from belittle minimize (see DECRY) denounce condemn censure reprobate reprehend *criticize

extort Extract *educe elicit evoke

Ana Draw drag *pull compel *force constrain oblige coerce exact *demand require

extra, *adj* Supernumerary spare surplus *superfluous

extract, *v* Extort elicit *educe evoke

Ana Draw *pull drag *demand require exact

extradite Deport transport expatriate *banish exile ostracize

Ana Surrender *relinquish yield resign.

extraneous *Extrinsic foreign alien

Ana External exterior outside *outer outward adventitious *accidental incidental.

Ant Relevant essential (sense 1) — *Con* Intrinsic *inherent ingrained constitutional intestine internal *inner inside interior inward pertinent germane material (see RELEVANT)

extravagant. Inordinate immoderate *excessive exorbitant extreme

Ana Preposterous absurd *foolish silly *profuse prodigal lavish exuberant

Ant Restrained — *Con* Frugal *sparing economical

extreme, *adj* 1 *Last final terminal latest concluding eventual ultimate

2 Exorbitant inordinate *excessive immoderate extravagant

extreme, *n* Extreme extremity come into comparison when they mean the utmost limit or degree of something Extreme, however usually applies to either of two limits which are diametrically oppo

extremes rather than to go between them (*H Ellis*) The term

(sometimes goes to *extremes*"), he is always dressed in the *extreme* of fashion **Extremity,** on the other hand, usually implies the utmost

personal

as the

caution

the term applies concretely to the state or condition of

Ana Antithesis antipodes contrary See under OPPOSITE *adj*

extremity. *Extreme

Ana *Limit bound bourn end confine term

extricate, *v* Extricate disentangle, untangle disencumber disembarrass

great force or ingenuity is required to bring about his (or their) release as the fly was not able to *extricate* itself from the spider's web to *extricate* oneself from financial difficulties his friends succeeded in *extricating* him from a very awkward predicament to *extricate* one's car from the mud into which its wheels had sunk Disentangle which is etymologically akin to *extricate* in meaning

Untangle is sometimes used especially in colloquial English in place of *disentangle* with much the same

leaves were now suffering more damage than during the highest winds of

herself of her long clinging dress and put on a loose shirt and shorts to *disembarrass* himself of his companion (*Scott*) I have never been able to *disembarrass* m

head of the

elease

extrinsic Extrinsic extraneous, foreign alien are comparable when they mean external to a thing (some-

ences such as chance or the assistance of friends may help a man to succeed [Those] who would persuade us

the thing as to advance arguments *extraneous* to the real issue water is rarely pure and free from *extraneous* matter "Style is not—can never be—*extraneous* ornament (*Quiller Couch*) "Whatever we gain comprehension of we seize upon and assimilate into our own

foreign matter inflammation caused by a *foreign* body in the stomach The mysticism so *foreign* to the French

mind and temper (*Brownell*) Look round our World

word often suggests repugnance or at least incompatibility or irreconcilableness A voluptuous devotionality

Ana External *outer outside exterior, outward acquired gained earned (see GET)

Ant Intrinsic. — *Con* Internal *inner inside inward interior intestine *real actual, true

exuberant Lavish *profuse prodigal luxuriant lush

Ana Prolific *fertile fruitful fecund *vigorous lusty energetic nervous rampant, *rank copious (see PLENTIFUL)

tere sterile

*Elated elate

ous joyful *glad ecstatic rapturous trans

e corresponding nouns at ECSTASY)

*Discard cast shed molt slough scrap junk

eyewitness Witness onlooker looker-on *spectator observer, beholder bystander, kibitzer

F

fable 1 *Fiction fabrication figment

2 Myth parable *allegory apologue

fabric *Building edifice structure pile

fabricate. *Make fashion forge form shape, manufacture

Ana *Invent create produce turn out (see BEAR) devise contrive (see corresponding nouns at DEVICE)

fabrication *Fiction figment fable

Ana Invention creation (see corresponding verbs at INVENT) art craft handcraft (see TRADE) *work product, production opus artifact

face, *n* Face countenance visage, physiognomy mug puss

one's composure) and 'to put out of *countenance*' (that is to lose one's composure or cause one to lose it) the term denotes the facial expression as it appears normally when one is composed Sometimes the word is used in place of *face* when a formal term is desired as That vile representation of the royal *countenance* (*Swift*) Both *face* and *countenance* may be used in personifications when the outward aspect or appearance of anything is denoted as startling transformations in the outward *face* of society are taking place under our very eyes (*Frankfurter*) Beholding the bright *countenance* of truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies (*Milton*) Visage is a more literary term than the preceding words it often suggests attention to the shape and proportions of the face but sometimes to the impression it gives or the changes in mood which it reflects as black hair complexion dark generally rather hand some *visage*' (*Dickens*) his *visage* all agrin as at a wake (*Tennyson*) Physiognomy is the preferred word when the

e reader's mind

Smith) Puss, a term of Irish origin and now slang (as she has a sour *puss* slap him in the *puss*) or dialectal

of a bear (*Lady Gregory*)

facet Aspect side angle *phase

able

Ant Lugubrious — *Con* Grave solemn *serious sober sedate staid

facile *Easy smooth light simple effortless

Ana Adroit deft *dexterous feat fluent voluble glib (see VOCAL) *superficial shallow uncritical cursory

Ant Arduous (*with reference to the thing accomplished*) constrained clumsy (*with reference to the agent or his method*)

facility Ease dexterity *readiness

Ana Spontaneity *unconstraint abandon address poise *tact lightness effortlessness smoothness (see corresponding adjectives at EASY)

facsimile Copy carbon copy *reproduction duplicate replica transcript

faction Bloc party *combination combine ring cabal junto

Ana Clique *set coterie circle

factious Contumacious seditious mutinous rebellious *insubordinate

Ana Contending fighting warring (see CONTEND) contentious quarrelsome litigious (see BELLIGERENT) disaffected estranged alienated (see ESTRANGE)

Ant Co operative — *Con* Companionable gregarious *social *compliant acquiescent loyal leal true *faithful

factitious *Artificial synthetic ersatz

Ana Manufactured fabricated (see MAKE *v*) forced compelled constrained (see FORCE *v*) simulated feigned counterfeited shammed pretended affected assumed (see ASSUME)

Ant Bona fide veritable — *Con* *Authentic genuine *natural simple artless naive unsophisticated

☞ *Do not confuse* factitious *with* fictitious

factor 1 *Agent attorney deputy proxy

2 Agent bailiff *steward reeve seneschal major-domo oeconomus

3 Constituent *element component integrant ingredient

Ana Determinant *cause antecedent *influence agency agent instrument instrumentality *means

faculty 1 *Power function

2 *Gift aptitude knack bent turn genius talent

Ana *Ability capacity capability property *quality penchant flair propensity proclivity *leaning *pre-

him whimsey *caprice vagary

Unfading amaranthine *immortal deathless

verlasting never ending *lasting perdurable perpetual permanent

faery. *Fairy fay sprite elf shee banshee leprechaun, ne, dwarf goblin brownie puck nix.

haust jade fatigue *tire weary tucker

Frailty foible *fault vice

emish, flaw defect weakness infirmity (see corresponding adjectives at WEAK)

Ant Perfection (*in concrete sense*) — *Con* *Excellence

solvency bankruptcy receivership sus-

Indolent slothful *lazy

Ana Supine passive *inactive inert idle apathetic *impassive phlegmatic *lethargic sluggish languorous lackadaisical *languid

fair, *adj* 1 Comely lovely *beautiful pretty bonny handsome beauteous pulchritudinous good looking

Ana Delicate dainty exquisite (see CHOICE) charming attractive enchanting (see under ATTRACT) pure *chaste

Ant Foul ill favored

2 **Fair, just equitable impartial, unbiased dispassionate uncolored, objective** come into comparison when they are applied to judgments or to judges or to acts resulting from or involving a judgment and mean free from undue or improper influence **Fair** the most general term implies the disposition or the intention to regard other persons or things without reference to one s own interests feelings or prejudices often even to the point of conceding every reasonable claim of the weaker s de

both sides I don t feel I can quite condemn it [socialism] wholesale (*R Macaulay*) **Just** implies no divergence from the standard or measure of that wh ch

in favor of the person or th ng judged may be adduced as a *just* judge every transgression and disobedience received a *just* recompence (*Hebrews* ii 2) Some *just* prince perhaps had safe restored me to my native land (*Pope*) How much easier it is to be generous than *just* (*Junius*) To divert interest from the poet to the poetry would conduce to a *juster* estimation of actual poetry good and bad (*T S Eliot*) **Equitable** implies a freer and less rigid standard than *just* often but not

an *equitable* d stribution of

it depended wholly on their [the Roman governors] individual characters whether their terms of office were *equitable* or oppressive (*Buchan*) **Impartial** implies absence of favor for or absence of prejudice against one person party or s de more than the other as, an

to all as an *unbiased* history to give an *unbiased* opinion or testimony **Dispassionate** implies freedom from the influence of passion or strong feeling often also implying great temperateness or even coldness in judgment, as a *dispassionate* judgment inquiry critic observer **Uncolored** (see also COLORLESS) implies freedom from all influences that would affect the truth or accuracy of an account a statement or a judgment such as personal feeling a desire to embellish or the like, as, an *uncolored* story of a battle an *uncolored* record of one s experiences a statement of facts *uncolored* by personal prejudice **Objective** implies a tendency to view events or phenomena as apart from oneself and therefore to be judged as they are (or were) in fact and without reference to one s personal feelings, prejudices opinions or the like as Nor must we be content with a lazy scepticism which regards *objective* truth as unattainable" (*B Russell*) Even so far stand the great *objective* writers above all who appeal to you by parade of personality or private sentiment (*Quiller Couch*) ' The simplicity and practical cast of his [*Xenophon s*] mind made him a good *objective* reporter of the Socratic conversations (*J R Smith*)

Ana Disinterested detached (see INDIFFERENT) reasonable *rational.

Ant Unfair — *Con* Partial prepossessed biased prejudiced (see corresponding nouns at PREDILECTION)

3 Average *medium middling mediocre second rate moderate indifferent

Ana Ordinary *common

Con *Good right *bad poor wrong

fair, *n* Exposition, *exhibition, show exhibit

fairing Gratuity largess, *gift present favor boon.

fairy **Fairy** faery, **fay** **elf**, **sprite** **pixy** (*or* **pixie**) **gnome** **dwarf** **goblin** **brownie** (*or* **browny**), **puck** **nix** (*or in feminine form* **nixie**), **shee** **leprechaun** **banshee** come into comparison as denoting a legendary supernatural being chiefly in medieval and modern folklore capable of assuming a human form and of entering into relations with men for their weal or woe **Fairy** is the general term for one of this class but with many writers the term implies a specific kind of being In its concrete sense *fairy* applies mainly to either of two types one who assumes the form of a marvelously beautiful woman and lures men to her abode where they are held enchanted and unable to return to earth the other who is sometimes masculine but more often feminine who is extremely diminutive in size and who usually is a creature of lightness and grace possessing magical powers By some writers the former is distinguished as the Celtic the latter as the Teutonic *fairy* but this classification often breaks down owing to the variety of conceptions that prevail and their intermingling Also Shakespeare and Charles Perrault a Frenchman are often given credit for the second and more common conception of a fairy Under the influence of the *Faerie Queene* the spelling faery has come to connote existence in an unreal romantic and visionary world such as one associates with Spenser s poem or with the so-called Celtic fairy as O blessed Bird! the earth we pace Again appears to be An unsubstantial *faery* place That is fit home for Thee!" (*Wordsworth*) Magic casements opening on the foam Of perilous seas in *faery* [changed by Keats from an original *fairy*] lands forlorn (*Keats*) **Fay** a more or less poetic term for *fairy* often but far from invariably suggests reference to the diminutive fairy as *fays* shall haunt the green (*Collins*) **Elf** is historically the correct term in English for the so-called Teutonic fairy the term also carries a stronger implication than *fairy* of sportiveness of helpfulness or harmfulness (often malicious but still more often mischievous) of soullessness and of eeriness in the places which they haunt or inhabit as the tiny *elves* that guiltless sport (*Burns*), ' The horns of *Elf*land faintly blowing! (*Tennyson*) **Sprite** is used as an equivalent of *elf* when its ethereal quality or its soullessness is especially to be suggested, as a mischievous *sprite* ' that shrewd and knavish *sprite* Call d Robin Goodfellow (*Shak*) ' she was a *sprite* rather than a human spirit fastidiousness with her took the place of morality (*H Ellis*) **Pixy**, originally a dialectal term for *fairy* or *elf* especially in southwestern England retains in its extended use its early implications of a being that delights in misleading or annoying human beings or is extremely sportive or gay, thus a person who fell into a state of mental bewilderment was said to be *pixy-led* a *pixy* ring (now commonly called a *fairy* ring) is a circular fungus growth in a lawn or meadow where pixies are supposed to dance in the moonlight **Gnome** and **dwarf** designate a sprite (usually conceived of as masculine misshapen and extremely ugly) who dwells below the surface of the earth and has guard of metals and minerals or is a skilled artificer of weapons and the like When his power to terrify or injure men is emphasized he is sometimes called a **goblin**, when he is thought of as man a helper who performs in secrecy at night heavy work such as churning threshing and sweeping he is often called a **brownie**, when both mischievous and helpful characteristics are implied **puck** is often employed but in nearly every case *goblin brownie* and *puck* carry few of the very specific implications usually found in *gnome* or *dwarf* as Swift on his sooty pinions flits the *gnome* (*Pope*) Snow White took refuge with kindly *dwarfs* the *Gobble uns* ll [the *goblins* will] git you Ef you don t watch out (*J W Riley*) The *Brownie* formed a class of beings distinct in habit and disposition from the freak, sh and mischievous *elves* (*Scott*) As I am an honest *Puck* We will make amends ere long (*Shak*) **Nix** (or feminine **nixie**) designates a water sprite similar to a merman or mermaid as If a *pixie* seek thy ring If a *nixie* seek thy spring (*Scott*) **Shee** and **leprechaun** are in Celtic folklore the equivalents respectively of *fairy* and of *gnome* but *shee* often carries stronger implication of rare appearance to the human sight than *fairy* and *leprechaun* one of greater elusiveness and trickery than *gnome* **Banshee** applies to a female shee who is heard keening or wailing near a house as a warning of an approaching death in the family

faith 1 *Belief credence credit

Ana Assurance conviction *certainty certitude assenting *or* assent acquiescence agreement (see corresponding verbs at ASSENT)

Ant Doubt — *Con* *Uncertainty skepticism dubiety dubiosity *unbelief disbelief incredulity

2 Dependence reliance confidence *trust

Ana Assurance certitude (see CERTAINTY)

Con Incredulity *unbelief disbelief mistrust suspicion *uncertainty doubt misgiving *apprehension

3 Creed *religion persuasion church denomination sect cult communion

Ana Tenets dogmas, doctrines (see singular nouns at DOCTRINE)

faithful, *adj* **Faithful, loyal leal true, constant, staunch** (*or* **staunch**), **steadfast** (*or* **stedfast**) **resolute** come into comparison as meaning firm in adherence to the person the country the cause or the like to whom or to which one is bound by duty or promise **Faithful** in its now most common sense implies firm and unswerving adherence to a person or thing to whom or to which one is united by some tie such as marriage friendship political allegiance gratitude or honor or to the oath pledge promise or

the like made when one has accepted a position an office an obligation or the like as a *faithful* husband is *faithful* to his marriage vows a *faithful* public servant is *faithful* to his oath of office [Cleopatra] was *faithful* to the main policy of her l fe the restoration of Egypt to the pos tion which it had held under the first Ptolemies (*Buchan*) The term is also used when only firm adher ence to actuality or reality as in representation or portrayal is implied It then comes close to *accurate* or *exact* in meaning as the photograph is a *faithful* likeness a *faithful* description of village life Loyal implies faithful ness to one s plighted troth or continued allegiance to the leader the country the institution the principles or the like to which one feels oneself morally bound the term suggests not only adherence but an unwilling ness to be tempted from that adherence as most of the subjects remained *loyal* to their sovereign Your my lord your true And *loyal* wife (*Shak*), [French Canadians] are *loyal* because we are

not quite that of *loyal* but nearer to that of *true* (or

is the opposite of fickleness rather than a course of action that is the oppos te of unfaithfulness and disloyalty

far more strongly than *loyal* an implication of one s unwillingness to be turned aside from those to whom one owes allegiance to whom one has pledged one s troth or to an institution such as a church or political party to which by conviction one belongs From its earliest and still current sense of watertight and sound as applied to a ship it suggests an inherent imperviousness to all suggestions or influences that would weaken

course or an unchanging quality or character (as Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul both sure and *stedfast* —*Hebrews* vi 19 the blue the *steadfast* the blazing summer sky —*V Woolf*) However its most

fast to principles —*A Repplier*) Resolute implies steadfastness and often, stanchness but it throws the emphasis upon a determination which cannot be broken down and often suggests firm adherence to one s own purposes or ends rather than to those of others as not *resolute* and firm but perverse and obstinate" (*Burke*), she sat there *resolute* and ready for responsibility (*Conrad*) The *resolute* abstinence [of Chinese and Japanese painters] from cast shadows as a method of giving relief is partly to be explained by the desire not to be seduced into mere imitative resemblance (*Binyon*)

Ana Devoted *loving affectionate tried trustworthy *reliable dependable

Ant Faithless — *Con* Disloyal false perfidious, traitorous treacherous (see FAITHLESS) fickle *incon-

pledge a sworn obligation allegiance or the like Although often used interchangeably with the strongest of the terms here discriminated then *implying* a betrayal of a person or cause it is also capable of implying untrustworthiness unreliability or loss or neglect of an

upon one than upon a breach of a vow pledge sworn obl gation or the like however it may l ke *faithless*

mindedness *disloyal* but in politics there should be l loyalty except to the publ c good (*Shaw*) Traitorous implies either actual treason or a serious betrayal of

confidence (as a *treacherous* spy a *treacherous* ... as used of things it suggests aptness to allure to peril or disaster by false or delusive appearances as *treacherous* sands the *treacherous* Ocean (*Shelley*) Up steep crags and over *treacherous* morasses he moved easily (*Macaulay*) Perfidious (wh ch etymologically implies the reverse of *faithful*) is a more contemptuous term than *treacherous* for it impl es baseness or vileness as well as an incapacity for faithfulness in the person ... treaty *perfidious* ... her blood ... us ally

... wavering

... h group

fluctuating (see SWING *v*) *changeable changeful
Ant Faithful — *Con* Loyal leal true stanch steadfast resolute constant (see FAITHFUL)

fake, *n* Sham humbug counterfeit simulacrum *imposture cheat fraud deceit deception.

faker *Impostor mountebank charlatan empiric quack.
Ana Defrauder cheater *or* cheat, swindler cozener (see corresponding verbs at CHEAT)

fallacious Sophistical casuistical paralogistic. See under FALLACY
Ana *Irrational unreasonable *misleading, deceptive delusive delusory equivocal ambiguous (see OBSCURE)
Ant Sound valid

fallacy, Fallacy, sophism, sophistry, casuistry, paralogism are here compared as meaning unsound and misleading reasoning or line of argument The same distinctions in implications and connotations are distinguishable in the corresponding adjectives **fallacious, sophistical, casuistical, paralogistic** **Fallacy** and **fallacious** in specific logical use imply an error or flaw in reasoning that vitiates an entire argument, thus, a syllogism in which one argues from some accidental character as though it were essential and necessary (as The food you buy you eat you buy raw meat therefore you eat raw meat) contains a *fallacy* or is *fallacious* "The many *fallacies* that lurk in the generality and equivocal nature of the terms inadequate representation" (*Burke*) In more general use *fallacy* and *fallacious* apply to any conception belief theory or the like that is erroneous and logically untenable whether it has been arrived at by reasoning or by conjecture or has been taken over from others as "The arguments of the *Federalist* are intended to prove the *fallacy* of these apprehensions" (*Ch Just Marshall*) "the separatist *fallacy* the belief that what may be good for any must be good for all" (*J A Hobson*) "like a well-wrought but *fallacious* theory" (*S Alexander*) **Sophism** and **sophistry** and **sophistical** imply as *fallacy* and *fallacious* do not necessarily imply either the intent to mislead or deceive by fallacious arguments or indifference to the correctness of one's reasoning provided one's words carry conviction the terms therefore often connote confusingly subtle equivocal or specious reasoning *Sophism* however applies usually to a specific argument of this character *sophistry* often but far from invariably to the type of reasoning employing sophisms as "skilled to plead with a superficial but plausible set of *sophisms* in favour of contempt of virtue" (*Shelley*) "the juggle of *sophistry*" (*Coleridge*) "This evil is inexcusable by any *sophistry* that the cleverest landlord can devise" (*Shaw*) "in the end he [Hobbes in his theory of the will] lands himself in *sophistries*" (*T S Eliot*) "Rousseau does not often indulge in such an undisguising *sophism*" (*Babbitt*) "the *sophistical* plea that matter is more important than manner" (*C E Montague*) **Casuistry** and **casuistical** imply sophistry only in their extended and now more common senses In their earlier (and still current) senses both have reference to the science that deals with cases of conscience or the determination of what is right and wrong in particular cases where there is justifiable uncertainty as "we now have to lay the foundation of a new *casuistry* no longer theological and Christian but naturalistic and scientific" (*H Ellis*) In their extended use both terms now usually imply sophistical and often tortuous reasoning in reference to moral theological, and legal problems as "Those who hold that a lie is always wrong have to supplement this view by a great deal of *casuistry*" (*B Russell*) "*casuistical* hairsplitting" **Paralogism** and **paralogistic** are technical terms of logic, applicable chiefly to any formal fallacy especially in syllogistic reasoning as "He is here guilty of a gross *paralogism*" (*Hume*) "We made no appeal even to Theism which it would have been grossly *paralogistic* to do since we are maintaining Freewill as a premise towards the establishment of Theism" (*W G Ward*)

false, *adj* **1 False, wrong** are here compared as general terms meaning not in conformity with that which is true or right **False**, in all of its senses is colored by its etymological implication of deceit the implication of deceiving or of being deceived is strong when the term implies a contrariety between what is said thought concluded or the like and the facts or reality as *false* statements "Thou shalt not bear *false* witness against thy neighbour" (*Exodus* xx 16) "whether it [a poet's awareness of the process of poetic creation] is a genuine insight into the workings of his own mind or only a *false* explanation of them" (*Day Lewis*) "You can take a chess-board as black squares on a white ground or as white squares on a black ground and neither conception is a *false* one" (*W James*) An intent to deceive or a deceptive appearance is implied when the term connotes an opposition to that which is real or genuine or authentic as *false* tears *false* pearls a *false* check dressed in *false* colors a *false* arch (i e an architectural member which simulates an arch in appearance but does *not* have the structure *or* serve the function of a true arch) The term is applied in vernacular names of plants to a species related to resembling or having properties similar to another species that commonly bears the unqualified vernacular as the pinkster flower is sometimes called *false* honeysuckle Even when the word stresses faithlessness (for this sense see FAITHLESS) there is usually a hint of a deceptive appearance of faithfulness or loyalty or of self-deception in one's failure to be true as "so far as outward appearances went one could not believe him to be a *false* friend" Only in the sense of incorrect or erroneous (as a *false* note a *false* policy) is this implication obscured though there is often a suggestion of being deceived into believing that the thing so described is true or right **Wrong** on the other hand is colored in all of its senses by its etymological implication of wryness or crookedness in general it implies a turning from the standard of that which is true right (especially morally right) correct or the like to that which is its reverse In comparison with *false* *wrong* is a simple and forthright in its meaning thus a *wrong* conception is one that is the reverse of the truth but a *false* conception is not only *wrong* but the result of one's being deceived or of one's intent to deceive a *wrong* answer to a question is merely an erroneous answer but a *false* answer to a question is one that is both erroneous and mendacious *wrong* principles of conduct are the reverse of ethically right principles but *false* principles of conduct are not only wrong but are bound to lead astray those who accept them so to give a person *wrong* advice (cf *false* advice) a lie is always *wrong* (not *false* because the implication of falsity is in the word lie) there is something *wrong* about his appearance (but there is something *false* in his courtesy) he may be *wrong* in his opinions but he is not *false* to his country in trying to impress them upon others
Ana *Misleading deceptive delusive delusory fallacious sophistical (see under FALLACY) mendacious deceitful *dishonest untruthful factitious (see ARTIFICIAL)
Ant True — *Con* *Real actual veritable *authentic, genuine bona fide veracious truthful (see corresponding nouns at TRUTH)

2 Perfidious, disloyal, traitorous treacherous *faithless

Ana. Recreant apostate renegade backsliding (see corresponding nouns at RENEGADE) *inconstant unstable *crooked devious

Ant True leal — *Con* Stanch, steadfast, loyal *faithful constant resolute

falsehood. Untruth *lie fib misrepresentation, story

Ant Truth (*in concrete sense*)

falter, *v* Waver vacillate *hesitate

Ana Flinch blench *recoil quail shrink fluctuate oscillate *swing *shake tremble quake shudder

Con *Persevere persist resolve determine *decide

fame, *n* **Fame, renown, honor** (*or* **honour**), **glory, celebrity, reputation, repute, notoriety, éclat** come into comparison when they mean the character or state of

suggestion of how far the knowledge of one s name extends of the reasons for it or of the credi tableness of those reasons although the term often implies longevity

(*Milton*), *Fame* that second life in others breath (*Pope*) Popularity is neither *fame* nor greatness

with me in fate So were I equalled with them in *renown* (*Milton*) Niten s paintings are prized but it is as a swordsman that he won supreme *renown* (*Binyon*)

earned for one profound esteem or deep reverence as Length of days is in her right hand and in her left hand riches and *honor* (*Proverbs* iii 16) one must learn to give *honour* where *honour* is due to bow down before all spirits that are noble (*A C Benson*) Glory usually

(*Gray*) To be recognized as a master in one s own line of intellectual or spiritual activity is indeed *glory* (*Arnold*) No keener hunter after *glory* breathes He loves it in his knights more than himself They prove to him his work (*Tennyson*) Celebrity is often used in place of *fame* when the widespread laudation of one s name and accomplishments in one s own time is implied the term usually carries a stronger implication of famousness and of popularity than it does of deep-seated or long lived admiration and esteem The lonely precursor of German philosophy he [Spinoza] still shines when the light of his successors is fading away they had *celebrity* Spinoza has *fame* (*Arnold*) Reputation often denotes nothing more than the character of a person or place not as it really is but as it is conceived to be by those who know of him or of it (as he has a good *reputation* in the community it s a shame to injure a man s *reputation*) but in the sense in which it is here particularly considered the term implies a measure of fame often but not necessarily for creditable reasons as, his *repu*

tation for wit was country wide a painter of growing *reputation*

great deal of *repute* (not *reputation*) for his bravery Notoriety implies nothing more than public knowledge of a person or deed with the result that it is much discussed or serves as a nine-day wonder it usually however suggests a meretricious fame and imputes sensationalism to the person or thing that wins such repute as, he achieved *notoriety* as the author of a most salacious novel, Everybody of any consequence or *notoriety* in Bath was well known by name to Mrs Smith (*Austen*) that brilliant extravagant careless Reverend Doctor Dodd who acquired some *fame* and much *notoriety* as an eloquent preacher the skilful editor of the *Beauties of Shakespeare* , and a forger (*H Ellis*) Éclat a French word meaning explosion now naturalized in

éclat to the whole affair —*Scott*)

Ana Acclaim acclamation *applause recognizing *or* recognition acknowledgment (see corresponding verbs at ACKNOWLEDGE) eminence distinction illustriousness (see corresponding adjectives at FAMOUS)

Ant Infamy obscurity — *Con* Ignominy obloquy ce dishonor odium opprobrium disrepute

*Famous renowned noted celebrated notorious distinguished eminent illustrious

Ant Obscure

familiar 1 **Familiar, intimate, close, confidential chummy, thick** are here compared as meaning near to one another because of constant or frequent association, shared interests and activities or common sympathies, or when applied to words acts etc indicative of such nearness **Familiar** suggests relations or manifestations characteristic of or similar to those of a family where long-continued intercourse makes for freedom informality ease of address and the taking of liberties

common interests or aspirations and who have opened their hearts or their minds to such a degree that they deeply know and understand one another as The

intimate political relation subsisting between the President of the United States and the heads of departments, necessarily renders any legal investigation of the acts of one of those high officers peculiarly delicate" (*Ch. Just Marshall*) "They establish and maintain more *intimate* and confiding relations with us" (*J R Lowell*), "though Tarfrae must have so far forgiven him as to have no objection to him as a father in law *intimate* they could never be" (*Hardy*) *Intimate* may also apply to a connection between a person and a thing especially something he says does wears, or the like it then implies a very close relation between that thing and his inmost thoughts or feelings or his life in the privacy of his home as official receptions were few but small *intimate* teas were frequent in the governor s home "the indecency of publishing *intimate* letters [such as] the love letters of the Brownings" (*H Ellis*), "her eyes, lively laughing *intimate* nearly always a little mocking" (*Cather*) "a shirt sleeved populace moved through them [the streets] with the *intimate* abandon of boarders going down the passage to the bathroom" (*E Wharton*) As applied directly or indirectly to knowledge *intimate* differs from *familiar* not only in idiom but also in implying not merely acquaintance but close or deep study thus he has an *intimate* knowledge of the situation he is *familiar* with the facts pertaining to the situation he is *familiar* with the poem in question he has an *intimate* knowledge of the poem in question **Close** is often used in place of *intimate* when one wishes to imply an attachment drawing persons together in such a way as to suggest the exclusion of others or a very strong bond of affection between them as *close* friends a *close* friendship "Seeing them *so* tender and *so close*" (*Tennyson*) **Confidential** implies a relationship based upon mutual trust or confidence or upon a willingness (often but not necessarily a mutual willingness) to confide one s hopes, thoughts, feelings and the like *to the other* as "The growing harmony and *confidential* friendship which daily manifest themselves between their Majesties" (*Chatham*) "he slipped his arm through his father s with a *confidential* pressure" (*E Wharton*) **Chummy** and **thick** are both colloquial terms with a somewhat vulgar flavor The former implies a kind of easy intimacy that prevails between chums (see *chum* under ASSOCIATE) as the two boys were not long in camp before they became *chummy* *Thick* differs from *close* in stressing constant association more than the strength of the attachment the word may imply both (as the two friends are now as *thick* as thieves) but often it carries a sinister suggestion as "how long have you been *so thick* with Dunsey that you must collogue with him to embezzle my money?" (*G Eliot*)

Ana Friendly neighborly *amicable sociable cordial genial, affable *gracious easy *comfortable cozy snug intrusive obtrusive officious *impertinent

Ant Aloof — *Con* *Indifferent detached unconcerned incurious formal conventional ceremonious *ceremonial

2 Ordinary *common popular vulgar

Ana *Usual, wonted accustomed customary habitual

Ant Unfamiliar strange — *Con* Novel newfangled new fashioned *new rare uncommon *infrequent fantastic chimerical (see IMAGINARY)

familiarize Accustom *habituate addict

Ana Inure season acclimatize acclimate *harden *adapt accommodate adjust

Con Wean alienate *estrange.

famous **Famous** **famed** **renowned** **celebrated** **noted** **notorious** **distinguished** **eminent** **illustrious** come into comparison as meaning known far and wide among men. **Famous** and **famed** apply chiefly to men, events and things that are much talked of or are widely or popularly known throughout a section a country a continent or the like in current English they (especially *famous*) also imply good repute or a favorable reputation Among discriminating writers and speakers these terms are applied without qualification only to those persons or things who are still so known or who were so known in the time under consideration as the once *famous* poems of Owen Meredith he is the *famous* American aviator "Some of our most *famous* physicians have had to struggle pitiably against insufficient means until they were forty or fifty" (*Shaw*) "Among the romanticists Schleiermacher was the most *famous* theologian" (*Inge*) "A corpulent jolly fellow *famed* for humor" (*N Hawthorne*) **Renowned**, in strict use implies more glory or honor and more widespread acclamation than either of the preceding words it is however often employed as a stronger or more emphatic term than *famous* with little actual difference in meaning except for a suggestion of greater longevity of fame "Royal kings *Renowned* for their deeds For Christian service and true chivalry" (*Shak*) "Those far *renowned* brides of ancient song" (*Tennyson*) **Celebrated** stresses reception of popular or public notice or attention and frequent mention especially in print often but far from always, it also suggests public admiration or popular honor as the *celebrated* kidnapping of Charley Ross the most *celebrated* of the cases pending before the Supreme Court Benjamin Franklin s *celebrated* kite the greatest but the least *celebrated* general in the war **Noted** also implies the reception of public attention, but it often suggests more discernment or discrimination on the part of the public than does *celebrated* or imputes more distinction to the person or thing that is singled out for such attention "He is the most *noted* and most deserving man in the whole profession of chirurgery" (*Pope*) "His two children were both daughters one *noted* for her prettiness the other for her cleverness" (*H Ellis*) **Notorious** stresses the fact of being widely known or recognized for certain acts certain conditions, or certain qualities now it commonly but not exclusively imputes evil to those acts conditions or qualities or qualifies words or phrases that denote an evil or bad person, act quality or the like as, the city s most *notorious* malefactor (*Lucas*) "men of *notoriously* loose lives" (*R Macaulay*) "his fine library was *notorious*" (*Bennett*) "The inconsistencies of Herbert Spencer s Agnosticism are by this time *notorious*" (*Inge*) "The courage and efficiency of Spartan troops were *notorious*" (*G L Dickinson*) **Distinguished** stresses the facts of being differentiated from all other persons or things of its kind because of his or its excellence or superiority and of being widely and publicly recognized for these qualities as "[Henry Adams's] *Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres* is one of the most *distinguished* contributions to literature America thus far has produced" (*R A Cram*), "meetings with *distinguished* and interesting people" (*H Ellis*) "She had the most *distinguished* house in New York" (*E Wharton*) **Eminent** adds to *distinguished* an implication of even greater conspicuousness for excellence or other outstanding qualities it is applicable therefore chiefly to those persons or things that are recognized as topping all others of their kind as the age produced no *eminent* writers "many *eminent* men of science have been bad mathematicians" (*B Russell*) "*Eminent* manifestations of this magical power of poetry are very rare and very precious" (*Arnold*) **Illustrious** carries a far stronger implication of renown than *eminent* it also imputes to the thing so described a gloriousness or splendor that

increases its prestige or influence, as the *illustrious* deeds of great heroes, his right noble mind *illustrious* virtue (*Shak*), Boast the pure blood of an *illustrious* race (*Pope*)

Ant Obscure

fan, *n* Devotee votary *addict habitué fiend

fanatic, *n* Bigot *enthusiast zealot

fanciful *Imaginary, visionary fantastic, chimerical quixotic.

Ana *Fictitious fabulous mythical apocryphal legendary bizarre grotesque *fantastic preposterous absurd (see FOOLISH) *false wrong

Ant Realistic — *Con* Matter of fact *prosaic truthful veracious (see corresponding nouns at TRUTH)

fancy, *n* 1 *Imagination fantasy phantasy

Ant Experience

2 **Fancy, fantasy, phantasy, phantasm, vision, dream daydream, nightmare** come into comparison when they denote a vivid idea or image or a series of such ideas or images present in the mind but having no concrete or objective reality **Fancy** (see also IMAGINATION) is applicable to anything which is conceived by the imagination whether it recombines the elements of reality or is pure invention Let us sit quiet and hear the echoes about which you have your theory Not a theory it

or other form of art) that is the product of an unre-

) writing of love poems by the impotent and of sagas of the chase and war by the physically deficient] is the well

the eyes (or mind) to grasp as a whole as A whole life

men shall see *visions* (*Joel* ii 28) Figuratively *dream* (then often specifically called a **daydream**) suggests

person has no time for *daydreams* **Nightmare** applies to any frightful and oppressive dream which occurs in sleep or by extension to any vision (or sometimes actual experience) which inspires terror or which cannot easily be shaken off 'How many of our *daydreams* would darken into *nightmares* were there a danger of their coming true! (*L P Smith*)

Ana Figment fabrication fable *fiction notion conception *idea concept

Ant Reality (*in concrete sense*)

fancy, *v* 1 Dote on *or* upon *like love enjoy relish

Ana *Approve endorse sanction

Con *Disapprove deprecate

2 Imagine conceive envisage envision realize *think

Ana *Conjecture surmise guess

fang *Tooth tusk.

fantastic *or* **fantastical** 1 Chimerical visionary fanciful *imaginary quixotic

Ana Extravagant extreme (see EXCESSIVE) incredible unbelievable implausible (see affirmative adjectives at PLAUSIBLE) preposterous absurd (see FOOLISH) *irrational unreasonable delusory delusive deceptive *misleading

Con Familiar ordinary *common *usual customary

2 **Fantastic** (*or* **fantastical**), **bizarre, grotesque antic** come into comparison when they are used to describe works of art effects produced by nature or art ideas and the like and mean conceived or made or as if conceived or made without reference to reality truth or common sense **Fantastic** stresses the exercise of unrestrained imagination or unlicensed fancy It therefore variously connotes absurd extravagance in conception remoteness from reality or merely ingenuity in devising This

Killer] are purely *fantastic* and he never connects them with the real world in any way (*B Russell*) He wo e *fantastic* stories of the hunting bridle (*Kipling*) **Bizarre** is applied to that which is unduly often sensationally strange or queer it suggests the use of violent contrasts as in color in sound in emotional effects or of strikingly incongruous combinations such as the tragic and the comic the horrible and the tender and the like The love of energy and beauty of distinction in passion [in the work of the romanticists] tended naturally to become a little *bizarre* Are we in the Inferno?—we are tempted to ask wondering at something malign in so much beauty (*Pater*) The spectacle [of New York convincing

Originally and still technically the word is appli u type of painting or sculpture of ancient Roman or g n pictorial purpose

al figures itecture h group

especially of gargoyles it is from this association that the adjective in general use derives its leading implications of ridiculous ugliness or ludicrous caricature [The camel s] *grotesque* head waving about in dumb protest to the blows which often fell on his neck (*M Hoffman*) She differed from other comedians There was nothing about her of the *grotesque* none of her comic appeal was due to exaggeration (*T S Eliot*) Sometimes however the word suggests an absurdly irrational combination of incompatibles The attempts to dress up the Labour movement as a return to the Palestinian Gospel are little short of *grotesque* (*Inge*) Antic which is now rare in other than literary use was originally indistinguishable from *grotesque* later it came to stress ludicrousness or buffoonery more than unnaturalness or irrationality He came running to me making a many *antic* gesture (*Defoe*) There was something in him [Maecenas] of the *antic* and the *grotesque* He had all the foibles of the aesthete and the foppishness of the petit maitre (*Buchan*)

Ana Imagined fancied conceived (see THINK) externalized objectified (see REALIZE) ingenious, adroit *clever eccentric erratic singular *strange odd queer

fantasy 1 Fancy *imagination phantasy

Ana Imagining fancying conceiving envisioning (see THINK) externalizing objectifying (see REALIZE)

2 *Fancy phantasy phantasm vision dream daydream nightmare

Ana *Delusion illusion hallucination vagary *caprice whimsey whim freak grotesquerie bizarrerie (see corresponding adjectives at FANTASTIC)

far, faraway, or **far off** *Distant remote removed

Ant Near nigh near by

farcical Comical comic ludicrous *laughable ridiculous risible droll funny

fardel, *n* Pack *bundle bunch bale parcel package packet

Ana Burden *load

farewell *Good by Godspeed adieu au revoir auf Wiedersehen, bon voyage adios

farming *Agriculture husbandry

farther Farther further are often used without distinction even by good writers Etymologically they are different words **farther** being the comparative of *far* and further in its adverbial form (as an adjective it is without a positive) being the comparative of *fore* or *forth* At any rate *farther* etymologically implies a greater distance from a given point in space (sometimes in time) *further* etymologically implies onwardness or an advance or an addition as in movement or progression not only in space but in time quantity degree or the like thus the *farther* (rather than the *further*) tree Germany is *farther* (not *further*) from the United States than England to move *farther* (better than *further*) away from the city no *farther* (better than *farther*) steps are necessary the incident happened *farther* (better than *further*) back than I can remember "circumstances such as the present render *further* [not *farther*] reserve unnecessary (*Shaw*) In spite of this fundamental distinction in meaning there are many occasions where it is difficult to make a choice since the ideas of distance from a given point and of advance in movement are both implied In such cases either word *may* be used as "To go *further* and fare worse (*Old Proverb*) My ponies are tired and I have *further* [or *farther*] to go (*Hardy*) as we climb higher we can see *further* [or *farther*] (*Inge*) 'What! was Pat ever in France? Indeed he was cries mine host and Pat adds, Ay and *farther* [or *further*] (*Lover*)

fascinate Charm bewitch enchant captivate take allure, *attract

Ana Influence impress *affect sway strike touch delight rejoice gladden *please

fascinating Charming bewitching enchanting captivating taking alluring attractive See under ATTRACT

Ana *Delightful delectable luring enticing seducing or seductive tempting (see corresponding verbs at LURE)

Con *Repugnant repellent distasteful obnoxious abhorrent.

fashion, *n* 1 Manner way *method mode system

Ana Practice *habit custom usage wont

2 **Fashion, style mode vogue, fad rage craze dernier cri, cry,** come into comparison as denoting a way of dressing of furnishing and decorating rooms of dancing of behaving or the like that is generally accepted at a given time by those who wish to follow the trend or to be regarded as up-to-date Fashion (etymologically a making) is thought of in general as the current conventional usage or custom which is determined by polite society or by those who are regarded as the leaders in their world (not only the social but the intellectual the literary the artistic, or a similar world) as the dictates of *fashion* to follow the *fashion* Nowhere is *fashion* so exacting not only in dress and demeanor but in plastic art itself (*Brownell*) [Augustus] took the view that externals count for much since they sway opinion and opinion sways *fashion*, and *fashion* is reflected in conduct (*Buchan*) *Fashion* is also applicable to the particular thing (type of dress, furniture behavior subject in literature or art etc) which is dictated by fashions as this poem [T S Eliot s *The Waste Land*] provided the fake-progressive with a new *fashion* (*Day Lewis*) it is the latest *fashion* in hats Style in this as in its other senses (see LANGUAGE, 2 NAME cf STYLISH) implies a manner or way that is distinctive it therefore as here compared suggests the elegant or distinguished manner or way of dressing furnishing living and the like characteristic of those who have wealth and taste rather than as *fashion* the manner or way of dressing etc which they determine for themselves and others as to live in *style* judging from the *style* they keep they are both wealthy and cultivated their clothes their homes their tables their cars have that mysterious quality called *style* However *style* is often used in place of *fashion* as this year s *styles* in automobile bodies the dress is in the latest *style* his coat is out of *style* Mode especially in the phrase "the *mode* and partly as a result of its connection with the French term *la mode* suggests the peak of fashion or the *fashion* of the moment among those who cultivate elegance in dress behavior interests and the like as The easy apathetic graces of the man of the *mode* (*Macaulay*) That summer Russian refugees were greatly the *mode* (*R Macaulay*) Vogue stresses the prevalence or wide acceptance of the fashion and its obvious popularity as the slender undeveloped figure then very much in *vogue* (*Cather*) "The word *morale* in italics had a great *vogue* at the time of the War (*C E Montague*), Yet I am told that the *vogue* of the sermon is passing (*Quiller Couch*) *Fad rage craze dernier cri* all apply to an extremely short lived fashion Fad stresses caprice in acceptance and in dropping as Many people are inclined to see in the popularity of this new subject a mere university *fad* (*Babbitt*) A *fashion* is not in France the mere *fad* it is in England and with us (*Brownell*) Rage and craze imply short lived and often senseless enthusiasm as Mr Prufrock fitted in very well with his wife s social circle and was quite the *rage'* (*Day Lewis*) Why this *craze* for transmitting ideas by means of marks on

paper?" (*R Macaulay*) Dernier cri (a French phrase

*form, usage

fashion, *v* Form, shape, *make, fabricate, manufacture, forge.

Ana Devise, contrive (see corresponding nouns at DEVICE) design plan plot (see under PLAN *n*) produce turn out (see BEAR)

fashionable. *Stylish modish smart, chic, dapper, dashing spruce natty, nifty, nobby, posh, toffish, brave, braw

Ant Unfashionable old fashioned

fast Fast, rapid, swift, fleet, quick, speedy, hasty, expeditious come into comparison as meaning moving proceeding or acting with great celerity *Fast* and *rapid* are often used without distinction but fast frequently applies to the moving object and emphasizes the way in which it covers ground whereas rapid is apt to characterize the movement itself and often to suggest its

bullets wind thought *swifter* things (*Shak*), more *swift* than swallow shears the liquid sky (*Spenser*) How *fleet* is a glance of the mind! Compared with the

quickness and often hurry or haste, when applied to things and their motion or movement it also often suggests velocity in general it is opposed to *dilatory* hasty, as here compared suggests hurry or precipitation rather than speed and often connotes carelessness inattention nervousness or the like as No mode

a *hasty* meal work that was too *hasty* to be satisfactory Expeditious adds to *quick* or *speedy* the implication of efficiency, it therefore implies the absence of waste

Ant Slow

fasten. Fasten, fix, attach, affix agree in meaning to

mechanical device such as a lock a screw a hook and eye as to *fasten* a horse to a post, to *fasten* down the lid of a box to *fasten* a calendar to a wall to *fasten* a door

in its extended than in its literal sense but the implications remain the same, as to *fix* a face in one s memory to *fix* certain facts in one s mind to *fix* a color in a fabric by use of a mordant In some phrases where *fasten* and *fix* are used interchangeably there is a distinction in meaning which is subtle but justified by discriminating use To *fix* one s affections on someone connotes concen

(*Psalms* cxii 7) Society wanted to do what it pleased all disliked the laws which Church and State were trying

shoulder blade at one end and to the breastbone at the other he *attached* himself to the cause in his youth odium was *attached* to his name to *attach* a condition to a promise Affix usually implies imposition of one thing upon another Originally it connoted any of several means as nailing impressing or the like as to *affix* a seal to a document " Felton *affixed* this bull to the gates of the bishop of London s palace (*Hallam*) Now however it usually suggests either attachment, as by paste, gum or mucilage (as to *affix* a stamp to an envelope) or subscription as of a name to a document He s old enough to *affix* his signature to an instrument (*Meredith*)

Ana *Secure rivet moor anchor *join connect link unite adhere cleave cling *stick cohere bind *tie

Ant Unfasten loosen loose — *Con* *Separate part, sever sunder divorce divide

fastidious Finical particular, fussy, *nice dainty squeamish pernickety

Ana Exacting demanding (see DEMAND *v*) *critical hypercritical captious *careful meticulous punctilious, scrupulous

Con *Negligent remiss neglectful slack lax unenti ...ry (see SUPERFICIAL)

Stronghold *fort fortress, citadel acropolis

*Fleshy stout portly plump corpulent obese, rotund chubby

Ant Lean — *Con* Spare lank lanky skinny gaunt scrawny rawboned angular (see LEAN) *thin slender slight

Grease *oil wax

Mortal *deadly lethal

Killing slaying (see KILL, *v*) destroying or destructive (see corresponding verb DESTROY) baneful, *pernicious

...doom come into ...nd tion or ...ower Fate ...uch as one ...e Supreme ...erm there- ...ach group.

fore usually suggests inevitability and sometimes, immutability (except in its increasingly frequent weakened use, as to decide a bill's fate ...) fears h ...

... ment as by the ... ous of ... God even in this sense however, ...

Lot and portion carry a stronger implication of distribution in the decreeing of one's fate lot however stressing blind chance by or as if by determination through the ...

much a law of nature as evolution. There is no escape from th s doom (Inge)

Ana Issue outcome upshot consequence result *effect *end ending termination.

fateful. *Ominous portentous inauspicious, unpropitious.

Ana Momentous significant important (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE) decisive determinative *conclusive crucial, critical *acute

fatherly Paternal *parental

fatigue, *v* Exhaust jade *tire weary fag tucker

Ana *Deplete, drain debilitate disable *weaken.

Ant Rest — *Con.* Refresh restore rejuvenate *renew *relieve assuage

fatuous Asinine silly foolish *simple

Ana Idiotic imbecile moronic (see corresponding nouns at FOOL) *fond infatuated besotted insensate.

Ant Sensible — *Con* Sane prudent judicious, *wise sage sapient.

fault, *n* 1 Fault, failing frailty, foible, vice come into comparison when they mean an imperfection in character or an ingrained moral weakness Fault implies failure but not necessarily serious or even culpable failure to attain the standard of moral perfection in disposition deed, habit or the like as, to have many virtues and few ...

... Lowes) Frailty often implies a weakness

which makes one prone to fall when tempted as, "God knows our frailty pities our weakness (Locke) The term therefore often denotes a pardonable or a petty ...

... comm ...

... worthy)

... e was criminally proud That ... as her vice (Bennett) As Professor Whitehead has ...

... ty answerability accountability (see ... ctives at RESPONSIBLE) sin *offense

... Captious, caviling carping censori... *critical.

... manding requiring (see DEMAND *v*) ... nical pernickety (see NICE)

... g or appreciative valuing prizing ... orresponding verbs at APPRECIATE) approving endorsing (see APPROVE)

faultless *Impeccable flawless errorless.

Ana *Correct right nice accurate, exact, precise *perfect, intact entire whole

Ant Faulty

faux pas Blunder slip *error mistake lapse bull howler boner bloomer floater

favor *or* **favour,** *n* 1 Favor (*or* favour), good will countenance come into comparison when they denote the attitude of mind of one who is disposed to be friendly and helpful. Favor not only implies the absence of all hostility or opposition but it definitely suggests either an ...

again to be finding *favour* in men's eyes —*H Ellis*) or obvious partiality (as, [the phenomena of life and character] set down without fear *favour* or prejudice —*Galsworthy*) Good will (see also FRIENDSHIP) is more ...

favor won by the quality of one's merchandise or product the promptitude with which one fills orders and the ...

of his approaching disappointment" (*Austen*) Countenance emphasizes an attitude of approval or a willingness

Ana. *Predilection, partiality, prepossession bias prejudice *regard, respect, esteem admiration approving *or* approval sanctioning *or* sanction endorsement (see corresponding verbs at APPROVE)

Ant. Animus. — *Con.* Ill will *malice, malevolence, malignity antipathy, animosity, *enmity, hostility, rancor

2 Boon, largess, *gift, present, gratuity fairing

Ana Token, *pledge, earnest concession *allowance *honor, homage, deference benefaction, *donation contribution

favor, *v* Accommodate, *oblige.

Ana *Help, aid, assist *indulge, pamper, humor *benefit, profit

Con. Foil. thwart, baffle circumvent, *frustrate *inconvenience incommode, discommode

favorable *or* **favourable** Favorable (*or* favourable), benign, auspicious, propitious, as here compared, agree in meaning of good omen, or presaging a happy or successful outcome Favorable implies that the persons or circumstances involved tend to assist one in attaining one's ends—persons, by being kindly disposed or actually helpful and circumstances by being distinctly advantageous or encouraging, as, to lend a *favorable* ear to a request, it was feared that many of the small countries were *favorable* to the enemy, a *favorable* breeze, 'a hot dry summer *favourable* to contemplative life out of doors' (*Conrad*) Benign (see also KIND) derives its connotations largely but not entirely, from its application in astrology to the aspect of the stars at a given moment such as the time of a person's birth or of his beginning a project It is applicable chiefly to someone or to something that has power to make or mar one's fortunes by his or its aspect and that is thought of as looking down with favor on one or of presenting a favorable countenance to one "So shall the World go on To good malignant to bad men *benign*" (*Milton*) 'Thy form *benign*, O Goddess [Adversity] wear, Thy milder influence impart (*Gray*) 'On whose birth *benign* planets have certainly smiled (*C Brontë*) 'They [my

Ant. Unfavorable antagonistic.

favorite *or* **favourite,** *n* Sycophant, toady lickspit

carries a strong implication of a menial as well as of a fawning attitude in an attempt to ingratiate oneself,

large bed when not in use) always implies subordination

to shrink in

or bullying and scorning on the other" (*Thackeray*) "She [Jenny Lind] is very humble and careless of self

whole family *cowered* under Lady Kew's eyes and nose and she ruled by force of them" (*Thackeray*) Having found every incentive to *cower* and *cringe* and hedge and no incentive to stand upright as (*Van W Brooks*)

Ana Blandish cajole, wheedle, *coax

in, *yield submit court, woo, *invite

Ant. Domineer

fay. *Fairy faery elf sprite pixy, gnom brownie puck nix. shee leprechaun b

*Allegiance homage.

ity, loyalty devotion, allegianc

aithfulness *or* faith lealty, tr

(see corresponding adjectives a

Fear, dread, fright, alarm, dis

ic, terror, horror, trepidation de

which overcomes one in the a

the presence of danger Fear is the mos

of death or rather of something after death" (*Boswell*)
Do you know what *fear* is? Not ordinary *fear* of insult injury or death but abject, quivering *dread* of something that you cannot see (*Kipling*) Fright implies the shock of sudden startling and commonly short lived fear alarm suggests the fright which is awakened by sudden awareness of imminent danger She had taken *fright* at our behaviour and turned to the captain pitifully (*Conrad*) "Thou wast born amid the din of arms And sucked a breast that panted with *alarms*" (*Cowper*) Dismay implies deprivation of spirit, courage, or initiative esp. by an alarming or disconcerting prospect "The storm prevails the rampart yields a way Bursts the wild cry of horror and *dismay*! (*Campbell*) Consternation heightens the implication of prostration or confusion of the faculties 'Tis easy to believe though not to describe the *consternation* they were all in (*Defoe*) Panic is overmastering and unreasoning often groundless fear or fright A blockhead who was in a perpetual *panic lest I should expose his ignorance* (*De Quincey*) Terror suggests the extremity of consternation or (often violent) dread 'The *terror* by night (*Psalms* xci. 5) Frozen with *terror*' (*Beckford*) Soul chilling *terror* (*Shelley*) Horror adds the implication of shuddering abhorrence or aversion for it usually connotes a sight rather than a premonition, which causes fear The *horror* of supernatural darkness (*Pater*) Fierce thrills of delighted *horror* (*F W Farrar*) "What is *terror* in poetry is *horror* in prose (*Landor*) Trepidation adds to *dread* the implication of timidity especially timidity as manifested by trembling or by marked hesitation "The Stubland aunts were not the ladies to receive a solicitor's letter calmly They were thrown into a state of *extreme trepidation* (*H G Wells*) I take up with some *trepidation* the subject of programme music (*Babbitt*)

Ana *Apprehension foreboding misgiving presentiment anxiety worry concern (see CARE) cowardliness pusillanimity cravenness (see corresponding adjectives at COWARDLY)

Ant Fearlessness — *Con* Boldness, bravery intrepidity valiancy (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE) *courage mettle spirit resolution *confidence assurance, aplomb

2 Awe *reverence

Ana Veneration worship adoration (see under REVERE) admiration, *wonder, amazement respect, esteem (see REGARD *n*)

Ant Contempt

fearful 1 Fearful, apprehensive, afraid are synonymous when they are followed by *of that lest* or the like and mean inspired or moved by fear or fears. *Afraid* is never *fearful* and *apprehensive* are infrequently used attributively in this sense Fearful carries no suggestion of a formidable cause of fear, it often connotes timorousness, a predisposition to worry or an active imagination as, the child is *fearful* of loud noises they were *fearful* that a storm would prevent their excursion. "It [the American intelligentsia] is timorous and *fearful* of challenge" (*Mencken*) Apprehensive suggests a state of mind rather than a temperament and usually genuine grounds for fear It always implies a presentiment or anticipation of evil of danger or the like as in July 1914 all civilized peoples were *apprehensive* of war "[The invaders] had driven before them into Italy whole troops of provincials, less *apprehensive* of servitude than of famine (*Gibbon*) Afraid may or may not imply sufficient motivation of fears but it usually connotes weakness or cowardice. As here compared it always implies inhibition of action or utterance. The trained reason is disinterested and fearless. It is not *afraid* of public opinion (*Inge*).

Ana *Timid timorous anxious, worried concerned (see under CARE *n*): hesitant reluctant, *disinclined

Ant Fearless intrepid — *Con*. Bold audacious *brave courageous, dauntless, valiant

2 Fearful, awful, dreadful, frightful, terrible, terrific, horrible, horrific, shocking, appalling are not here stressed as synonyms, for in loose use they are frequently employed as if they were nearly equivalent in meaning or as if they were more frequently interchangeable than good use permits. All of these words and especially their adverbs, are found in colloquial use as intensives meaning little more than *extreme(ly)* Among writers who use words with precision, however each one has a definite and distinct value when applied to a thing that stimulates an emotion in which fear or horror is in some degree an element That is fearful which makes one afraid or alarmed In literary use and in precise speech, the word *usually implies a deep and painful emotion and a loss of* courage in the face of possible or imminent danger All torment, trouble wonder and amazement Inhabits here some heavenly power guide us Out of this *fearful* country! (*Shak*) A sight too *fearful* for the feel of fear' (*Keats*) In less precise English *fearful* may not imply apprehension of danger but if its use is acceptable it should at least imply that the thing so qualified is a cause of disquiet as the *fearful* tenacity of a memory a *fearfully* distressing (not a *fearfully* interesting) situation. That is awful which impresses one so profoundly that one acts or feels as if under a spell or in the grip of its influence. In richest use it often implies an emotion such as reverential fear or an overpowering awareness of might, majesty sublimity or the like. And wring the *awful* sceptre from his fist (*Shak*) 'God of our fathers Beneath whose *awful* Hand we hold Dominion over palm and pine (*Kipling*) Men living among the glooms and broken lights of the primeval forest hearing strange noises in the tree-tops when the thunder crashed and *awful* voices in the wind (*Buchan*) She entered the drawing room in which New York's most chosen company was somewhat *awfully* assembled' (*E Wharton*) In somewhat weakened but still correct use *awful* may be applied to qualities, conditions and the like which are unduly weighted with significance or which strike one forcibly as far above or beyond the normal, as No tribunal can approach such a question without a deep sense of the *awful responsibility involved in its* decision (*Ch Just Marshall*) a moment of *awful* silence before the questions began (*Deland*) suddenly with the *awful* clarity and singleness of purpose of the innocent and intelligent she believed in Captain Remson (*Wm McFee*) That is dreadful from which one shrinks in shuddering *fear or in loathing as the dreadful* prospect of another world war cancer is a *dreadful* disease She felt her two hands taken and heard a kind voice. Could it be possible it belonged to the *dreadful* father of her husband? (*Meredith*) *Dreadful* things should not be known to young people until they are old enough to face them with a certain poise' (*B Russell*) In looser, but still good use *dreadful* is applicable to something from which one shrinks as disagreeable or as unpleasant to contemplate or endure as a *dreadful* necessity "Wouldn't it be *dreadful* to produce that effect on people!" (*L. P Smith*) That is frightful which, for the moment at least paralyzes one with fear or throws one into great alarm or consternation as, a *frightful sound* broke the quiet of the night a *frightful* tornado. 'The Ghost of a Lady a scar on her forehead and a bloody handkerchief at her breast *frightful* to behold! (*Mere-*

causing extreme and agitating fear or which both induces fright or alarm and prolongs and intensifies it "Millions of voices arose The clamor became *terrible*, and confused the minds of all men" (*S Anderson*) 'One of those

Eliot). "A human being devoid of hope is the most *terrible* object in the world' (*V Heiser*) When the word carries no implication of terrifying or of capacity for

efficiency' (*C W Eliot*) 'Sainte-Beuve believed that the truth is always *terrible*' (*L P Smith*) That is

electricity] from a form too brief and bright and *terrific* to be intelligible into one of the most tractable and lucid of the phenomena of Nature' (*Karl K Darrow*) In more recent use *terrific* is preferred to *terrible* when there is an implication of release of stored up energy, physical, emotional or intellectual and of its stunning effect, as, a *terrific* (better than *terrible*) explosion, a *terrific* out-

not only fear or terror but also loathing and aversion, thus a *fearful* precipice may not be *horrible* in the practice of the ancient Greek dramatists murder on the stage was avoided as *horrible* Now that wars are be-

Horrible emphasizes the effect produced on a person

icabre lurid *sinister, baleful, malign sublime NDID)

ariant of FAZE

*Possible practicable.

Ana Practical *practicable· advisable *expedient, politic· advantageous *beneficial, profitable suitable appropriate, fitting *fit

'Unfeasible, infeasible· chimerical (*schemes suggestions etc*) — **Con.** Fantastic, visionary (see IMAGINARY) utopian, *ambitious pre-

Feast, festival, fete (*or* **fête**), **fiesta** come into son in more than one sense, but especially in a day or period set apart as a time of rejoicing or a celebration or observance characteristic of such an occasion **Feast** bore both of these senses in early English use and continues to bear them But *feast* as denoting a day or period set apart (universally or nationally or locally) for rejoicing refers commonly to one set apart for religious ceremonies of a solemn and joyful character

of Christ from the dead) or to one set apart for celebrating the day in the church calendar assigned to a saint under whose patronage a country or parish is placed (as, "To keep our great St George's *feast* withal —*Shak*) Since *feast* in this sense is opposed to *fast*

fires dances eating and drinking and the like as, "Corpus Christi Day, the greatest *feast* in the year" (*Gray*) *Feast* in the other of its earliest and still common senses denotes an unusually abundant or sumptuous meal especially one that is provided for the enjoyment of those celebrating an occasion, not only a religious feast, but a marriage a betrothal a victory an assumption of a crown or title, an anniversary or the like, as,

accepted as a substantive often equivalent to *feast* in its implications but tending more and more to denote a time of civil or popular rather than of religious rejoicing and to impute a carnival rather than a religious character to its celebration thus, in religious use Christmas is called the *Feast* of the Nativity but in popular use is more commonly called the Christmas *festival*', so the great national *festival* in the United States is Independence Day and in France Bastille Day, a harvest *festival* In the other sense of *feast festival* is not used But it has another common use of its own to denote a series of concerts (or of other entertainments) provided at regularly recurring periods for the enjoyment of those interested as the city's annual music *festival* Fete, or its French form fête, though the French equivalent of *feast* came into English use in the eighteenth century to denote an entertainment of a sumptuous character usually but not necessarily one provided for one's social equals given out of doors (then sometimes specifically called *fête champêtre*) or on a body of water and involving pageantry or other spectacular performances as a lawn *fete* or garden *fete* for charitable purposes, the most splendid and elegant *fête* that was perhaps ever given (*Gibbon*) anxious to give the ladies of the imperial Harem a fete on the Black Sea (*T Hope*) a gorgeous night *fête* (*Manchester Guardian*) Fiesta the Spanish word for *feast* is much used in the states adjacent to Mexico not only for any religious feast but especially for a saint's day and the popular celebrating of it The term is also used in English to designate a characteristic Spanish celebration of a feast day in Spain or any Spanish-speaking country

Ana Celebration commemoration observance solemnization (see corresponding verbs at KEEP) rejoicing regaling or regalement (see corresponding verbs at PLEASE) entertainment diversion amusement recreation (see under AMUSE) dinner *banquet.

Ant Fast (*in religious use*)

feat, *n* Feat exploit achievement agree in denoting a remarkable deed or performance Feat in modern usage commonly suggests an act of strength or dexterity an exploit is an adventurous heroic or brilliant feat achievement emphasizes the idea of distinguished endeavor commonly in the face of difficulty or opposition all are occasionally used humorously or ironically as Sleights of art and *feats* of strength went round (*Goldsmith*) *feats* of daring I must retreat into the invalided corps and tell them of my former *exploits* which may very likely pass for lies (*Scott*) Great is the rumor of this dreadful knight and his *achievements* of no less account (*Shak*) *achievements* of science

Ana Deed act *action triumph conquest *victory emprise enterprise *adventure quest

feat, *adj* Deft adroit *dexterous handy

Ana *Agile, nimble brisk, spry skillful skilled *proficient adept expert *easy effortless, facile smooth

Con *Awkward clumsy maladroit inept gauche

fecund Fruitful prolific *fertile

Ana Bearing producing yielding (see BEAR) breeding propagating reproducing generating (see GENERATE)

Ant Barren — *Con* *Sterile unfruitful infertile impotent.

fecundity Fruitfulness, prolificacy fertility See under FERTILE

Ana Producing or productiveness (see corresponding verb at BEAR) profuseness or profusion, luxuriance lavishness, prodigality lushness, exuberance (see corresponding adjectives at PROFUSE)

Ant Barrenness

federation Confederacy confederation coalition fusion *alliance

fee Stipend emolument salary *wage pay hire screw

Ana Remuneration compensation requital (see corresponding verbs at PAY) charge *price cost expense

feeble *Weak infirm decrepit frail fragile

Ana Unnerved enervated emasculated unmanned (see UNNERVE) debilitated weakened enfeebled disabled crippled (see WEAKEN) doddering *senile anile doting *powerless, impotent, impuissant.

Ant Robust. — *Con* *Strong sturdy stout stalwart *vigorous lusty energetic hale, *healthy

feed, *v* Feed, nourish pasture graze, come into comparison when they mean to provide the food that one needs or desires Feed is the comprehensive term applicable not only to persons and animals but also to plants and by extension to anything (such as a furnace) that consumes something (such as fuel) or requires something external for its sustenance as to *feed* the baby to *feed* a family of ten on fifty dollars a week, to *feed* the cattle to use bone meal to *feed* the chrysanthemums to *feed* a furnace with coal "Hugh's growing vanity was *fed* by the thought that Clara was interested in him (*S Anderson*) The press exploits for its benefit human silliness and ignorance and vulgarity and sensationalism and in exploiting it *feeds* it (*R. Macaulay*) In American but not in British use *feed* sometimes takes for its object the thing that is fed as to *feed* oats to the horses to *feed* coal to the furnace He has been *feeding* bread and butter to the dog" (*Kate D Wiggin*) Nourish implies feeding with food that is essential to a person's or by extension a thing's growth health well-being or the like Etymologically it implies the giving of mother's milk to the suckling child or offspring but this use is now very rare *nurse* now being the preferred word I do so wish she would not see fit to sit down and *nourish* her baby in my poor old bachelor drawing room (*H G Wells*) In idiomatic English *nourish* more often takes as its subject the thing that serves as a sustaining or a building up food than the person who provides such food as milk eggs and meat *nourish* the bodies of fast growing boys and girls the humid prairie heat so *nourishing* to wheat and corn so exhausting to human beings (*Cather*) Freedom nourishes self respect (*W E. Channing*) His zeal seemed *nourished* By failure and by fall (*Whittier*) Pasture (etymologically to feed) was in very early use applied chiefly to animals but very rarely to human beings Somewhat later it was restricted except in humorous use to cattle sheep, or other domestic animals fed on grass as Unwont with heards to watch or *pasture* sheepe (*Spenser*) Graze is often preferred specifically to *pasture* when the emphasis is on the use of growing grass for food as a field or two to *graze* his cows (*Swift*) to *graze* one's cow on the common

Ana *Nurse nurture foster cherish support sustain maintain (see corresponding nouns at LIVING)

Ant Starve

feel, *n* Feeling *atmosphere savor tone aura.

Ana See those at FEELING 3

feeling, *n* **1** Sensibility *sensation sense

Ana Reacting or reaction behaving or behavior (see corresponding verbs at ACT) responsiveness (see corresponding adjective at TENDER) sensitiveness susceptibility (see corresponding adjectives at LIABLE)

2 Feeling, affection, emotion sentiment, passion Feeling the general term denotes any partly mental and partly physical but not sensory response (or the state that results) that is characterized by pleasure or pain attraction or repulsion or the like Unless it is

Emotion, the preferred term in modern psychology because it suggests the physical as well as the mental reaction usually carries in nontechnical use a stronger implication of excitement or agitation than does *feeling*
Eagerness for *emotion* and adventure (*Sydney Smith*)
Means of exciting religious *emotion* (*Ruskin*) A sensation of strength inspired by mighty *emotion*

conquers reason still (*Pope*)
Ana Impressing *or* impression touching affecting *or* affection (see corresponding verbs at AFFECT *v* 1) *mood humor temper vein

3 Feel *atmosphere savor tone aura
Ana *Impression impress imprint peculiarity individuality characteristic (see corresponding adjectives at CHARACTERISTIC) *quality property character attribute

feeze Variant of FAZE

feign. Simulate counterfeit sham pretend affect *assume
Ana Fabricate manufacture forge (see MAKE) dissemble *disguise cloak mask

feint, *n* Artifice wile ruse stratagem maneuver *trick
Ana *Pretense pretension make believe make belief hoaxing *or* hoax, hoodwinking befooling (see corresponding verbs at DUPE) resort expedient shift (see RESOURCE)

felicitate Felicitate, congratulate agree in meaning to express one s pleasure in the joy success elevation or prospects of another Felicitate is not only the more formal term but it carries a stronger implication that the person who felicitates regards the other as very happy or wishes him happiness as *to felicitate the parents upon the birth of a child* to *felicitate* His Majesty upon his

e a friend on his promotion to con
ne has escaped a trying situation.
apt, fitting appropriate *fit

Ana Telling convincing (see VALID) pat timely opportune *seasonable well timed apposite pertinent *relevant
Ant Infelicitous inept maladroit — *Con* *Awkward clumsy gauche unfortunate unhappy unlucky (see affirmative adjectives at LUCKY)

felicity *Happiness bliss beatitude blessedness
Ana Rapture transport *ecstasy joy delight, delectation *pleasure fruition
Ant Misery

fell, *n* Pelt hide *skin rind bark peel

fell, *adj* Cruel inhuman savage barbarous ferocious, *fierce truculent
Ana Baleful malign malefic *sinister pitiless ruthless (see corresponding nouns at PITY) relentless unrelenting merciless *grim implacable

female, *n* Female, woman, lady are here compared as meaning a person (especially an adult) who belongs to the sex that is the counterpart of man or the male of the human species Female (the correlative of *male*) emphasizes the idea of sex it applies not only to human

use is now frowned upon as derogatory or contemptuous, except in strictly scientific or statistical use The term

correlative of *man*) which emphasizes the essential qualities of the adult female lady (the correlative of *gentleman*) connotes rather the externals of social position or refinement *Woman* is now preferred by many persons of fastidious taste whenever the reference is to the person merely as a person (as the country expects the help of its *women* the following *women* assisted in receiving the guests a *woman* of culture a saleswoman workingwomen society *women*) *Lady* on the other hand is pre ... gentle breeding or implied as son and f Leonor de
Miss Nancy had the essential attributes of a *lady* high veracity delicate honor in her dealings deference to others and refined personal habits (*G Eliot*) The ... a mere courteous

Great Britain as

female *adj* Female, feminine, womanly womanlike womanish effeminate ladylike come into comparison as meaning of characteristic of or like a female of the species ... Female (opposed ... well as to ... the *female* ... children. ... these words ... each group

may imply grammatical gender (as *feminine* nouns and pronouns) but it characteristically applies to features lines qualities and the like, which belong to women rather than to men it has now practically displaced all except the more strictly physiological senses of *female* as Her heavenly form Angelic but more soft and *feminine* (*Milton*) the domestic virtues which are especially *feminine* (*Lecky*) **Womanly** (often opposed to *girlish* or from another point of view to *manly*) is used to qual fy anything wh ch evidences the qualities of a fully and usually roundly developed woman (as *womanly* virtues) it often specifically suggests qualities which especially befit a woman by reason of her sex or her functions as a wife and mother such as tenderness sympathy moral strength fortitude and the like or the absence of mannish qual ties such as aggressiveness as

'Twas just a *womanly* presence an influence unex prest (*J R Lowell*) "All will spy in thy face A blushing *womanly* discovering grace (*Donne*) **Womanlike** (opposed to *manlike*) is more apt to suggest characteristically feminine faults or fo bles as *Woman like* taking revenge too deep for a trans ent wrong Done but in thought to your beauty (*Tennyson*) **Womanish** (compare *mannish childish*) is a term of contempt especially when applied to that which should be virile or masculine as Art thou a man? thy form cries out thou art Thy tears are *womanish* (*Shak*) *womanish* or wailing grief (*Cowper*) **Effeminate** emphas zes the idea of unmanly del cacy luxuriousness or enervation as,

A woman impudent and mannish grown Is not more loathed than an *effeminate* man In time of action (*Shak*) an *effeminate* and unmanly foppery' (*R. Hurd*) 'Something *feminine*—not *effeminate* mind—is d scov erable in the countenances of all men of genius (*Coleridge*) **Ladylike** is frequently used sarcastically especially of men to imply a dainty and finical affecta t on of the proprieties (as, fops at all corners *lady-like* in m en —*Cowper*) The term is also applicable to girls and to women or to their conduct habits or manners in such use suggesting conformity to any standard im plied by the term *lady* as Your daughter may be better paid better dressed more gently spoken more *ladylike* than you were in the old m ll (*Shaw*)

Ant Male — ***Con.*** Masculine manly manlike man ful mann sh virile (see MALE)

feminine *Female womanly womanish ladylike womanlike effeminate

Ant Masculine — ***Con.*** *Male manly mannish virile manl ke manful

ferment, *n* Fermentation *ebullition effervescence

Ana Leavening *or* leaven (see corresponding verb at INFUSE) transformation metamorphos s (see under TRANSFORM) *change mutation vicissitude change alteration modificat on, variation (see under CHANGE, *v*)

fermentation Ferment *ebull tion effervescence.

Ana Leavening *or* leaven (see correspond ng verb at INFUSE) agitation disturbance perturbation (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE) excitement stimulation, quickening (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKE)

ferocious *Fierce truculent barbarous savage inhuman cruel fell

Ana Infuriated maddened enraged (see correspond ng verbs at ANGER) rapacious *voracious ravening ravenous relentless implacable merciless *grim

Con *Tame subdued submissive

fertile Fertile fecund, fruitful prolific agree in meaning having or man.festing (literally or figuratively) the power to produce fruit (that is grains vegetables, cot ton, flax the so-called fru ts etc.) or offspring The same distinctions in implications and connotations are observ able in their corresponding nouns fertility, fecundity, fruitfulness, prolificacy (also prolificity or prolificness—all three being comparatively rare terms in general use) Fertile (opposed to *sterile infertile*) applies particularly to that in which seeds take root [illegible] root and [illegible] *fertile* [illegible] [illegible]fulness to the farmer lay its f[illegible] way to the historian (*Hardy*) In him [Dr Johnson] were united a most log cal head with a [illegible] imagination (*Boswell*) [illegible] [illegible] usual living young [illegible] a *fertile* couple) **Fecund** (opposed to *barren*) appl es especially to that which actually y elds in abundance or with rapid ty fruits offspring, or by extension projects inventions works of art or the like thus one speaks of the *fecundity* of a mother if one wishes to imply that she has a large family but of her *fertility* if the intent is to indicate that she is not sterile so by extension a *fecund* (rather than a *fertile*) inventive genius a *fecund* printing press If you had been born a Dumas—I am speaking of *fecundity* and of noth ng else and could rattle off a romance in a fortnight (*Quiller Couch*) **Fruitful** may be used in place of *fecund* (preferably in the case of trees plants and the like) and in the place of *fertile* (in reference to soil or land) but it may also be applied to anything that promotes fertility or fecund ty as a *fruitful* tree soil made *fruitful* by cultivation a *fruitful* rain Consequently in its extended sense it is applicable to anything that bears results especially useful or profitable results of almost any kind as the time has always come and the season is never unripe for the announcement of the *fruitful* idea (*J Morley*) the enormously *fruitful* discovery [of Pythagoras] that p tch of sound depends upon the length of the vibrating chord (*H Ellis*) Darwin sm is a *fruitful* theory of the means by which nature works" (*Inge*) The poet is apt to lack the detachment which alone makes *fruitful* criticism possible (*Lowes*) **Prolific** is often interchangeable with *fecund* especially in the l teral senses of both words but it often suggests even greater rapid ty in reproduction and is therefore more frequently used than the latter term in disparagement or derogation especially when appl ed to types, races spec es or the like as guinea pigs are *prol fic* the starling is so *prolific* that the flocks become immense (*Jefferies*) uncultivated defective people are ap pallingly *prolific* (*Shaw*) "the flabby pseudo-religions in which the modern world is so *prolific*' (*J W Krutch*)

Ana Producing bearing yielding (see BEAR) inventing or inventive creating *or* creative (see corresponding verbs at INVENT) quicken ng st mulating provoking exc ting galvanizing (see PROVOKE)

Ant Infert le sterile — ***Con*** Barren impotent un fruitful (see STERILE)

fertility Fruitfulness, fecundity prolificacy See under FERTILE.

Ant Infertility sterility — ***Con*** Impotence *or* impotency barrenness unfruitfulness (see corresponding adjectives at STERILE)

fervent Ardent fervid perfervid, *impassioned passionate

Ana *Devout pious religious warm warmhearted *tender responsive *sincere wholehearted heartfelt hearty, whole-souled unfeigned *intense vehement

Con Cool *cold chilly frigid apathetic *impassive phlegmatic

fervid Fervent ardent perfervid, *unpassioned passionate

Ana *Intense vehement earnest *serious, solemn *sincere heartfelt hearty wholehearted whole-souled

Con Collected composed *cool imperturbable nonchalant *indifferent aloof detached unconcerned

fervor *or* **fervour.** Ardor enthusiasm *passion zeal

Ana Devoutness piousness *or* piety (see corresponding adjectives at DEVOUT) earnestness seriousness solemnity (see corresponding adjectives at SERIOUS) sincerity heartiness wholeheartedness (see corresponding adjectives at SINCERE)

festival *Feast fete fiesta

fetch, *v* *Bring take

Ana *Get obtain procure transfer shift *move remove convey transport transmit *carry bear

rank rancid fusty musty

Ana Foul nasty (see DIRTY) *offensive loathsome repulsive repugnant revolting

Ant Fragrant — *Con* *Odorous aromatic redolent balmy

luck and freedom from evil to its owner or worshiper

them cant and sentiment made them sick they made a *fetish* of hard truth (*R Macaulay*) Talisman, unlike

little Abruzzi cob was decorated with . a panoply of *charms* against the evil eye (*C Mackenzie*) In its figurative application to a quality in persons or in things it connotes a power to attract or allure that is suggestive of spell working as she has great *charm* did you not feel the *charm* of the painting? Amulet is usually applied to anything worn or carried on the person because of its magical power to preserve one in danger or to protect one from evil especially from disease The French traveller Coudreau expressly states that "collars made of jag-

hensive designation including not only amulets worn because of their reputed magical influence but any similar objects such as asafetida bags carried on the person and credited with physical influences or effects that are not borne out by science

Shackle *hamper trammel clog manacle

Hinder, impede obstruct block bar dam *restrain curb snaffle check baffle balk, thwart, foil *frustrate bind *tie

Con *Free liberate release *extricate disencumber disembarrass disentangle untangle disengage *detach

feverish Nervous restless restive uneasy fidgety tient skittish jumpy jittery unquiet

Agitated perturbed disturbed flustered flurried DISCOMPOSE) excited stimulated quickened ized (see PROVOKE)

Nonchalant unruffled collected composed *cool serene tranquil

*Less, lesser smaller

Untruth falsehood *lie misrepresentation, story

fib, *v* Equivocate palter *lie prevaricate

mercurial

*fitful

flighty

loyal

stanch steadfast.

Fiction, figment, fabrication fable are here ed as meaning a story an account an explana conception or the like which is an invention of nan mind Fiction so strongly implies the use of gination that it serves as the class name for all r poetic writings which deal with imagined char and situations (or with actual characters or ns with less concern for the historicity of the than for the telling of an interesting coherent

often

y one

sant

loss

or to

hom

about

the

pear

roup

ances (as the notion that a business is clothed with a public interest and has been devoted to the public use is little more than a *fiction* intended to beautify what is disagreeable to the sufferers —[illegible] the usual *fic*[illegible] quir[illegible] in le[illegible] tion[illegible] beyo[illegible] Lion[illegible], systems are *fictions* ha[illegible] value simply as pictures as forms of representation"—*H Ellis*) *Fiction* may apply to something which appears to be true or is believed to be in accordance with a higher form of truth (such as poetic truth philosophical truth spiritual truth) or with the demands of reason when they come into conflict with fact or the world as apprehended by the senses *Figment* and *fabrication* on the other hand carry no implication of justification and usually suggest a defiance of truth of any kind or degree Figment usually suggests the operation of fancy or of unlicensed imagination and neglect of fact as The rude, unvarnished gibes with which he demolished every *figment* of defence (*Stevenson*) This is all a *figment* of your imagination (*Stevenson*) A sense of unreality was creeping over him Surely this great Chamber [the House of Commons] did not exist at all but as a gigantic fancy of his own! And all these figures were *figments* of his brain!" (*Galsworthy*) Fabrication in the specific sense here considered applies to something that is made up with artifice and usually though not invariably with the intent to deceive consequently it is often used of a fiction that is a deliberate and complete falsehood as the common account of his disappearance is a *fabrication* the legend though some of its details are obviously fictitious cannot be dismissed as a pure *fabrication* Fable (as here compared see also ALLEGORY 2) applies to a fictitious narrative that is obviously unconcerned with fact usually because it deals with events or situations that are marvelous impossible preposterous or otherwise incredible as if we may take the story of Job for a history not a *fable* (*Defoe*) nothing but whispered suspicions old wives tales *fables* invented by men who had nothing to do but loaf in the drug store and make up stories (*S Anderson*)

Ana *Narrative story tale anecdote yarn *novel, romance

fictitious Fictitious fabulous legendary, mythical apocryphal agree in meaning having the character of that which is invented or imagined as opposed to that which is true or genuine Although all these words are more or less affected by the nouns derived from the same root (*fiction fable legend myth apocrypha*) their fundamental implications come, as a rule from the root and not from the denotation of the noun Fictitious commonly implies fabrication and therefore more often suggests artificiality or contrivance than intent to deceive or deliberate falsification as *fictitious* characters and events belong in a novel or romance but not in a history many authors prefer to assume a *fictitious* name In an extended sense *fictitious* definitely connotes falseness when applied to value worth significance or the like and suggests its determination by other than the right standards as the furore created by this incident gives it a *fictitious* importance in booms and in panics the market value of a sound security is often *fictitious* Fabulous stresses the marvelousness or incredibility of that which is so described only at times, however does the adjective imply a thing's impossibility or nonexistence as for a year the company paid *fabulous* dividends his letters gave accounts of *fabulous* exploits *fabulous* sea monsters Legendary usually suggests popular tradition and popular susceptibility to elaboration of details or distortion of historical facts as the basis for a thing's fictitious or fabulous character, as the *legendary* deeds of William Tell the *legendary* wealth of the Aztecs the Tarquins *legendary* kings of ancient Rome Mythical like *legendary* usually presupposes the working of the popular imagination but it distinctively implies a purely fanciful explanation of facts or the creation of purely imaginary beings events etc. Therefore *mythical* in its wider modern use is nearly equivalent to *imaginary* and implies nonexistence as, the *mythical* beings called nymphs Mrs Harris Sairey Gamp's friend in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit" is a *mythical* character Apocryphal implies a mysterious or extremely dubious source or origin in modern use it sometimes suggests merely the lack of authenticity, sometimes spuriousness We know them [some of the Elizabethans] unmistakably through their own writings . and by a few anecdotes of the kind which even when *apocryphal* remain as evidence of the personal impression that such men must have made upon their contemporaries (*T S Eliot*) It is not possible to attach much weight to the Sanson memoirs—they are so plainly *apocryphal* (*A Repplier*)

☞ *Do not confuse* fictitious *with* factitious.

Ana Invented created (see INVENT) *imaginary fanciful fantastic fabricated fashioned (see MAKE)

Ant Historical — **Con** *Real true actual *authentic veritable veracious truthful verisimilitudinous *or* verisimilar (see corresponding nouns at TRUTH)

fidelity. Fidelity, allegiance, fealty, loyalty, devotion, piety agree in denoting faithfulness to that to which one is bound by a pledge or duty Fidelity implies strict adherence to that which is a matter of faith or of keeping faith it presupposes an obligation sometimes natural sometimes imposed as a trust sometimes voluntarily accepted or chosen as *fidelity* to one's word *fidelity* in the performance of one's duties *fidelity* to one's friends Sometimes even when unqualified it implies marital faithfulness. With close *fidelity* and love unfeigned To keep the matrimonial bond unstained (*Cowper*) Sometimes it implies faithfulness to the original as in representation portrayal quotation etc. The Russian finds relief to his sensitiveness in letting his perceptions have perfectly free play and in recording their reports with perfect *fidelity* (*Arnold*) Allegiance implies adherence to something objective which one serves or follows as a vassal his lord and which demands unswerving fidelity when conflicting obligations dispute its pre-eminence as secret societies that exact the *allegiance* of every member But he [the critic] owes no *allegiance* to anything but to Truth all other *fidelities* he must disregard when that is in question (*L P Smith*) Fealty like *allegiance* implies a supreme obligation to be faithful but unlike the latter it stresses the compelling power of one's sense of duty or of consciousness of one's pledged word When I do forget The least of these unspeakable deserts Romans forget your *fealty* to me (*Shak*) The extent to which we are accurate in our thoughts words and deeds is a rough measure of our *fealty* to truth (*P B Ballard*) Loyalty implies more emotion and closer personal attachment than either *fidelity* or *fealty* it usually connotes steadfastness sometimes in the face of attempts to alienate one's affections or of a temptation to ignore or renounce one's obligation I will follow thee To the last gasp with truth and *loyalty* (*Shak*) Unlike *fidelity* *loyalty* is not invariably regarded as a virtue especially when personal feeling rather than principle determines it [Oxford] home of lost causes and forsaken beliefs, and unpopular names

and impossible *loyalties!'* (*Arnold*) 'Indeed in public life it is generally considered a kind of treachery to change because people value what they call *loyalty* above truth (*A C Benson*) **Devotion** stresses zeal in service often amounting to self-dedication it usually also implies ardent attachment He set out to prove the loyalty of his nature by *devotion* to the Queen who had advanced him (*Belloc*) There is something outside of the artist to which he owes *allegiance* a *devotion* to which he must surrender and sacrifice himself (*T S Eliot*) **Piety** emphasizes fidelity to obligations regarded as natural or fundamental such as reverence for one s parents (filial *piety*) one s race one s traditions one s country or one s God and observance of all the duties which such reverence requires thus filial *piety* inspires respect for the wishes of parents religious *piety* (usually just *piety*) is manifest in faithful and reverent worship

Having matured in the surroundings and under the special conditions of sea life I have a special *piety* toward that form of my past I have tried with an almost filial regard to render the vibration of life in the great world of waters (*Conrad*)

Ana Faithfulness constancy lealty stanchness steadfastness (see corresponding adjectives at FAITHFUL)

Ant Faithlessness perfidy — *Con* Falseness *or* falsity disloyalty treacherousness *or* treachery traitorousness perfidiousness (see corresponding adjectives at FAITHLESS)

fidgety Restless restive uneasy skittish jumpy jittery *impatient nervous unquiet feverish hectic

field 1 Gridiron diamond *arena circus lists ring cockpit court rink

2 **Field, domain province, sphere, territory, bailiwick** come into comparison in their extended senses when they denote the limits in which a person an institution a

cho ce or by necessity but it seldom suggests permanent limitation thus a European war narrows the *field* of commerce for neutral American nations he chose the development of industries in the South as his *field* of investigat on The ph losopher and the practical man each is in his own *field* supreme (*Buckle*) **Domain**

trespass or invasion, as, the *domain* of science the *domain* of the spiritual What is the d fference between the legitimate music of verse and the music it attains by trespassing on the *domain* of a sister art? (*Babbitt*)

Those who believe in the real ty of a world of the sp rit —the poet the artist the mystic—are at one in bel eving that there are other *domains* than that of physics (*Jeans*) **Province** is used in reference not only to the sciences arts etc each of which may be said to have its own domain but also to any person or institution that because of his or its office aims special character or the like can be said to have jurisdiction competence power or influence within clearly defined l mits as it is within the *province* of a parent rather than of a teacher to discipline a pup l for misconduct out of school it is often stated that art goes beyond its *province* when it attempts

Province is also used figuratively in the sense of function (see also FUNCTION *n*, 1) and in the sense of a part of a larger domain I should like the reader to accept engineering as a *province* of physics so that the feats of the one may serve as credentials for the discover es of the other (*Karl K Darrow*) **Sphere**, even more than *domain* throws emphasis on clear circumscription of limits it therefore suggests apartness rather than fundamental differences and carries no hint of danger of trespass or interference The aesthetic and ethical *spheres* were never sharply distinguished by the Greeks (*G L Dickinson*) In the *sphere* of morals we must often be content to wait until our activity is completed to appreciate its beauty or its ugl ness (*H Ellis*)

In the life of a man whose circumstances and talents are not very exceptional there should be a large *sphere* where what is vaguely termed herd instinct dominates, and a small *sphere* into which it does not penetrate (*B Russell*) **Territory** comes very close to *domain* in implying a field possessed and controlled and regarded as one s own it does not however carry the implicat ons so strong in *domain* of rightful ownership of sovere gnty and of the title to inviolability it may even suggest that the field has been usurped or taken over by the science, art activity etc in question Prose has pre-empted a lion s share of the *territory* once held either in sovereignty or on equal terms by poetry' (*Lowes*) "If passage-ways connect the *domain* of physics with the *domains* of life or of spirit physics ought in time to d scover these passage-ways for they start from her own *territory* (*Jeans*) **Bailiwick**, l terally the jurisd ction of a bailiff (see POLICEMAN) is increasingly used during recent years in an extended and humorous sense in reference to an individual and the special and lim ted province or domain in which he may or does exercise authority It often also carries a connotation of petty yet despotic display of power as a pol tician whose influence does not extend beyond his own *bail wick* he will not get along with others until he learns to keep within his own *bailiwick* We may neither be angry nor gay in the presence of the moon nor may we dare to think in her *bailiwick* (*J Stephens*)

Ana Limits bounds confines (see singular nouns at LIMIT) extent area *size magnitude

fiend 1 *Demon devil daemon

ct votary devotee habitué fan.

Fiendish, devilish, diabolical diabolic de , **demoniac, demonic** come into comparison ey mean having or manifesting the qualities d with infernal or hellish be ngs called d v ls.

The term is often loosely used as an intensive w th a coarsely humorous connotation as *devilish* good d n ner (*Dickens*) **Diabolical** often (and sometimes *devilish*) connotes colder and more calculating malevolence than *fiendish* as *diabolical* cruelty *diabolical* ingenu ty a *diabolical* sneer People suffering from the paranoia of

reference is to devils as individuals of a given character or origin rather than to their malign qualities as the difference between the angelic and the *diabolic* tempera ment (*Shaw*) [The heroic age s] heroes were doughty men to whom *diabolic* visitors were no more unusual than angelic ones (*J W Krutch*) **Demoniacal** frequently suggests frenzy or excesses as of one possessed as *demoniacal* strength *demoniacal* laughter **Demonic** and demonic, though sometimes synonymous with *demoni acal* more frequently suggest in recent usage (chiefly under the influence of Goethe) the inexpl cable or super human element in life or especially in genius (in this sense the preferred word and spelling is now *daemonic* [see *daemon* under DEMON]) as In the sol dest kingdom of routine and the senses he [Goethe] showed the lurking *demonic* power (*Emerson*) the rapt *demonic* features of the Mag c Muse" (*Hewlett*)

Ana Hell sh *infernal malign, malefic, baleful *sinister malignant malevolent *malicious.

fierce **Fierce, truculent ferocious barbarous savage, inhuman cruel, fell** come into comparison when they mean displaying fury or malignity in looks or in actions **Fierce** as here compared is appl ed largely to men or to beasts that insp re terror because of their menacing aspect or their unrestrained fury in attack "The other Shape black it stood as night *Fierce* as ten Furies terrible as Hell And shook a dreadful dart (*Milton*) No bandit *fierce* no tyrant mad with pride (*Pope*) **Truculent** though it implies fierceness especially of aspect suggests the intent to inspire terror or to threaten rather than the achievement of that intention Consequently it often impl es a bullying attitude or pose It is applied chiefly but not exclusively to persons groups of persons and nations as a group of *truculent* schoolboys He [Carlyle s Hero] must worry them toward the fold like a *truculent* sheep dog (*J R Lowell*) "The America that [Theodore] Roosevelt dreamed of was always a sort of swollen Prussia, *truculent* without and regimented within (*Mencken*) **Ferocious** not only connotes extreme fierceness but it impl es actions sug gestive of a wild beast on a rampage or in an attack on its prey it therefore usually impl es unrestrained violence extreme fury and wanton brutality as a *ferocious* attack on the enemy to take a *ferocious* revenge a particularly *ferocious* dog **Barbarous** (see also BAR BARIAN) in its extended sense applies only to civilized persons or their actions it implies a harshness a bru tality and often a ferocity possible among primitive or uncivilized men but unworthy of human beings in an advanced state of culture as the *barbarous* pleasures of the chase (*J Morley*) *barbarous* treatment of prison ers *barbarous* methods of warfare **Savage** (see also BARBARIAN) impl es an absence of the restraints imposed by civilization or of the inh bitions characterist c of civilized man when dealing with those whom he hates or fears or when filled with rage, lust, or other violent passion as a *savage* desire for revenge *savage* punish ment of a d sobed ent child a *savage* criticism of a book the *savage* wars of relig on (*Inge*) **Inhuman** is even stronger than *savage* for it suggests not so much undue violence or lack of restraint as absence of all feel ng that normally characterizes a human be ng on the one hand it may suggest bestiality or wanton brutal ty or on the other hand it may imply absence of all capacity for love kindness or p ty as an *inhuman* mother Thy deed *inhuman* and unnatural" (*Shak*) Man s *inhumanity* to man Makes countless thousands mourn! (*Burns*) **Cruel** implies an inhuman indifference to the suffering of others and even a positive pleasure in witnessing it or in inflict ng it Her mouth *crueler* than a tiger s colder than a snake's, and beautiful beyond a woman's" (*Swinburne*) As *cruel* as a schoolboy ere he grows To pity (*Tennyson*) **Fell**, now rhetorical or poetic, con notes dire or baleful cruelty Unsex me here And fill me from the crown to the toe top-full Of direst *cruelty!* Stop up the access and passage to remorse That no compunctious visitings of nature Shake my *fell* purpose (*Shak*)

Ana Menacing threatening (see THREATEN) infuriated maddened enraged (see corresponding verbs at ANGER) ravening ravenous rapacious *voracious *fearful terrible horrible horrific

Ant Tame mild

fiery. *Spirited, high-spirited peppery gingery mettle-some spunky

Ana Impetuous, *precipitate headlong passionate perfervid ardent *impassioned fervid vehement *intense

fiesta Fete *feast, festival

fight, *n* Combat fray, affray conflict *contest

Ana Struggle striving (see under ATTEMPT *v*) strife contention, conflict dissension *discord variance

fight, *v* Battle war *contend cope

Ana. Struggle strive (see ATTEMPT) dispute debate (see DISCUSS) wrangle squabble, quarrel altercate (see under QUARREL, *n*)

figment Fabrication, fable *fiction.

Ana. *Fancy fantasy dream daydream nightmare invention creation (see corresponding verbs at INVENT)

figure, *n* **1** *Form, shape configuration conformation Gestalt

Ana *Outline contour, profile silhouette *character symbol sign mark.

2 Figure, pattern, design, motif, device come into comparison when they mean a unit in a decorative com position in an ornamented textile or fabric, or the like consisting of a representation of a natural conventional ized or imaginary shape or a combination of such representations **Figure** commonly refers to a small simple unit which is repeated or is one of those repeated over an entire surface A figure may be either one of the outl nes commonly associated with geometry (*geometrical figures*) such as triangles diamonds pentagons circles, and the l ke or such an outline filled in with color lines or a representation of another kind it may however be a natural or conventional zed leaf flower animal or the like as an Oriental rug with geometrical *figures* in blue and red a silk print with a small *figure* the wallpaper has a well-spaced *figure* of a spray of rosebuds Carved with *figures* strange and sweet All made out of the carver's brain (*Coleridge*) **Pattern** may be used in place of *figure* (as arranged in a series of simple and pleasing *patterns*—diamonds quincunxes hexagons — *A Huxley*) but *figure* is not interchangeable with the more inclusive senses of *pattern* The latter term is applicable not only to the simplest repeated unit or figure or to a larger repeated unit involving several related figures but also to the whole plan of decoration or adornment (as the *pattern* of a lace tablecloth the *pattern* of a rug) Also *pattern* may be used of other things than those which are vis ble objective works of art and craftsmanship but which nevertheless can be viewed or studied as having diverse parts or elements brought together so as to present an intelligible and dis t nctive whole as the true *pattern* of the campaign revealed itself after the first week "when he said *pattern* he d d not mean the *pattern* on a wall paper he meant the *pattern* of life (*V Sackville West*) as skepticism grows the *pattern* of human conduct inevitably changes (*J W Krutch*) The nearness of friends in those days

sal year of a college
NALIZE)
once
*assassin cutthroat,

which it is considered at PLAN for both stress the disposition of details with the result that a pattern is produced as here cons dered however *design* emphas zes drawing

distinctive character of the whole as in lace for ecclesi astical use a sheaf of wheat is often the *motif* of the *pattern Device appl es usually to a figure that bears no likeness to anything in nature but is the result of imagi nation or fancy Unlike the other terms (as here

(*Amy Lowell*)

figure, *v* Cast *add sum total foot
Ana Compute *calculate reckon estimate *count enumerate number

filch *v* Purloin lift pilfer *steal pinch snitch swipe cop
Ana Snatch grab *take seize grasp *rob plunder loot rifle thieve

fillet, *n* *Strip band ribbon stripe

filthy *Dirty foul squal d nasty
Ana Slovenly unkempt sloppy *slipshod *offensive loathsome repulsive revolting
Ant Neat sp ck and span — *Con* Cleaned cleansed (see CLEAN *v*) *clean cleanly tidy trim trig shipshape (see NEAT)

final Terminal concluding *last latest ultimate extreme eventual
Ana Clos ng ending term nating (see CLOSE *v*) decisive determ native *conclus ve definitive

financial Financial monetary pecuniary fiscal bursal come into comparison as meaning of or relating to the possession the making or the expend ture of money Financial impl es a relation to money matters in general especially as conducted on a large scale as the *financial* concerns of the company are attended to by the treas urer the *financial* pos tion of the bank is sound the *financial* interests of the country the city is in *financial* difficulties Monetary impl es a much more d rect refer

gests a reference to the practical uses of money it is often but not exclusively employed in preference to *financial* when money matters that are personal or on a

finical *or* **finicking** *or* **finicky** Particular fussy fastidious *nice dainty squeam sh pern ckety
Ana Exacting demanding (see DEMAND *v*) capt ous hypercritical *critical dapper spruce natty ISH) meticulous punctil ous *careful con s scrupulous (see UPRIGHT)
lipshod sloppy slovenly *slatternly dowdy rowzy
Complete conclude *close end terminate hieve accomplish effect fulfill (see PERFORM)
burnish furbish shine
*Consummate accomplished
erfect entire intact whole refined cultivated cultured (see corresponding nouns at CULTURE) *suave urbane sm
Ant Cruc

fire, *v* 1
Ana *B
glow *illuminate lighten.
2 Animate inspire *inform
Ana Excite *provoke stimulate galvanize *thrill, electrify *stir rouse arouse enliven *qu cken v vify
Ant Daunt — *Con* *Dismay appall
3 Discharge *dism ss casl er sack, bounce drop
Ana *Eject oust expel *d scard

firearms See under WEAPON

firm, *adj* Firm, hard, solid are here compared ch efly as meaning having a texture or cons stency that markedly resists deformation by external force Firm (opposed to *loose flabby*) suggests such closeness or compactness of texture or a consistency so heavy or substantial that the substance or material qu ckly returns to shape or is d fficult to pull distort cut or the like as, a *firm* cloth *firm* muscles or flesh *firm* jellies *firm* ground **Hard** (opposed to *soft* see HARD 3) impl es impenetra b l ty or relatively complete res stance to pressure tension or the like but unl ke *firm* *hard* rarely impl es elasticity as *hard* as adamant *hard* as steel *hard* ice **Solid,** as opposed to *fluid* impl es such dens ty and coherence in the mass as enable a thing to maintain a fixed form in spite of external deforming forces (as, *sol d* substances *solid* mineral matter) as opposed to *fl msy* the term impl es a structure or construction that renders

rniture a

substantial ty or genuineness (as a *solid* meal *solid* virtues *solid* attainments) but it may imply ab solute rel ab l ty or seriousness of purpose (as *sol d* book) or
op n on
of work
nacious.
loppy
h group.

firm, *v* *Set settle fix establish
Ana *Implant infix inculcate *secure anchor moor, rivet.

fiscal *Financial, bursal monetary pecuniary

fish, *v* Fish angle agree in meaning to attempt to catch fish in the case of *fish*, with any kind of apparatus and as a sport or an occupation in the case of **angle** (chiefly literary except in the derivative *angler*) with hook, bait line and (usually) rod and as a sport Both words are used without perceptible distinction in the figurative sense to seek to obtain or win by artifice, as to *fish* for a compliment Modesty is the only sure bait when you *angle* for praise (*Chesterfield*) The first woman who *fishes* for him hooks him (*Thackeray*) 'She knew her distance and did *angle* for me Madding my eagerness with her restraint (*Shak*)

fit, *adj* Fit, suitable, meet proper, appropriate, fitting apt, happy, felicitous are comparable when they mean right with respect to the nature condition circumstances, or use of the thing qualified That is **fit** which is adapted or adaptable to the end in view the use proposed or the work to be done as food *fit* for a king But when to mischief mortals bend their will How soon they find *fit* instruments of ill! (*Pope*) Never even in the most perfect days of my development as an artist could I have found words *fit* to bear so august a burden (*Wilde*) Sometimes in addition *fit* connotes competence or the possession of the required qualifications as men *fit* to command he is not a *fit* father for his children they do not know what the boy is *fit* for And *fit* audience find though few (*Milton*) Other times it suggests readiness as in condition, state of health mood inclination or the like as the vessel is now *fit* for service he played tennis to keep *fit* he keeps you standing till you are *fit* to sink (*Newman*) That is **suitable** which answers the requirements or demands of the occasion the circumstances the conditions and the like or suggests no incongruity with them as that is not a *suitable* costume for this season of the year behavior *suitable* to one's age and station in life A Cambridge don pronounced a *suitable* epitaph [on Paley's *Evidences*] when he said that Paley had the merit of reducing Christianity to a form eminently fitted for examination purposes (*Inge*) In discriminating use that is **meet** which is not only suitable but nicely adapted to the particular situation need circumstances or the like the word usually suggests rightness or justness rather than an absence of incongruity thus a punishment of a childish offense may be *suitable* if it is in accord with the years and mentality of the child but it may not be described as *meet* unless it suggests due proportion between the offense and its penalty It is very *meet* right and our bounden duty that we should at all times and in all places give thanks unto thee O Lord (*Bk of Com Prayer*) Those common phrases which it is peculiarly *meet* to call counters have become so common to use because so *fit* to use (*H Ellis*) That is **proper** (see also DECOROUS) which belongs to a thing by nature by custom by right reason or on any justifiable grounds as water is the *proper* element for fish the *proper* observance of Memorial Day the article brought but half its *proper* price When as often happens fitness or suitability is stressed rather than natural or rightful association *proper* then implies determination of fitness or suitability by right reason or good judgment The *proper* study of mankind is man (*Pope*) [According to Aristotle] the thing to aim at is to be angry on the *proper* occasions and with the *proper* people in the *proper* manner and for the *proper* length of time (*G L Dickinson*) That is **appropriate** which is so eminently fit or suitable that it seems to belong peculiarly or distinctively to the person or thing with which it is associated sometimes giving him or it a distinguishing grace or charm through its very congruity 'An excitement in which we can discriminate two sorts of elements the passions *appropriate* to the subject and the passion *proper* to the artist' (*S Alexander*) The eighteenth-century gentleman spoke with a refined accent quoted the classics on *appropriate* occasions (*B Russell*) We have agreed that our writing should be *appropriate* that it should rise and fall with the subject be grave where that is serious where it is light not afraid of what Stevenson calls a little judicious levity' (*Quiller-Couch*) That is **fitting** which is in harmony with the spirit the tone the mood the purpose or the like news *fitting* to the night Black fearful comfortless and horrible (*Shak*) And made a *fitting* song of words but few Somewhat his woeful heart to make more light" (*Wordsworth*) That is **apt** (as here considered see also APT 2 QUICK 3) which is nicely fitted by its nature or construction to attain the end desired to accomplish the purpose in view or to achieve the results contemplated It was recognized that while one style was suited to one set of themes another was *apter* for another set (*Binyon*) Fourier invented a mathematical process which was not only *suitable* for handling his problem but proved to be so universally *apt* that there is hardly a field of science or of engineering which it has not penetrated (*Karl K Darrow*) Before we can consider the *aptness* of political ideas or the adequacy of political machinery (*Frankfurter*) That is **happy** (as here compared see also GLAD LUCKY) which is singularly appropriate and apt and therefore brilliantly successful or effective considered in its relation to the situation the conditions or other important factors as a *happy* choice of words, nicely expressing the subtlety of his thought I never saw such *happy* manners!—so much ease with such perfect good breeding! (*Austen*) whether a composite language like the English is not a *happier* instrument of expression than a homogeneous one like the German (*Coleridge*) That is **felicitous** which is most opportunely tellingly or gracefully happy as I do not like mottoes but where they are singularly *felicitous* (*Lamb*) some of the most *felicitous* turns of thought and phrase in poetry are the result of a flash of inspiration under the happy [i e fortunate] guidance of a rhyme (*Lowes*) let us inquire whether the relation of the figures to each other and of groups to the space they occupy is a *felicitous* one (*Binyon*)
Ana Adapted or adaptable adjusted or adjustable conformed or conformable (see corresponding verbs at ADAPT) qualified capable *able competent
Ant Unfit

fit, *n* Fit attack, access, accession paroxysm spasm convulsion come into comparison when they denote a sudden seizure or spell resulting from an abnormal condition of body or mind The last three are too specific in their technical medical senses to be synonyms of the others (except of *fit* in its narrower significations) but in their extended senses they are frequently closely parallel **Fit** is often used narrowly sometimes to designate a sudden stroke which manifests a disease such as epilepsy and apoplexy and which is characterized by conditions such as violent muscular contractions and unconsciousness as to fall in a *fit* sometimes to designate a period in which there is a marked increase of a physical disturbance characteristic of a disease as hysteria often reveals itself in *fits* of alternate laughing and weeping In its wider application, *fit* still may imply suddenness and violence but it emphasizes temporariness as, a *fit* of the blues he works only by *fits* and starts Occasion

ally it suggests nothing more than the unusual and passing character of the condition and is applied to things as well as to persons as to enjoy a *fit* of laziness

often come close in meaning to *outbreak* or *outburst* Now and then an *access* of sudden fury would lay hold on a man (*Kipling*) One of his sudden sharp *accessions* of impatience at the leisurely motions of the Trujillo boy (*M Austin*) Occasionally they also connote intensification as of a mood or state of mind to the point where control is lost or nearly lost Her evident but inexplicable *access* of misery (*G Meredith*) In their technical medical senses *paroxysm spasm* and *convulsion* are sudden and usually short attacks especially characteristic of certain diseases The distinguishing marks of a paroxysm are intensification of a symptom such as coughing and recurrence of attacks those of spasm are sudden involuntary muscular contraction in some cases producing rigidity of the body or constriction of a passage and in others producing alternate contractions and relaxations of the muscles those of convulsion are of repeated spasms of the latter kind affecting the whole or a large part of the body and producing violent contortions of the muscles and distortion of features The implications of these technical senses are usually carried over into the figurative senses *Paroxysm* commonly occurs in the plural and suggests recurrent violent attacks as the girls went into *paroxysms* of laughter, throughout the night he suffered *paroxysms* of fear *Spasm* especially when used of emotional disturbances often implies possession by something that

laughed at me some of them literally throwing themselves down on the ground in *convulsions* of unholy mirth (*Kipling*)

Ana Stroke shock (see PARALYSIS)

fitful Fitful spasmodic convulsive come into comparison only when they mean lacking steadiness or regularity as in course movement succession of acts or efforts or

which is sustained at a high pitch as *spasmodic* efforts to reform municipal government *spasmodic* energy *spasmodic* industry I think Beethoven is rather *spasmodically* than sustainedly grand (*Fitz Gerald*)

contrast the banality of other passages Convulsive differs from the preceding terms in not implying intermittency and in stressing unsteadiness, strain (often overstrain), and the lack of regular rhythm which is the sign of control especially of muscular mental or spiritual control as, a *convulsive* rise and fall of the breast the *convulsive* movement of the earth characteristic of an earthquake

Ana *Intermittent periodic recurrent desultory hit-or-miss, *random haphazard

Ant Constant (sense 3) — **Con** *Steady uniform even equable regular methodical systematic *orderly

gruous *consonant harmonious concordant accordant (see corresponding nouns at HARMONY)

Ant Unfitting

fix, *v* 1 *Set settle establish firm

Ana *Stabilize steady determine *decide rule settle *prescribe define

Ant Alter abrogate (*a custom rule law etc*) — **Con** Modify *change vary supplant supersede displace, *replace

2 *Fasten attach affix

Ana *Implant infix, instill inculcate *secure rivet anchor moor

Con Eradicate uproot extirpate (see EXTERMINATE) upset *overturn overthrow subvert

3 *Adjust regulate

Ana Repair *mend patch rebuild remodel *correct rectify revise amend emend

Con Derange disarrange disorganize unsettle *disorder

fix *n* *Predicament plight dilemma quandary scrape ickle

gast Amaze astound astonish *surprise Dumfound confound bewilder nonplus perplex ZZLE) disconcert rattle faze discomfit (see RASS)

Flaccid loppy *limp flimsy sleazy *Loose relaxed slack lax *soft yielding caving in (see YIELD *v*) *powerless impotent spiritless, listless enervated *languid

Ant Firm — **Con** Hard solid (see FIRM) *tight taut tense tough tenacious sturdy *strong plucky gritty (see corresponding nouns at FORTITUDE)

flaccid Flabby loppy *limp flimsy sleazy

Ana Slack relaxed lax *loose unnerved enervated emasculated (see UNNERVE) weakened debilitated enfeebled sapped (see WEAKEN)

Ant Resilient — **Con** *Elastic springy flexible supple limber lithe (see SUPPLE) *vigorous energetic lusty nervous

flag *n* **Flag ensign standard banner color** (*or* **colour**) **streamer, pennant** (*or* **pendant**)**, pennon jack** are not always clearly distinguished Flag the comprehensive term is applied to any piece of cloth that typically but not invariably is rectangular is attached to a staff ... ment of colors and

naval operations or in giving information as ... the *flag* ... that ... roup.

indicates nationality and specifically to one flown by ships at sea as the Stars and Stripes is the national *ensign* of the United States of the three *ensigns* of Great Britain the white *ensign* is flown by ships of the Royal Navy by naval barracks etc the red *ensign* by British merchant vessels and the blue *ensign* by certain vessels commanded by officers of the Royal Naval Reserve and by certain classes of government vessels not part of the navy Standard and banner are now more or less literary *terms for the flag of a country a party* a religious, civic or patriotic organization or the like thought of as a rallying point or as something to be followed *Standard* especially suggests the former because the term originally designated and still often designates a flag or a sculptured figure raised on a pole so as to be a gathering point for all who belong under it 'As armies at the call Of trumpet Troop to the *standard*' (*Milton*) *Banner* was earliest applied to a flag (often hung downward from *a crosspiece instead of flying from* a staff) of an emperor king, lord or the like Banners were flown from windows or doors, or carried aloft at the head of a procession such as of troops marching to war Hang out our *banners* on the out ward walls The cry is still They come (*Shak*) Terrible as an army with *banners* (*Song of Solomon* vi 4) Color (most frequently found in the plural colors) applies generally to any national flag or ensign but specifically to the flag of a particular regiment or battalion of infantry *artillery or engineers (that of the* cavalry being called a *standard*) the word commonly suggests military sometimes naval activity, as in mobilization (as to call to the *colors*) in ceremonial exercises (as, to hoist the *colors* to troop the *colors*) or in capture or conquest (as The British *colors* were planted on the summit of the breach —*Wellington*) The last four terms here discriminated are even more specific and definite in their implications than those already considered *Streamer applies to any flag that floats in the wind but it* usually suggests a long ribbonlike flag carried at the masthead of a government vessel in commission, pennant and in British naval use pendant (pronounced like *pennant*) apply to a streamer that is long narrow and tapering *Pennant* however is even more often used to denote a narrow flag typically triangular which is flown by ships which is used in signaling and in decorating or which is exhibited as by a baseball club as a sign of championship Pennon the earliest spelling for a flag that suggests a wing was applied originally to a small streamer attached to a lance or to the top of a helmet especially of a knight bachelor in the Middle Ages It is now used instead of *color* in designating the flag of a lancer regiment *Jack* denotes a small oblong flag which is hoisted on a staff at the bow or bowsprit cap of a ship or is used in signaling In Great Britain and in the United States, the *jack* carries the same design as that carried by the upper left hand section of the national ensign thus, the British *jack* (specifically the *union jack*) displays three crosses the cross of St George the cross of St Andrew the cross of St Patrick and symbolizes the union of England Scotland and Ireland the American *jack* has a blue field with white *stars equal in number to* the states comprising the United States

flagitious Nefarious infamous iniquitous villainous *vicious corrupt degenerate

Ana Scandalous criminal sinful (see corresponding nouns at OFFENSE) shameful, disgraceful (see corresponding nouns at DISGRACE) *flagrant gross, glaring

flagrant Flagrant, glaring gross rank come into comparison as intensives, often derogatory intensives meaning *conspicuously or outstandingly bad* unpleasant or the like Flagrant (etymologically flaming) now usually applies to offenses transgressions or errors which are so bad that they cannot escape notice or be condoned as, his treatise is marked by several *flagrant* errors a *flagrant* abuse of the executive power, *flagrant* injustice "open and *flagrant* mutiny (*Kipling*) in *flagrant* violation of all the New York proprieties (*E. Wharton*) Glaring carries an even stronger implication of obtrusiveness than *flagrant* the term is often applied to that which is so evident or so conspicuous that it inflicts pain upon the observer such as too vivid a color too harsh a light an error which stares one in the face or the like as, a *glaring* fault in a design a *glaring* inconsistency in his argument his second novel is in *glaring* contrast to his first novel This evil is so *glaring* so inexcusable (*Shaw*) Gross (as here compared see also COARSE WHOLE 2) is even more derogatory than *flagrant* or *glaring* because it suggests a magnitude or degree of badness that is beyond all bounds and wholly *inexcusable or unpardonable* however the term is not so often referred to evil acts or serious offenses as it is to human attitudes qualities or faults that merit severe condemnation as *gross* carele[illegible] *gross* [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible]ione (*Shaw*) [illegible] [illegible]ased see also RANK 1) applies chiefly though far from exclusively to nouns that *are terms of reproach* it *implies that the person* or thing described by such a term is extremely utterly or violently that which he (or it) is declared to be as "O *my offence is rank* it smells to heaven (*Shak*) till she looked less of a *rank* lunatic' (*Meredith*) A powerfully prayerful Highland regiment officered by *rank* Presbyterians (*Kipling*) *rank* heresy *rank* nonsense it would be *rank* madness to attempt such a journey in this weather

Ana Heinous *outrageous, atrocious, *monstrous* nefarious flagitious infamous (see VICIOUS)

flair Proclivity propensity *leaning penchant

flamboyant *Ornate florid rococo baroque

Ana Luxuriant exuberant (see PROFUSE) resplendent gorgeous glorious *splendid dashing brave (see STYLISH) ostentatious, *showy pretentious flashy *gaudy

flame, *n* Blaze flare glare glow See under BLAZE *v*

Ana Effulgence *radiance brilliance or brilliancy* refulgence luminosity, brightness (see corresponding adjectives at BRIGHT) ardor fervor *passion flashing coruscation gleaming scintillation (see corresponding verbs at FLASH)

flame, *v* *Blaze flare glare glow

Ana *Flash gleam glance glint coruscate *burn fire ignite kindle *light

flare, *v* Glare flame *blaze glow

Ana. Dart shoot (see FLY) flutter flicker (see FLIT) rise arise *spring *flash glance glint coruscate scintillate kindle *light fire

Ant Gutter out

flare, *n* Glare flame blaze glow See under BLAZE *v*

Ana Rising *or* rise surging *or* surge towering (see corresponding verbs at RISE) darting *or* dart shooting (see corresponding verbs at FLY) flashing *or* flash coruscation scintillation (see corresponding verbs at FLASH)

flash *v* Flash, gleam glance glint, *sparkle, glitter* glisten scintillate coruscate glimmer, *shimmer twinkle glister, spark* agree in meaning to shoot forth light in rays sparks or the like Flash implies a sudden and transient outburst of light or a sudden display of something that brilliantly reflects light or seems lighted up as The headlights *flashed* into barnyards where

fowls slept" (S Anderson). Flash d all their sabres

Sparkle suggests quick bright brief and innumerable

stream coruscate the emission of a brilliant flash or
succession of flashes both words are used figuratively as

suggests a soft and intermittent g immering as Twin
kle twinkle little star like a d amond in the sky

spark or sparks, sometimes of l ght more often of fire

pouring rain the plugs of the motor sparked at once and
the plane soared away
Ana Shoot dart (see FLY) *rise surge tower rocket

fl

flashy. Garish *gaudy tawdry meretricious
*Showy pretentious ostentatious flamboyant.
florid glittering flashing sparkling (see
)
Dowdy *slatternly smart chic mod sh (see
) simple *natural unaffected
1 *Level plane plain even smooth, flush.
*Rough rugged uneven scabrous
1. *insipid jejune banal wishy washy inane
iquant *pungent poignant racy spicy flavo
ivory sapid saporous tasty *palatable zestful
responding noun at TASTE)
Apartment tenement *rooms lodgings, cham
arters diggings digs
Adulation *compliment
landishment cajolery (see corresponding verbs
) fawning toadying truckl ng (see FAWN v)
eulogy panegyric *encomium homage obeisance
(see HONOR)
*Inflated tumid turgid
pty hollow *vain *superficial, shallow
grandiloquent magniloquent *rhetorical.
eighty (see HEAVY) pithy compend ous
(see CONCISE) cogent tell ng convincing (see
orcible, forceful potent (see POWERFUL)
arade expose d splay exhib t *show
st brag vaunt gasconade *reveal disclose
divulge advertise publish broadcast.
*declare
mask. *disguise dissemble conceal, *hide
te bury
our, n *Taste sapidity savor tang relish

Toothsome tasty savory sapid, saporous
relish ing *palatable appetizing
Con *Insip d vapid flat wishy washy bland m ld
(see SOFT)
Defect *blemish
racture rupture cleaving or cleavage riv ng
or split rending or rent ripping or rip, tearing
see corresponding verbs at TEAR)
Blast gust *wind breeze gale hurricane
id typhoon tornado waterspout twister
zephyr
Faultless *impeccable errorless
tact entire whole *perfect *correct accurate
right nice exact
fective *deficient marred impaired damaged
see INJURE) fallacious (see under FALLACY)
*Skin decorticate peel pare
Ana *Abrade excoriate chafe grill rack, torture,
chastise castigate *pun sh
ecamp abscond
avoid *escape
gibe gird sneer flout
*ridicule grin *sm le smirk.
beguile
hurry quicken accelerate
fleet, adj Swift rapid *fast quick speedy hasty
expeditious
Ana *Agile brisk nimble spry darting skimming

use where they name a body of ships operat ng under a
techn cal terms

and are under the control of the chief naval officer (as The United States *Fleet*) or to one of its largest units (such as the battle *fleet* of the United States Navy) which is provided with battleships and attendant vessels such as destroyers submarines, aircraft and aircraft carriers and the like necessary for warfare A squadron is a smaller unit of a fleet consisting of one or more divisions, or groups of four or more vessels, usually of the same type it is used especially of such a unit detached from a fleet under the command of a flag officer and assigned for special duty In general nautical and extended use *fleet* suggests a large group of ships boats, airplanes trucks, or the like moving together or belonging to the same owner or company *squadron* an organized body such as of airplanes moving in formation or as of persons, operating according to the direction of a commanding officer Armada is not a technical term but one with historical (the Spanish *Armada*) and literary associations It is a close synonym of *fleet* especially of *battle fleet* for it usually suggests equipment for fighting It is also applied to a fleet or a squadron of airplanes. Flotilla in current use is applied most commonly to a fleet of small vessels as the *flotilla* of the Yacht Club a *flotilla* of destroyers. On the road to Mandalay Where the old *Flotilla* lay (*Kipling*) However it sometimes occurs in its etymological sense of a small fleet with reference to the number and not to the size, of the vessels that comprise it and as such has some naval use as a near equivalent of *squadron*

fleeting Evanescent fugitive passing transitory *transient, ephemeral momentary short lived
Ant Lasting

fleshly *Carnal sensual animal animalistic
Ana. Physical *bodily corporeal corporal somatic *sensuous sensual voluptuous, luxurious sybaritic epicurean
Con *Moral ethical noble virtuous spiritual divine religious (see HOLY) intellectual psychic *mental.

fleshy Fleshy fat, stout, portly, plump rotund chubby corpulent obese agree in meaning thick in body because of the presence of superfluous flesh or adipose tissue Fleshy and fat are not clearly discriminated in use although strictly *fleshy* implies overabundance of flesh or muscular tissue *fat* of adipose tissue when however a derogatory connotation is intended *fat* is usually preferred as, a *fleshy* jolly man a dowdy *fat* woman Stout implies a thickset bulky figure or build portly adds to *stout* the implication of a more or less dignified and imposing appearance as a very *stout* puffy man in buckskins and Hessian boots (*Thackeray*) one very *stout* gentleman whose body and legs looked like half a gigantic roll of flannel elevated on a couple of inflated pillowcases (*Dickens*) a large *portly* figure the very beau ideal of an old abbot (*Jane W Carlyle*) an elderly gentleman large and *portly* and of remarkably dignified demeanor (*N Hawthorne*) Plump implies a more or less pleasing fullness of figure and well rounded curves as the *plump* goddesses of Renaissance paintings she became *plump* at forty Rotund suggests the shape of a sphere it often in addition connotes shortness or squatness This pink faced *rotund* specimen of prosperity (*G Eliot*) Chubby applies chiefly to children or to very short persons who are otherwise describable as *rotund* as, a *chubby* cherub of a baby Corpulent and obese imply a disfiguring excess of flesh or of fat Mrs Byron was a short and *corpulent* person and rolled considerably in her gait (*T Moore*) A woman of robust frame square shouldered and though *stout* not *obese* (*C Brontë*)
Ana. *Muscular brawny burly husky
Ant Skinny scrawny — *Con* *Lean lank lanky gaunt rawboned angular spare *thin slim slender slight

flexible *Elastic, supple resilient springy
Ana Pliable pliant malleable ductile *plastic tractable (see OBEDIENT) limber lithe *supple
Ant Inflexible — *Con* *Stiff rigid wooden tough tenacious (see STRONG) brittle crisp frangible *fragile *hardened indurated callous

flexuous *Winding sinuous, serpentine tortuous, anfractuous.

flicker, *v* Flutter *flit flitter hover
Ana Waver vibrate oscillate fluctuate *swing flare flame glare *blaze *flash gleam glance glint coruscate shimmer quiver quaver tremble (see SHAKE)

flight *Flock herd drove pack bevy covey gaggle swarm shoal, school

flightiness Light mindedness, volatility levity *lightness frivolity flippancy
Ana Capriciousness unstableness or instability fickleness mercurialness inconstancy (see corresponding adjectives at INCONSTANT) effervescence buoyancy elasticity (see corresponding adjectives at ELASTIC) liveliness, gaiety sprightliness (see corresponding adjectives at LIVELY)
Ant Steadiness steadfastness — *Con* Constancy equableness (see corresponding adjectives at STEADY) seriousness, staidness, sedateness, earnestness (see corresponding adjectives at SERIOUS)

flimsy, *adj* Sleazy *limp floppy flaccid flabby
Ana *Thin, slight, tenuous *loose, slack *weak feeble.
Con Stout, sturdy *strong *heavy weighty

flinch *Recoil shrink, wince blench quail
Ana Falter *hesitate vacillate evade elude shun eschew avoid *escape withdraw retire (see GO) retreat, *recede

fling *v* Hurl *throw sling toss cast, pitch
Ana Thrust shove propel *push impel, drive *move

flippancy Levity *lightness light mindedness frivolity volatility flightiness
Ana Sauciness pertness archness (see corresponding adjectives at SAUCY) impishness, waggishness roguishness mischievousness, playfulness (see corresponding adjectives at PLAYFUL)
Ant Seriousness — *Con* Earnestness gravity solemnity soberness (see corresponding adjectives at SERIOUS)

flirt *v* Coquet, dally *trifle toy
Ana. *Play sport disport *caress fondle pet

flit, *v* Flit flutter flitter flicker, hover in their current use (but not always for etymological reasons) suggest the movements of a bird or other flying or floating thing and so carry in common the meaning to move in a manner like or reminiscent of such movements Flit implies a light and swift passing from place to place or point to point as the birds *flitted* from tree to tree the talk *flitting* from one subject to another and never dropping so long as the meal lasts (*Arnold*) [he] seemed to pass the whole of his life *flitting* in and out of bedrooms (*Bennett*) Clare Potter flushed and gallantly gay *flitting* about from person to person (*R. Macaulay*) Flutter implies the movement of a bird rapidly flapping its wings, the restless flitting of a moth about a light or the like it commonly implies unsteadiness and agitation as, 'Till she felt the heart within her fall and *flutter* tremulously (*Tennyson*) always the rarest [thoughts] those freaked with azure and the deepest crimson *flutter* away beyond my reach (*L P Smith*) 'a little dark

shadow *fluttered* from the wall across the floor It was a bunch of woman s hair (*Cather*) her eyes timidly *fluttering* over the depths of his (*Meredith*) Flitter

(once common of birds now chiefly of light flame) impl es a l ght fluttering or more often a fitfully waver ing movement as

the sun and me (*Ste*

as a dy ng pulse ris

down (*Shelley*) F

(*Amy Lowell*) Hover implies a hanging suspended over something like a bird maintaining its position in the air by an even usually slow movement of the wings the word frequently connotes irresolution sometimes men ace sometimes sol c tude as vultures *hovering* over a

Ana *Fly dart sk m float scud

flitter, *v* *Flit flutter flicker hover

Ana *Fly dart skim quiver quaver teeter (see SHAKE)

float, *v* *Fly skim sail dart scud shoot

Ana Glide *sl de sl p *fl t hover flitter

floater Bloomer *error mistake blunder slip lapse bull howler boner

flock, *n* Flock herd, drove, pack, bevy covey, gaggle

to particular animals Flock (l terally chiefly of birds wild or domestic sheep and goats) suggests a large company or crowd or in rel g ous use a congregation it often connotes care or guidance but sometimes merely large numbers as Feed the *flock* of God (*I Peter* v 2) *flocks* of friends (*Shak*) Herd (literally chiefly of

(*Milton*) *Drove* often connotes a threatening approach as Not one of all the *drove* should touch me swine! (*Tennyson*) *Pack* often carries a hint of craft or rapacity

as an uncomplimentary term for a group of women Flight (literally of any b rds that fly together in large numbers as when migrating) applies to any group thought of as fly ing or flitting together in close forma

incursion

Ana Aureate flo very euphuist c grandiloquent magniloquent *rhetorical bombastic sumptuous *luxurious opulent *showy ostentatious pompous pretentious.

Ant Chaste (*in style decoration etc*) — *Con* Bald

e matter-of fact *prosaic

Garland *anthology treasury thesaurus tomathy chapbook

eet squadron armada

flounder, *v* *Wallow welter grovel

Ana Struggle strive (see ATTEMPT) to l labor trav l (see corresponding nouns at WORK) muddle addle *confuse

flourish *v* Brandish *swing wave thrash

display

spurn

k

Revere — *Con* Regard respect esteem admire nder REGARD *n*)

Issue emanate proceed stem derive *spring arise rise originate

Ana Emerge *appear loom start *beg n commence

flow, *n* Flow, stream current, flood, tide, flux are here compared as mean ng anything issuing or moving in a manner l ke or suggestive of runn ng water Flow may apply to the issuing or moving mass or to t e kind of mot on which characterizes it but in either case it impl es the type of motion character st c of the move ment of a flu d such as a liquid or gas the term may suggest either a gentle or a rapid pace and either a cop ous or a meager supply but it al ays implies an

parts as, the

asserts itself in

quantity of water pouring forth from a source or outlet (such as a fountain a faucet a spigot a tap) either of which maintains the same d rection throughout its en tire length The term places emphas s more upon the quantity or the volume the extent or the durat on and the constant succession and change of its part cles, than upon the type of motion which characterizes it as they [people go ng about the r bus ness] passed us in an unsm ling sombre *stream* (*Conrad*) for weeks after the surrender a *stream* of refugees crossed the country s border Music, acting poetry proceed in the one mighty *stream* sculpture painting all the arts of des gn in the other (*H Ellis*) novel sts who present their characters not in action but through the *stream* of consciousness [i e tl e unbroken succession of thoughts

asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

hover
quaver wobble beat
·tuate vibrate oscillate

c, lacustrine lacuscular
eritic, pelagic, abyssal,

.m flood
ation oscillat on waver
ponding verbs at SWING)
) *motion movement

r to attribute to it an overwhelming or torrential power | stir

1 Fly dart float skim scud shoot sail are not
nymous terms in their literal senses but they come
comparison in their extended senses when they

be used to imply any movement through or as
through the air that suggests sim'lar sw ft passage

utward or inward pull (as Stanley was caught in the
de of war fervour —*R Maca ilay*) **Flux** far more than
eam stresses the unceasing change in the parts par
cles or elements and sometimes, direction of that
which flows (as For th s and that way swings The *flux*

implies the use of a dart or of a pointed weapon such as

Ana. *Succession p ogress on series sequence con tinuity *continuation continuance.

lowery Aureate grandiloquent magniloquent *rhetorical euphuist c, bombast c.
Ana Florid *ornate flamboyant *inflated tumid turgid *wordy verbose redundant prolix, diffuse

luctuate Oscillate *swing sway vibrate pendulate waver undulate
Ana Alternate *rotate waver vacillate (see HESITATE)
Con. Fix, *set establish settle resolve determine *decide.

fluent Eloquent voluble gl b art culate *vocal
Ana Facile effortless smooth *easy *qu ck, p ompt ready apt.
Con Stuttering stammering (see STAMMER, *v*) fettered, hampered trammeled (see HAMPER *v*)

fluid *adj* *Liquid
Ana. Liquefied melted fused, dissolved, deliquesced *or* deliquescent (see corresponding verbs at LIQUEFY)

flu d *n* L quid (see under LIQUID *adj*)
Ant Solid.

flurry *n* Bustle fuss ado, *st r pother
Ana Perturbation, agitation disturbance discomposure (see DISCOMPOSE) *has e hurry speed.

flurry *v* Fluster agitate perturb d sturb *discompose disquiet.
Ana Bewilder d stract perplex (see PUZZLE) qu cken excite, galvanize stimulate *pro oke.

flush *adj* Even *level flat plane, plain smooth.

fluster *v* Upset agitate perturb flurry disturb *discompose d squ et.
Ana. Bewilder d stract confound nonplus mystify perplex, *puzzle rattle faze disconcert discomfit (see EMBARRASS) *confuse muddle addle fuddle

thing that is buoyed up such as a boat a swimmer
resting or the like In ts extended use it impl es a
s milar buoyant and seemingly effortless gliding as

extended senses from its earliest sense of to remove a

such as that of a hare pursued by hounds, or of a sailboat

over the great shin ng river (*Thackeray*) Cr sp foam flakes *scud* along the level sand (*Tennyson*) Shoot l terally suggests the speed and directness of mo- t on characterist c of a bullet or other m ssile propelled by a gun or the l ke It d ffers from *dart* its nearest synonym in throw ng less emp! as s upon the suddenness of start and often in more definitely suggest ng con tinuous or extended movement as The lambent l ghtn ngs *shoot* Across the sky (*Thomson*) the auto- mobile *shot* around the corner Sail l terally implies the smooth and glid ng movement of a sail ng vessel It differs from its nearest synonym *float* in more frequently imply ng power ostentat on (as if of spread sa ls) d rectness of course or the l ke as Hope set free from earth On stead; wing *sa ls* through the im mense abyss (*Cowper*) Till over down and over dale All night the sh n ng vapor *sa l* And pass the s lent l ghted to vn (*Tennyson*) But who is th s? Female of sex it seems— That so bedecked ornate and gay Comes th s way *sa l ng* (*M l on*)

Ana *Fl t flutter fl tter fl cker hover soar mount *rise arise ascend gl de *sl de sl p

skin of some an mals (or persons) in a rage in great

monly has the most p easant and elevated assoc ations usually connot ng n poetry wh teness del cacy and grace as Idal an Aphrod te beaut ful Fresh as the

glass of beer is half *f oth f oth* form ng at the mouth of a mad dog h s speech had no logical substance be ng mostly *froth* n all the *froth* and ferment bet veen cap tal and labor (*C C Furnas*) Spume etymolog

regarded as a s gn of foulness in stagnant water the term especially in extended use and as appl ed to a class or body of persons usually connotes worth essness v leness or the l ke as men and women who are the

usable for laundering clothes as, the laundress likes the soap because it gives her plenty of *suds* soak the clo h in hot *suds* *La her* however rather than *suds* is the pre- ferred term when the foam induced by intense swea ing or emotional excitement is denoted (as, a hard ridden horse working up a *lather* he was in a *lather* of rage) *suds* is the preferred term when the reference is to something tha suggests the appearance of suds in a laundry tub or washing machine (as another [med cine-man] wh ps up a mixture of water and meal into frothy *suds* symbo of clouds —*J G Frazer*) Yeast in its earl est and still common sense appl es to a substance composed of an aggregate of small cells of sac fungi that ar ses on the top of or sinks as a sed ment n malt worts fru t juices, and other saccharine l quids and that induces fermenta t on in them It is this substance that is used as a leaven ng agent in bread But because yeast often ap-

yeast of waves (*Byron*)

Heart nucleus core *center middle m dst hub omphalos

ovis.ons comest

ary assailant,

attacker (see correspond ng verbs at ATTACK) competitor (see correspond ng verbs at RIVAL)

Ant Fr end — *Con* Ally colleague confedera e

er *associate comrade compan on.

Variant of FETID

*Haze smog m st brume

Fa l ng *fault fra lty v ce

Ana Weakness infirm ty (see correspond ng ad ec at WEAK) defect flaw *blem sh aberrat on *dev a tion

fo l v Thwart *frustrate c rcumvent balk baffle

scomfit *embarrass d sconcert faze ra e ck snaffle *restra n nh b t

*Advance further forward promote abet *incite inst gate

1 Follow succeed ensue supervene agree in to come after someone or more often some- h occur as trans ti es e most com eral term for sequence in nd ng o the e will owed ce in t th a on tage group

(*B Russell*) "She converses somewhat rapidly at times I find it difficult to— 'To *follow* her? Oh well one would get used to that" (*Deland*) **Succeed** commonly implies an order by which a certain or given person or thing comes after another as has been determined by descent inheritance election rank or the like as son *succeeded* father as head of the business for many generations the eldest son *succeeds* to the title the person who will *succeed* the late congressman will be appointed by the governor of the state *Succeed* is often used when the idea of a fixed order is lost but it still usually retains the idea of taking the place of someone or something as "The link dissolves, each seeks a fresh embrace Another love *succeeds* another race" (*Pope*) "the anxieties of common life began soon to *succeed* to the alarms of romance" (*Austen*) **Ensue** usually implies some logical connection or the operation of some principle of sequences such as that of necessity as "That such a consequence should *ensue* was far enough from my thoughts" (*Austen*), "When his [man's] mind fails to stay the pace set by its [civilization's] inventions madness must *ensue*" (*Day Lewis*) But *ensue* in somewhat archaic transitive use carries a strong implication of seeking after rather than of coming after because of necessity as "Seek peace and *ensue* it" (*1 Peter* iii 11) "to seek health and *ensue* beauty" (*Galsworthy*) **Supervene** suggests the following of something added or conjoined and often unforeseen or unpredictable as "Two worlds two antagonistic ideals here in evidence before him Could a third condition *supervene* to mend their discord?" (*Pater*) "it was not acute rheumatism but a *supervening* pericarditis that killed her" (*Bennett*) "it is in the philosophy that *supervened* upon the popular creed that we shall find the highest reaches of their thought" (*G L Dickinson*)

2 **Follow** pursue chase, trail tag tail come into comparison as meaning to go immediately or shortly after someone or something **Follow** is the comprehensive term it usually implies the lead or sometimes guidance of someone or something as the detective *followed* the boys to their hiding place hangers-on who *follow* the circus the vengeance that *follows* crime (*G L Dickinson*) to *follow* up a clue to *follow* a calling or trade "He should not desire to steer his own course but *follow* the line that the talk happens to take" (*A C Benson*) "What was it that made men *follow* Oliver Cromwell?" (*S M Crothers*) **Pursue** in its earliest English sense implies a following as an enemy or hunter as to *pursue* a fox *pursuing* rebels in flight to *pursue* happiness. The term therefore usually suggests an attempt to overtake to reach or to attain and commonly in its extended senses, even when the implications of hostility or of a desire to capture are absent it connotes eagerness, persistence or inflexibility of purpose in following one's thoughts, ends or desires as, "Ye who *pursue* with eagerness the phantoms of hope" (*Johnson*) "Thrice happy man! enabled to *pursue* What all so wish but want the power to do!" (*Pope*) "*pursuing* the game of high ambition with a masterly coolness" (*Buchan*), to *pursue* the career of a diplomat **Chase** implies fast pursuit in order to or as if to catch a fleeing object or to drive away or turn to flight an oncoming thing as to *chase* the fleeing thieves the boys *chased* the intruder out of the school yard "We were *chased* by two pirates who soon overtook us" (*Swift*) "If to dance all night and dress all day *chased* old-age away who would learn one earthly thing of use?" (*Pope*) **Trail** implies a following in one's tracks as to *trail* a fugitive to his hiding place to *trail* a lost child to the edge of a creek. **Tag** (a colloquial term) and **tail** (a slang term) imply close following often with the implication of watching or observing every movement, as she refused to have anyone *tagging* after her every time she went out for a walk, he employed detectives to *tail* the suspected man

Ana Attend *accompany convoy *copy imitate ape *practice exercise

Ant Precede (*in order*): forsake (*a leader or his teachings*) — *Con* Lead *guide pilot steer elude evade *escape desert *abandon

follower Follower **adherent**, **disciple**, **sectary**, **partisan** **henchman** **satellite** Follower is the inclusive term denoting a person who attaches himself to the person or opinions of another as the *followers* of Jesus the *followers* of Karl Marx. Its synonyms divide themselves into two groups the first three designating a follower through choice or conviction and the last three a follower in whom personal devotion overshadows or eclipses the critical faculty **Adherent** connotes closer and more persistent attachment than *follower* it may be used without any implication of the personality of the teacher or leader as a doctrine that gained many *adherents* the candidate lost many *adherents* when he announced his views on reform **Disciple** always presupposes a master or teacher and implies personal often devoted adherence to his views or doctrines "We go to him [Matthew Arnold] for refreshment and for the companionship of a kindred point of view to our own but not as *disciples*" (*T S Eliot*) **Sectary** etymologically means *follower* but is now rare in this sense or is so affected by its more common meaning (see HERETIC) that it usually implies the acceptance of the doctrines of a religious teacher or body as *sectaries* of Mohammed **Partisan** invariably suggests such devotion to the person or opinions of another or to a party a creed a school of thought that there is incapacity for seeing from any other point of view It often therefore connotes bigotry or prejudice "Laura was always a passionate *partisan* of her young brother" (*M Austin*) "A few *partisans* argued for him [Poe]" (*Mencken*) **Henchman** is commonly applied to a subservient follower of a political leader or boss in extended use it connotes abject submission to the will of a dominating and usually unscrupulous leader or group "The catspaw of corrupt functionaries and the *henchmen* of ambitious humbugs" (*Shaw*) **Satellite**, more than any of the others suggests devotion to the person of the leader and constant obsequious attendance on him "Boswell was made happy by an introduction to Johnson of whom he became the obsequious *satellite*" (*Irving*)

Ana Devotee votary, *addict habitué fiend, fan *parasite sycophant toady *scholar disciple pupil

Ant Leader

following, *n* **Following** **clientele** **clientage** **public**, **audience** come into comparison when they denote the body of persons who attach themselves to another as his disciples patrons admirers, or the like **Following** is the most comprehensive term applicable to any group that follows either literally as a train or retinue or figuratively and in a collective sense as the adherents of a leader the disciples of a philosopher the customers of a salesman the admirers of a young woman or an actor's fans "Such a man with a great name in the country and a strong *following* in Parliament" (*Macaulay*) "He [the critic] unconsciously enrolls a *following* of like-minded persons" (*C E Montague*) **Clientele**, or more rarely **clientage**, is now chiefly used of the persons collectively who habitually resort for services fessional man such as a lawyer or physician their patronage to a business establishm a hotel a restaurant or a shop as, Dr Doe

clientele all the leading families in the town summer hotels usually send out circulars to their *clientele* in the spring Public is applied chiefly to the following attracted by a person such as an author a lecturer or an actor by interest in his work or to that of any establishment or institution the success of which is determined by its attracting the support of such a following as the actress declared that her aim was to please her *public* the author increased his *public* as each new book appeared The *public* for which masterpieces are intended is not on this earth (*T Wilder*) Audience is applicable to a following that listens (literally or figuratively) with attention to what a person has to say whenever he addresses them in a speech a book or the like Still govern thou my song Urania and fit *audience* find though few (*Milton*) The stricken poet of Recanati had no country for an Italy in his day did not exist he had no *audience* no celebrity (*Arnold*) In literal use *audience* rather than *spectators* (see SPECTATOR) is the correct term for designating the body of persons attending a lecture a play a concert or the like because they are there primarily to hear only secondarily to see, as the *audience* at the opera packed the house

foment Abet *incite instigate

Ana Goad spur (see corresponding nouns at MOTIVE) stimulate quicken excite galvanize *provoke nurture *nurse foster cultivate

Ant Quell — *Con* *Suppress repress check curb *restrain

fond, *adj* **1** Fond **infatuated** (*or* **infatuate**) **besotted insensate** come into comparison when they mean made blindly or stupidly foolish as by passion drink or the like Fond, in literary use implies a judgment misled by credulity undue optimism excessive affection or the like as Cowper's characterization of the *Biographia Britannica* Oh *fond* attempt to give a deathless lot To names ignoble born to be forgot! Grant I may never prove so *fond* To trust man on his oath or bond (*Shak*) Infatuated (and the now archaic Infatuate) implies a weakening rather than the absence of judgment especially under the influence of violent passion or unreasoning emotion it is therefore correctly applied to the acts or qualities of men from whom sagacity or self-control might have been expected What the *infatuated* ministry may do I know not but our *infatuated* House of Commons have begun a new war in America (*Burke*) Your people are so short sighted so jealous and selfish and so curiously *infatuated* with things that are not good (*Jefferies*) Besotted adds to *infatuated* the implications of a stupefying or intoxicating influence that destroys the capacity to think clearly and sometimes makes its victim disgusting or repulsive as men *besotted* by drink Are these So far *besotted* that they fail to see This fair wife-worship cloaks a secret shame? (*Tennyson*) Insensate conveys the idea of feeling and judgment lost under the influence of passions such as hatred desire for revenge greed and the like the term is also applicable to the passion as *insensate* rage The *insensate* mob Uttered a cry of triumph (*Shelley*) Projects the most *insensate* [were] formed (*Sir A Alison*)

Ana Foolish silly fatuous asinine *simple *stupid dumb

2 Devoted affectionate *loving doting

Ana *Enamored infatuated *tender sympathetic

f

f

compared as meaning raw or cooked substances that are eaten, digested and assimilated by human beings or animals Food is the most general of these terms applicable to all substances which satisfy hunger and build up or repair waste in the body of men or animals it is sometimes distinguished from *drink*—that is liquids that satisfy thirst as, to conserve a nation's supply of *food* refrigerators that keep *food* fresh there was no lack of *food* or drink during their sojourn on the island Victuals and viands (the singular form of the latter still occurs) are both words which came into English during the fourteenth century as designations of food for human

ard language except where a racy or pungent word is desired for realistic or humorous effect as, I worked hard enough to earn my passage and my *victuals* (*Shaw*), when I bear in mind how elegantly we eat our *victuals* (*L P Smith*) Viands on the other hand savors of bookishness or affectation and although common enough in the nineteenth century and earlier now seldom occurs in good colloquial or written English except where daintiness rarity or an especially fine

there were not enough *provisions* in the hotel to care for the weekend influx of guests Comestibles, which stresses edibility is now found chiefly in affected or humorous use for *victuals* or *provisions* as He resolved upon having a strong reinforcement of *comestibles* (*T Hook*) Provender in earliest English use and still in straight

or *food* as bread and meat wine and hot coffee Monsieur Defarge put this *provender* on the shoemaker's bench (*Dickens*) Fodder and forage are both applied to food for domestic animals such as cattle but *fodder* (which was originally a close synonym of *food*) now usually denotes the food such as hay grains, silage, etc provided for stall feeding and *forage* the food

terms for *food* suggesting hunger or pleasure in eating but not otherwise easily distinguishable

2 **Food aliment pabulum nutriment nourishment, sustenance, pap** are synonymous only when they denote material which feeds and supports the body or organism or by extension the mind or the soul Food is referable to anything which enters the system is assimilated by it and contributes to its life its growth or its power for work as moisture and substances in the soil provide *food* for plants muscle-building *foods* mineral oil does not fatten since it is not a *food* Aliment and pabulum

that which serves as an article (sometimes as the substance) of one's diet especially mental diet, as "For the *aliment* of the natural body God hath given meat" (*Donne*), many motion pictures provide poor *pabulum* for the adolescent mind "The *aliments* Nurturing our nobler part the mind thought dreams Passions and aims at length are made Our mind itself" (*Lytton*) "It is notorious that they [detective stories] are the favorite *pabulum* of college professors kings queens presidents and heavy intellectuals everywhere" (*Michigan Alumnus Quarterly Review*) Nutriment and nourishment are applied to food necessary for one's growth and health or to the effect of such food or foods, however *nutriment* is more often applied to that which is actually assimilated or assimilable, *nourishment* to the food itself, as the infant received very little *nutriment* from its mother's milk; he was persuaded to take some *nourishment* Sustenance, when it is applied to food is preferable to *nutriment* (of which it is a close synonym) when the maintenance or support of life rather than the upbuilding of the body or mind is stressed as the farm barely provided *sustenance* for the family "The blossoms of Beaumont and Fletcher's imagination draw no *sustenance* from the soil but are cut and slightly withered flowers stuck into sand" (*T S Eliot*) Pap, applied literally to a soft food for infants and invalids is found chiefly in contemptuous or ironical use and applies in its extended sense to nourishment for body or especially for mind that is as slight as diluted and as innocuous as infant pap as college courses that are mere intellectual *pap* a preacher whose sermons are nothing more than *pap*

fool, *n* 1 **Fool, idiot, imbecile, moron, simpleton, natural** are often used interchangeably in the extended sense of one who lacks sense or good judgment but in precise (in some cases in technical) use they denote one who is mentally deficient in a clearly marked degree **Fool,** the most general and probably the oldest of these words has been applied in the past to anyone who suffers from mental derangement as well as to anyone afflicted with mental deficiency It implies the lack or the loss of understanding and reason or the absence of signs of the powers which when exercised and developed make for intelligence and wisdom From its Biblical use the term still connotes in elevated style grave pitying or scathing condemnation (as "The *fool* hath said in his heart There is no God" —*Psalms* xiv 1 "For ye suffer *fools* gladly seeing ye yourselves are wise" —*2 Corinthians* xi 19 "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread" —*Pope*) in colloquial usage as a term of contempt, it is strongly offensive (as "Who marries one like me but a *fool*? I could not marry a *fool* The man I marry I must respect" —*Meredith* "he was simply an irresponsible and thoughtless *fool*" —*Bennett*) **Idiot** *imbecile* *moron* are technical designations of a person who is mentally deficient (as opposed to one who is mentally deranged) All imply lack of intelligence to such a degree as to disqualify the person for living and working on a parity with others **Idiot** designates a mentally deficient person who is incapable of connected speech or of avoiding the common dangers of life and who requires constant care and attention **imbecile** designates one who is incapable of earning a living but who can be educated to a point where he is capable of attending to the simplest of his wants or of recognizing and avoiding the most ordinary dangers **moron** (a much misused term) applies to one who has sufficient intelligence to learn a simple trade but who requires constant supervision in his work and recreation "In Massachusetts which may be taken as typical of the rest of the country an *idiot* has only about ⅙ as much chance of living to be ten years of age as a normal being *Imbeciles* are slightly better for they have ⅔ as much chance *Morons* have about ⅞ as much chance" (*C C Furnas*) In precise nontechnical use these terms usually follow the psychiatric classification *idiot* implying utter feeblemindedness (as "he said you were a senseless, drivelling *idiot*" —*Wycherley* "April Comes like an *idiot* babbling and strewing flowers" —*Millay*) *imbecile* implying half wittedness or emptymindedness (as "What if suddenly everyone were to discover that she was an *imbecile* with a quite vacant, unhinged mind?" —*R Macaulay*), *moron* implying intelligence of the lowest grade and general stupidity (as, "It is possible that while we are governed by high grade *morons* there will be no practical recognition of the dangers which threaten us" —*Inge*) **Simpleton** (a popular rather than a technical term) implies silliness or sometimes lack of sophistication, it is often used lightly as a term of indulgent contempt as "They look upon persons employing their time in making verses as *simpletons* easily to be deceived" (*V Knox*) poor innocent little *simpleton!* **Natural,** which is now comparatively rare in this sense came into English use in the sixteenth century as a term designating any congenitally feeble-minded person, as "the minds of *naturals*" (*Locke*), "I own the man is not a *natural* he has a very quick sense though very slow understanding" (*Steele*)

2 **Fool, jester, clown, antic, buffoon, zany, merry-andrew, pantaloon, harlequin, comedian** (*fem* **comedienne**), **comic, stooge** come into comparison when they denote a person or a character whose business it is to make others laugh **Fool** in literary use as in the plays of Shakespeare is never completely dissociated from another sense of the word in which witlessness or a degree of lunacy is implied The designation is applied both to a court retainer who amuses his lord or to any person who constantly often unintentionally provokes laughter but in both cases (typically) though the fool by appearance seems a simpleton his words are evocative not only of laughter but usually also of thought "Who is with him [King Lear]? None but the *fool* who labours to out jest His heart struck injuries" (*Shak*) "Let me play the *fool* With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come" (*Shak*) **Jester** as a designation is chiefly applied to the fool who attends a king a prince or other personage The word suggests his function and dress (motley cap and bells bauble) rather than as *fool* his personality and the emphasis is upon a gift for raillery or often repartee "He is the prince's *jester* a very dull *fool*" (*Shak*) **Clown** was once (especially in Shakespeare's plays) used interchangeably with the preceding words but in general its range of application was far more extensive and it carried distinctive connotations It was a common designation of the character who provides comic relief in a play sometimes he is a court fool but more often a servant or a peasant who by his boorishness his ignorance his blunders and the like creates amusement among his superiors "Let those that play your *clowns* speak no more than is set down for them for there be of them that will themselves laugh to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too" (*Shak*) In recent use however the clown is the stock comic character of the pantomime and the circus who by his makeup (typically all white—face sugarloaf hat loose tunic breeches—with red spots) movements and acts creates laughter **Antic** was the older designation of this type of character especially in the Renaissance dumb shows where the fun was dependent purely on the performer's grotesqueness of appearance postures and the like **Buffoon** implies a more vulgar appeal than *fool* or

are properly applied to servants of mountebanks or quacks who provided additional amusement for the crowds their masters gathered about them In modern literary use *zany* often is contemptuous for *fool* or

plicable to any actor or entertainer who provides

tion to another funmaker, and often the character of a laughingstock, but the resemblance ends there The

rash

*precipi tate impetuous.
Ant Wary — *Con* *Cautious circumspect calculating

foolish 1 *Simple silly fatuous asinine
Ana Idiotic imbecilic moronic (see corresponding nouns at FOOL)

Courageous behaviour is easier for a man who fails to apprehend dangers but such courage may often be *foolish* (*B Russell*) That is silly which seems witless pointless or futile as a *silly* dispute a *silly* sacrifice The way she cheats herself [at patience]—it s too *silly!* (*Bennett*) That is absurd which is inconsistent

absurd ' If a man cannot see a church it is *preposterous* to take his opinion about its altar piece or painted win

but in respect to anything such as literary or artistic taste, that marks the courtier or gentleman of a polite age such as prevailed in England between 1688 and 1750 as True *fops* help nature s work and go to school To file and finish God Almighty s fool (*Dryden*) Nature

and overrefinement than *fop* and a stronger suggestion of

eighteenth century in place of *fop* especially when a word without the implication of absurdity or fatuousness was desired It was usually applied to what came later to be called a *ladies man* and suggests as much attention

who with balm and cinnamon smells sweet (*... Elton*) **Coxcomb**, like *fop* in early use designated a pretentious fool and like it became applicable to a beau as a term of contempt However *coxcomb* retains its earlier implications so clearly that it often stresses *fatuousness and pretentiousness* as much as if not more than foppishness as Of all the fools that pride can boast A *coxcomb* claims distinction most (*Gay*) the young *coxcombs* of the Life Guards (*Emerson*) Exquisite was much used in the nineteenth century as a designation of a dandy who manifested the extreme delicacy and refinement of taste characteristic of a fop The particular styles he affected had their marked

ude is an Americanism applying to a dandy in common use however the term applies

*) Indicates place of treatment of each group

chiefly to a man who makes himself conspicuously different in dress or manners from the ordinary man It is therefore the rough man's term for the carefully dressed and groomed man the ...
fo
E
wc
ev
d
me
(S ... (spelled variously) is now a historical term applying to one of ...
eigh
ners
fashi
his h
in ca
Mac
fellov
...
than
howev
intere
with ...
more
his tr
(Benn
appli
eviden
applie
withou

...
speech and h
scribed as ge
slang terms a
his manners
social distinc ... to think Ferdinand ... was not such a *nob* as he had imagined (*Disraeli*)

for, *conj* *Because since as inasmuch as

forage, *n* Fodder provender *food provisions comestibles victuals viands grub eats chow

forbear 1 *Forgo abnegate eschew sacrifice
Ana *Restrain curb bridle, inhibit avoid *escape evade shun desist (*from*) cease (see STOP)
2 *Refrain abstain
Ana Suffer tolerate endure *bear

forbearance, 1 Long-suffering *patience longanimity resignation
Ana. & *Ant* See those at FORBEARANCE 2
2 Tolerance clemency mercifulness len... gence See ...

... severe ...
... is different ...
tations a
forbearar
for len
imply
stentic
Ana ...

seeking vengeance or revenge or the like. "Madame Beck was ... *forbearing* with all the world" (*C Brontë*) He thought of old ...
own ...
both ...
tude
religio ... political doctrines ...
forbid sever...
...
... has and seek whatever happiness one may be able to find (*J W Krutch*) Of all kinds of human energy Art is surely the most free the least parochial and demands of us an essential *tolerance* of all its forms (*Galsworthy*) Clement and clemency (see also MERCY) suggest a temperament or nature that is mild and gentle especially in judging offenders and is slow to exact their punishment if a pardon or forgiveness will ...
c
c
c
g
b
o
oi
u
gc
(S
cle
ra
di
wc ... to be very *lenient* on his faults when he is not by (*Dickens*) She could not show the slightest *leniency* towards the romantic impulses of her elder daughter (*Bennett*) Indulgent and indulgence usually imply compliance as well as le...
therefore ...
(see INDUL...
even more
made out
treatment
governmen
Chr ...

...
... gentle mild (see SOFT) patient long-suffering longanimous (see corresponding nouns at PATIENCE)
Ant Unrelenting — *Con* Implacable merciless relentless, *grim *impatient nervous restive

forbid Forbid, prohibit enjoin interdict, inhibit ban agree in meaning to debar a person from using doing entering or the like or to order something not be used done entered or the like *Forbid* (the Saxon term) is the more direct and familiar *prohibit* (the Latin term) the more formal or official they do not widely differ in their essential implications for they both imply the exercise of authority or the existence of conditions which prevent with similar imperativeness However *forbid* carries so strong a connotation of expected obedience that it is preferred when the order is that of a parent a master an employer a physician or the like as to

it tends to connote a less despotic exercise of authority and restraints imposed for the good of all or for the sake of orderly procedure, as, to *prohibit* the manufacture and

COMMAND) is a legal term implying a judicial order

by authority, usually civil or ecclesiastical authority,

tation of certain kinds of barberries in wheat growing states, to *interdict* the administration of the sacraments in a rebellious diocese 'Sunday . until two o'clock,

civil or ecclesiastical prohibition but a strong connotation of condemnation or disapproval, as to *ban* all obscene magazines to *ban* profane language

Ana. Debar, rule out, *exclude preclude, obviate, *prevent *prevent, forestall

Ant Permit, bid — *Con* *Let allow suffer *authorize, license *approve sanction, endorse order *command enjoin

force, *n* 1 *Power energy, strength might puissance arm

Ana. *Stress, strain pressure, tension, shear thrust, torsion *speed velocity momentum, impetus, headway

2 Force, violence, compulsion, coercion, duress, constraint, restraint, as here compared denote the exercise or the exertion of power in order to impose one s will on a person or to have one s will with a thing *Force* and *violence* regularly but not invariably apply to physical powers used upon either persons or things, *compulsion*

physical strength or of power comparable to physical

greater display of power or fury and often connoting the infliction of injury or cruelty, as, "They will by *violence* tear him from your palace" (*Shak*); "the rest of the party kept off the crowd by mingled persuasion and *violence*" (*Shaw*) As a result of the meaning of the term in law, and of other senses, *violence* often implies a violation of another's legal rights or property (thus, to enter a house by *violence* is to enter it as a burglar by breaking and forcing) or a profanation of someone or

"The phrase 'every common carrier engaged in trade or commerce' may be construed to mean 'while engaged in trade or commerce' without *violence* to the habits of English speech" (*Justice Holmes*) Compulsion and still more, coercion imply the application, usually by some active agent, of physical force or of moral pressure or the exercise of one s authority in order to control the

tomed to obey under *coercion* ' (*Dickens*) Duress, which is chiefly a legal term, implies compulsion to do or forbear some act by means that are illegal, such as by imprisonment, or threats to imprison, or by some other form of violence In more general use, however, *duress* implies compulsion or coercion through fear of a penalty that will or may be exacted, as, 'Ordinary clergymen subscribe them [the Thirty nine Articles] under *duress* because they cannot otherwise obtain ordination" (*Shaw*) Constraint and restraint may imply the exercise of physical or moral power either by an active agent or by the force of circumstances, *constraint* sometimes implies an urging or driving to action, but more frequently implies its forcible restriction or confinement

Absolute liberty is absence of *restraint* it ... is *restraint* therefore, the ideally free individual is responsible only to himself" (*H Adams*), "The absence of exuberance on his part, and the *restraint* I put upon

of its senses implies the exertion of strength typically physical strength or the working of something analogous in moving power or effectiveness to such strength such as natural or logical necessity Usually the verb is followed by an infinitive such as *to do* *to move* *to go* or *to act* or by a prepositional phrase introduced by *into* *to*, *from* *through* *out* *upon* or the like as to *force* slaves to labor to *force* food upon a child he said hunger *forced* him to steal the food his conscience *forced* him into repaying what he had stolen to *force* oneself to smile the man could not be *forced* from the position he had taken Sometimes, however the term takes a simple object, naming only the person forced or the thing brought about by force then the verb carries additional implications which are often apparent only to those who know its idiomatic use in the particular phrase thus to *force* a woman is to rape her to *force* a door is to break it open to *force* laughter (or a smile or tears etc) is to make oneself laugh (or smile or cry etc.) against one s will to *force* bulbs is to hasten their development by artificial means to *force* a word is to make it carry more significance than it can bear by reason of its accepted meaning so *forced* language a *forced* style **Compel** differs from *force* chiefly in typically requiring a personal object any other type of object such as a reaction or response (as, she always *compels* admiration an argument that *compels* assent) or a concrete thing (as such a breeze *Compell d* thy canvas —*Tennyson*) is possible only in figurative or poetic language when the specific connotations of *compel* such as the exertion of irresistible power or force or a victory over resistance are to be carried by the verb In its typical use *compel* commonly implies the exercise of authority the exertion of great effort or driving force or the impossibility for one reason or another of doing anything else as, [They] submit because they are *compelled* but they would resist and finally resist effectively if they were not cowards (*Shaw*) We see nothing in the Constitution that *compels* the Government to sit by while a food supply is cut off and the protectors of our forest and our crops are destroyed (*Justice Holmes*) There is no possible method of *compelling* a child to feel sympathy or affection (*B Russell*) The westering sun at length *compelled* me to quit the wood (*Hudson*) **Coerce** suggests far more severity in the methods employed than *compel* does commonly it connotes the exertion of violence or duress, or the use of means such as threats intimidation and the like as There are more ways of *coercing* a man than by pointing a gun at his head (*Inge*), Charles the First s gned his own death warrant when he undertook to *coerce* that stubborn will [of Londoners] (*A Repplier*) **Constrain** (etymologically to draw tight) stresses far more than does *compel* its closest synonym the force exerted by that which presses or binds it usually suggests the influence of restrictions, self imposed or placed upon one by force by nature by necessity by circumstances or the like that compel one to do a stated or implied thing live a stated or implied way think certain thoughts or the like as the love of Christ *constraineth* us (*2 Corinthians* v 14) I describe everything exactly as it took place *constraining* my mind not to wander from the task (*Dickens*) causes which he loathed in his heart but which he was *constrained* to consider just (*Van W Brooks*) tied him to the wall where he was *constrained* to stay till a kind passer-by released him (*Galsworthy*) **Oblige** usually implies the constraint of necessity sometimes physical necessity (as a sharp pain *obliged* him to close his eyelids quickly —*Hardy*) but equally often moral or intellectual necessity (as he is *obliged* in conscience to undo the harm he has done to a man s good name Even the so-called laws of nature are only instruments to be used we are not *obliged* to believe them —*Inge*) The term also is used with reference to any person or thing which is regarded as authoritative or as having the right to determine one s course or acts as the discipline of their great School *obliges* them to bring up a weekly essay to their tutor (*Quiller-Couch*), the convention which *obliged* a satirist to be scathing (*Inge*)

Ana Impel drive *move *command, order, enjoin exact *demand require

forceful *Powerful, potent forcible puissant

Ana Compelling constraining (see FORCE *v*) virile manful (see MALE) cogent telling convincing (see VALID) *effective efficient

Ant Feeble. — *Con*. *Weak, infirm decrepit frail.

forcible Forceful *powerful potent puissant

Ana Vehement *intense energetic strenuous *vigorous *aggressive militant assertive self-assertive coercing or coercive (see corresponding verb at FORCE)

forebear or **forbear**. Forefather progenitor *ancestor

forebode Portend presage augur prognosticate *foretell predict, forecast prophesy

Ana Betoken bespeak, *indicate: import signify (see MEAN) fear dread (see corresponding nouns at FEAR)

foreboding, *n* Misgiving presentiment *apprehension

Ana *Foretoken presage omen portent augury prognostic forewarning, warning (see WARN)

forecast, *v* Predict *foretell prophesy prognosticate augur presage portend, forebode

Ana *Foresee foreknow anticipate apprehend divine surmise *conjecture guess *infer gather conclude

forefather Forebear progenitor *ancestor

forego Variant of FORGO

foregoing *adj* Antecedent *preceding precedent previous prior former anterior

Ant Following

foreign Alien extraneous *extrinsic.

Ana External outside *outer *inconsonant inconsistent incongruous incompatible *repugnant repellent obnoxious distasteful adventitious *accidental

Ant Germane — *Con* *Relevant pertinent material apposite apropos applicable akin alike homogeneous uniform (see SIMILAR)

foreigner Alien *stranger outlander outsider immigrant émigré

foreknow Divine *foresee anticipate apprehend

Ana *Foretell predict forecast prophesy prognosticate *infer gather conclude

foremost Leading *chief principal main capital

forensic, *n* Debate disputation *argumentation dialectic

forerunner Forerunner, precursor harbinger, herald are synonymous terms only when they denote someone or something that comes before another person or thing and in some way indicates his (or its) future appearance **Forerunner** literally denotes a messenger that runs before a king prince lord or the like to warn others of his approach as There is a *forerunner* come from the Prince of Morocco who brings word the prince his master will be here to-night (*Shak*) In extended use the term is applicable to anything that serves as a sign presage prognostic or the like of something to follow as a coma is often the *forerunner* of death a black sky and a sudden squall are the usual *forerunners* of a thunderstorm **Precursor** (etymologically forerunner) in its earliest English use was applied to John the Baptist who preceded Jesus and prepared the way for his teachings The word therefore in very careful use commonly carries

an implication of making ready or of paving the way for the success or accomplishments of another person or thing rather than as *forerunner* serving as an announcement or prediction of what is to come, as the medieval sects which Dr Rufus Jones describes as *precursors* of Quakerism (*Inge*) Kepler more than any man was the *precursor* of Newton (*H Ellis*) it is important to realize that a long period of [scientific analysis] was an essential *precursor* of the present period of synthesis which has been so fruitful of good to mankind (*A C Morrison*) Harbinger literally denotes one who goes before especially to provide lodgings for his lord or master, as I ll be myself the *harbinger* and make joyful The hearing of my wife with your approach (*Shak*) The term is now used chiefly in a figurative sense sometimes applying to a person or thing that announces

claims as It was the lark the *herald* of the morn (*Shak*) He [the cock] is the sun s brave *herald* That ringing his blithe horn Calls round a world dew pearled The heavenly airs of morn (*K Tynan*)

Ana Anticipator (see corresponding verb at PREVENT) announcer *or* announcement advertiser *or* advertisement (see corresponding verbs at DECLARE) portent prognostic omen *foretoken presage augury forewarning warning (see WARN)

foresee Foresee, foreknow, divine, apprehend, anticipate agree in meaning to know something will happen or come into existence in advance of its occurrence or

not invariably implies supernatural powers or the

that this false step in one daughter will be injurious to the fortunes of all the others (*Austen*) Almost every evening he saw Lucy The inexperienced little wife *apprehended* no harm in his visits (*Meredith*) Anticipate is a far more complex term than any of its synonyms. Thus a critic may *foresee* the verdict of posterity on a literary work but he *anticipates* it only when he formulates a judgment which is either accepted by posterity or is pronounced by it as though the verdict were new One may *foreknow* one s destiny or *apprehend* a danger but one *anticipates* one s destiny or a danger only when, through the appropriate advance enjoyment or suffering one also has a foretaste of that destiny or that danger One may *divine* a friend s wish in advance of its expression but one *anticipates* it only when one also gratifies it in advance of its expression The use of *anticipate* as an alternative to *expect* is not generally approved its use in

ceive discern descry espy (see SEE)

Beach strand *shore ripa coast littoral

Forethought providence discretion *pru

Ana Sagacity perspicacity shrewdness, astuteness (see corresponding adjectives at SHREWD) acumen, clairvoyance *discernment divination perception

Ant Hindsight

foresighted Forethoughted provident discreet, prudent See under PRUDENCE

Ana Sagacious perspicacious *shrewd astute *intelligent alert quick witted brilliant knowing *wise judicious sage sapient

Ant Hindsighted

forestall *Prevent anticipate

Ana Ward off avert *prevent preclude obviate

rd *advance

look

ond ng ve bs

present ment

ng (see APPREHENSION)

ruition enjoyment (see PLEASURE) attainment

nent (see corresponding verbs at REACH)

Foretell, predict forecast prophesy prognosticate augur, presage, portend, forebode agree in meaning to tell something before it happens through special knowledge or occult power Foretell and predict are frequently interchangeable but *foretell* stresses the announcement of coming events and does not apart

ent a power

had

now

The

told"

is in

often

"Mr

as the

return

and

ac

ible

mon

s by

pro-

ach group

vision for one's needs and the like "Seeking me who then Safe to the rock of Etham was retired— Not flying but *forecasting* in what place To set upon them" (*Milton*) "A prudent builder should *forecast* How long the stuff is like to last" (*Swift*) In current use it implies prediction but it still retains the implication of anticipated eventualities as, to *forecast* the weather, since hurricanes have been *forecast* losses in life and property have dwindled *Prophesy*, as here compared either connotes inspired or mystic knowledge or implies great assurance in prediction as "ancestral voices *prophesying* war" (*Coleridge*), "Wrinkled benchers often talked of him approvingly, and *prophesied* his rise" (*Tennyson*) *Prognosticate* implies prediction based upon signs or symptoms as, a skillful physician can *prognosticate* the course of most diseases. "For the last three hundred years the relation of Church to State has been constantly undergoing change I am not concerned with *prognosticating* their future relations" (*T S Eliot*) *Prognosticate* and all the yet undiscriminated words of this group also come into comparison in a second sense that of to betoken or foreshow future events or conditions "Everything seems to *prognosticate* a hard winter" (*W Cobbett*) *Augur*, in its strict sense implies divination by an *augur*, an official diviner in ancient Rome who by interpreting signs and omens, especially those pertaining to the flight of birds was able to announce whether conditions were favorable or unfavorable for a given project In its extended sense the word implies a divining or a foreshadowing of something pleasant or unpleasant often but by no means invariably through interpretation of signs. "The morrow brought a very sober looking morning Catherine *augured* from it everything most favourable to her wishes" (*Austen*) "An unloved brother of whom worse things had been *augured*" (*G Eliot*) "Late had he heard in prophet's dream The fatal Ben Shie's boding scream The thunderbolt had split the pine — All *augured* ill to Alpine's line" (*Scott*) *Presage* and *portend* more often imply foreshowing than foretelling, though both senses are found Both also in precise use suggest occult power or an ability to interpret signs and omens as a basis for prediction but *presage* may be used of neutral or of favorable as well as unfavorable prognostications whereas *portend* always suggests a threat of evil or disaster "Lands he could measure terms and tides *presage*" (*Goldsmith*) "The yellow and vapoury sunset had *presaged* change" (*Hardy*) "Some great misfortune to *portend* No enemy can match a friend" (*Swift*) "Had it not been written that his sign in the high heavens *portended* war?" (*Kipling*) *Forebode* implies unfavorable prognostication based upon premonitions, presentiments dreams or the like as "His heart *forebodes* a mystery" (*Tennyson*) he was oppressed by a *foreboding* of evil

Ana Divine foreknow, *foresee, anticipate, apprehend. announce *declare proclaim *reveal divulge disclose discover forewarn *warn

forethought Foresight providence discretion *prudence

Ana Premeditatedness *or* premeditation, deliberateness *or* deliberation (see corresponding verbs at DELIBERATE) wisdom judgment *sense gumption

forethoughted Foresighted provident discreet prudent See under PRUDENCE

Ana *Cautious circumspect wary calculating *deliberate premeditated considered advised studied

foretoken, *n* Foretoken presage, prognostic, omen augury, portent are here compared as meaning an event a phenomenon, a condition or the like that serves as a sign of future happenings *Foretoken*, the general term is applicable to anything observable which may be the basis of a prediction or forecast as, the usual *foretokens* of a thunder storm intense sultriness a heavily overcast sky and suddenly arising winds in June 1914 there were few *foretokens* of war *Presage* is applied chiefly to foretokens which inspire emotions such as fear or hope dread or longing confidence or despair, or the like, and therefore give rise to presentiments [illegible] as a basis for [illegible] ocean, he sees [illegible] it as a *presage* [illegible] nostic applies [illegible] e indication or symptom from which a skilled person can infer what is coming it is now much used in medicine of any symptom useful to a physician in predicting the course or the termination of an illness *Prognostics* do not always prove prophecies, at least the wisest prophets make sure of the event first" (*Walpole*) "*Prognostics* are those circumstances on which a prognosis is based" (*A. Flint*) *Omen* is applicable chiefly to any extraordinary event or circumstance which one feels especially under the influence of superstition to be a promise of something to come "Nay I have had some *omens* I got out of bed backwards too this morning without premeditation, pretty good that too, but then I stumbled coming down stairs, and met a weasel, bad *omens* those some bad some good our lives are checquer'd" (*Congreve*) Consequently an event of ill *omen* or of good *omen* is one that is felt to be a presage of ill or of good *Augury* and *omen* are often interchangeable but *augury* is applicable to ordinary as well as to phenomenal circumstances and it usually suggests discernment rather than superstition in determining whether it presages good or evil as achievements that he regarded as *auguries* (not *omens*) of a successful career for his son, a black cat crossing her path was to her a fearful *omen* (not *augury*) "I had felt there was a mysterious meaning in that moment and in that flight of dim seen birds an *augury* of ill-*omen* for my life" (*L P Smith*) *Portent* is applicable chiefly to prodigies or marvels such as an eclipse, a comet an earthquake or something comparable which are interpreted as forewarnings or supernatural intimations of evil to come "What plagues and what *portents*! what mutiny! What raging of the sea! shaking of earth! Commotion in the winds!" (*Shak*)

"Why gnaw you [Othello] so your nether lip? Some bloody passion shakes your very frame These are *portents* but yet I [Desdemona] hope I hope They do not point on me" (*Shak*)

Ana *Sign symptom token mark badge note *forerunner harbinger precursor herald

forever *or* **for ever** Forever (*or Brit* for ever), ever, always, aye, evermore forevermore (*or Brit* for evermore) agree in meaning for all time They are often used interchangeably without loss but when a nice shade of meaning is to be expressed there is usually a first choice When one wishes a term that means perpetually or eternally and without intermission *forever* is the precise choice as, I shall think of you *forever* with affection "For *ever* piping songs *for ever* new" (*Keats*) *Forever* also in ironic use can imply as *perpetually* and *eternally* often do incessancy or persistency as these children are *forever* asking questions When one wishes a word that means invariably and in every instance past present or future *ever*, though often regarded as archaic is the explicit term, as, ostracism is *ever* the consequence of defiance of the proprieties traitors are *ever* without honor in their own country When one wishes to imply intermission yet perpetual recurrence, *always* is the proper choice as I shall *always* (not *forever* or *ever*) think of you when I return to this place he is *always* disappointed

when he counts confidently on success Aye is archaic and dialectal usually for *always* but sometimes for *forever* 'And ay the ale was growing better (*Burns*) When a word especially an emphatic poetic or literary word is sought to imply eternity espec ally with reference to the future evermore or forevermore meets one s needs as he will *evermore* regret the course he took he will be happy *forevermore* *Evermore* is more often found in quasi-substantive use in tl e phrase *for evermore* which equals *forevermore* And little town thy streets *for evermore* Will silent be (*Keats*)

forevermore *or* *Brit* **for evermore** Evermore *forever ever always aye

forewarn *Warn caution

Ana Notify advise apprise *inform admonish (see REPROVE) advise counsel (see under ADVICE)

foreword Preface prolegomenon proem exord um *introduction prologue prelude overture preamble prolusion protas s avant propos

forge, *v* Fabricate fashion manufacture form shape *make

Ana *Beat pound produce turn out (see BEAR) counterfeit simulate (see ASSUME) *copy imitate

forget Overlook ignore d sregard *neglect omit slight

Ant Remember — *Con* Recollect recall bethink mind (see REMEMBER)

forgetful Forgetful oblivious unmindful come into comparison as meaning losing or letting go from one s mind something once known or learned Forgetful usu *ally impl es a propensity not to remember or a defective* memory as Bear with me good boy I am much *forgetful* (*Shak*) she is growing *forgetful* Sometimes however it impl es a not keep ng in mind something which should be remembered It then connotes negli gence or heedlessness rather than a poor memory as one should not be *forgetful* of his social obl gations Be not *forgetful* to enterta n strangers (*Hebrews* xi 2) Oblivious in careful use stresses forgetfulness but it rarely suggests a poor memory Rather it suggests a failure to remember e ther because one has been robbed

and remember it (as a people so long unused to aggres

not keeping in mind but it may imply a del berate consignment to obl vion as well as inattention heedless-

Ana Rem ss *negl gent neglectful lax slack heedless thoughtless *careless

Con Conscious *aware cognizant sens ble alive awake *thoughtful considerate attentive

forgive Pardon remit *excuse condone

Ana Absolve *exculpate acquit exonerate vindicate *confess shrive absolve remit

forgo, *also* **forego** *Forgo* (*or forego*) forbear abnegate eschew sacrifice come into comparison when they denote to deny oneself something for the sake of an end

ment By substituting rhythm alone for the fusion of rhythm and metre in one it [free verse] has *foregone* the great harmonic orchestral effects of the older verse

propositions in a case of this sort I cannot *forbear* quoting what seems to me applicable here (*Justice Holmes*) One abnegates what is intrinsically good but not consistent with one s aims principles, or limitations. To

pl es renunciation or self-effacement but this d stinction is not as commonly maintained in the verb as in the derivative noun *abnegation* One eschews (as here compared see ESCAPE 2) something tempt ng formerly because it was to be avoided on moral or aesthetic grounds but now more often because abstention or self restraint is necessary for the achievement of a more s gnificant des re or end To work within these strict limits *eschewing* all the helps to illus on that modelling and shadow give was doubtless an exerc se of incomparable service to the artist (*Binyon*) One sacrifices something highly desirable or in itself of great value for

the sake of supporting one s mother to *sacrifice* one's l fe in defense of one s country I do not mean that the well to-do should *forego* educational opportunities which are not open to all To do that would be to *sacrifice* civilization to justice (*B Russell*)

Ana Waive *relinquish surrender abandon renounce *abdicate

1 Lorn lone desolate lonesome lonely sol tary

Ana Separated parted divorced severed sundered (see SEPARATE *v*) forsaken deserted abandoned (see ABANDON *v*) wretched *miserable depressed, weighed down oppressed (see DEPRESS)

2 Hopeless *despondent despairing desperate

Ana Pess mistic *cyn cal *futile vain fru tless

Con *Elastic res lient buoyant expansive volatile *elated elate exultant optimistic, *hopeful roseate rose-colored

Hopelessness despondency despair See under DESPONDENT

ion depression gloom melancholy blues, ness

Form figure shape conformation configuration Gestalt come into comparison when they denote the d spos tion or arrangement of content that gives a particular aspect or appearance to a thing as d stinguished from the substance of which that th ng is made

Form is not only the most widely applicable of these terms but it is also the least definitely fixed in its meaning largely because of its being assigned various denotations in philosophy and aesthetics and because of its frequent use in reference to literature music and thought where more is involved than the *disposition* or arrangement of content as perceived by the senses In general however *form* more than any of the other words implies reference to internal structure and disposition of details as well as to boundary lines and suggests unity in the whole as The earth was without *form* and void (*Genesis* i. 2) "In a perfect example of either art [painting or poetry] this subject matter is fused with the *form* so that we cannot dissolve them from one another (*Binyon*), You might go in for building you've got a feeling for *form* (*M Austin*) Figure, as here compared applies usually to the form as determined by the lines which bound or enclose a thing (as "Flowers have all exquisite *figures* —*Bacon* the woman has a beautiful *figure*) in current use however the term usually suggests the lines (sometimes the visible form) characteristic of the kind type or species (as to paint Christ under the *figure* of a lamb because of the darkness it was hard to say whether the person had the *figure* of a man or of a woman) or the lines which follow a more or less conventional pattern rather than represent something actual (as, to cut *figures* on the ice in skating to decorate the border with *figures* of scrolls circles crescents and the like a rug design in geometrical *figures*) Shape like *figure* suggests reference to the boundary lines, but it carries a stronger implication of a mass or of a body than does *figure* and is therefore precisely applicable only to that which is shown in its bulk rather than in its lines thus one draws the *figure* (not *shape*) of a circle or a triangle but one forms a mass of clay in the *shape* (better than *figure*) of a ball or of a man the colour of his beard the *shape* of his leg (*Shak*) Often but not invariably *shape* applies to the outlines that have been given to a mass as by molding carving pressure or the like as Brooke is a very good fellow but pulpy he will run into any mould but he won t keep *shape* (*G Eliot*) It is the business of the sensitive artist in life to accept his own nature as it is not to try to force it into another *shape* (*A Huxley*) *Form figure* and *shape* are also used in reference to the bodies of living creatures especially of men and women. *Form* is perhaps the most shadowy of these terms it is applied chiefly to persons or animals identified but not clearly seen or noted in detail as the reddleman watched his *form* as it diminished to a speck on the road (*Hardy*) busy *forms* bent over intolerable tasks whizzing wheels dark gleaming machinery (*A C Benson*) Figure usually suggests closer vision than *form* and some perception of details but stresses lines carriage posture or the like as here and there a *figure* leaned on the rail (*Conrad*) they watched her white *figure* drifting along the edge of the grove (*Cather*) *Shape* differs little from *figure* except in its clearer suggestion of flesh and body as Some human *shapes* appearing mysteriously as if they had sprung up from the dark ground (*Conrad*) And the shade under the ash trees became deserted save by the tall dark *figure* of a man, and a woman s white *shape* (*Galsworthy*) Conformation stresses the structure of something composed or fashioned of a number of related or carefully adjusted parts it carries only a slight suggestion of reference to the outer lines or shape as the *conformation* of the vocal organs the *conformation* of the engine is most intricate Configuration emphasizes the disposition or arrangement of parts that are different in size elevation, shape and the like especially over an extent of space or territory thus, the *configuration* of a county is represented in a relief map of that county the remarkable *configuration* of the Atlantic sea bed (*T H Huxley*) In every province there was a network of roads following the *configuration* of the country (*Buchan*) *Configuration* is also used as a translation of the G[illegible] literally [illegible] a [illegible] rest t[illegible] vidual thus a man s per s[illegible] may be studied as a *Gestalt*

Ana Contour *outline profile silhouette *structure anatomy framework skeleton organism *system economy scheme

2 Form formality, ceremony, ceremonial rite, ritual liturgy come into comparison when they mean an established or fixed method of procedure especially as enjoined by law the customs of social intercourse the church or the like Form is the comprehensive term applicable to any recognized way of doing things in accordance with rule or prescription as the *forms* of polite society in due *form* the occasional exercise of a beautiful *form* of worship (*Irving*) *Form* often implies show without substance or suggests an outward shell devoid of its life or spirit as The rest Will deem in specious *forms* Religion satisfied (*Milton*) For who would keep an ancient *form* Thro which the spirit breathes no more? (*Tennyson*) Formality applies narrowly only to some procedure required by law custom etiquette or the like that is more or less conventional or perfunctory in its character There was now and then the *formality* of saying a lesson (*Lamb*) Mr Critchlow entered without any *formalities* as usual (*Bennett*) The term often implies endless details or red tape Outland was delayed by the *formalities* of securing his patent (*Cather*) Ceremony is more specific than *form* and implies certain outward acts usually of an impressive or dignified character associated with some religious public, or state occasion or collectively with a church a court or the like as, the marriage *ceremony* the *ceremonies* attending the coronation of a king *Ceremony* also applies to the conventional usages of civility as "The appurtenance of welcome is *ceremony* (*Shak*) to stand on *ceremony* The beauty of an inherited courtesy of manners of a thousand little *ceremonies* flowering out of the most ordinary relations and observances of life (*Binyon*) Ceremonial is occasionally used in place of *ceremony* in its concrete applications in very precise use however, it is a collective noun applied to an entire system of ceremonies prescribed by a court a church or the like The gorgeous *ceremonial* of the Burgundian court (*Prescott*) The last three terms of this group refer primarily to religious ceremonies and only secondarily or in somewhat loose use to the ceremonies or forms of civil life Strictly a rite is the form prescribed by a church or other organization (such as that of Freemasons) for conducting one of its ceremonies or in the case of a church for administering one of its sacraments giving not only the words to be uttered but the acts to be performed as the marriage *rite* of the Church of England the *rite* for the ordination of priests the *rite* of initiation Jewish funeral *rites* Strictly ritual is in effect a collective noun applied either to all the rites that make up an elaborate religious service or to all the rites or all the ceremonies of a particular church religion or organization it is however applicable to a rite when that represents the one form in use in the

specific religion or body as the *ritual* of the Roman Catholic Church is usually in Latin sacrifices dances mimetic games processions plays ordeals feasting and the like form the *ritual* of primitive and polytheistic religions the *ritual* of Freemasonry Consequently in extended use *rite* and *ritual* both refer to the customary or established order of procedure for conducting not only a ceremony of any sort or a series of

Hondo, the black shawled women sitting against the

the Book of Common Prayer the service book of that church In looser use it is applied to any strictly religious rite or ritual but this is confusing because *rite* and *ritual* stress the form to be followed and *liturgy* the complete service as followed in a given church thus the Roman *rite* is now generally followed in the *liturgy* of that branch of the Roman Catholic Church called the Latin Church He [Henry VIII] insisted on the mainte

usage
canon

3 *Form usage, convention, convenance* are here com

or a technique prescribed or approved as correct as to teach *form* in swimming or dancing Mr Collins made his declaration [of love] in *form* (*Austen*) It is referable to any sphere of activity where correctness or uniformity of method or manner is held essential as in the arts in worship in society and the like as a well bred person knows the *forms* of social intercourse In extended use *form* often denotes manner or style as tested by the prescribed or approved form as his *form* in swimming is excellent Nothing could be worse *form* than any display of temper in a public place (*E Wharton*) Sometimes it implies rigidity or lack of spontaneity as given to *forms* and ceremonies sometimes it suggests superficiality insincerity or emptiness and is opposed to *spirit* or *essence* as his apology was a mere *form* of words Usage implies the sanction of precedent or tradition rather than authority it is often used to designate a

of demarcation between these words are not always clear in use but they can be clearly drawn if attention is centered on the primary implication in *convention* namely agreement usually tacit agreement In its most general significance a *convention* is any set way of doing or expressing a thing that is accepted generally and without question as the plus and minus signs are *conventions* of arithmetic the lifting of the hat in greeting to a lady is a modern social *convention* Sometimes even principles, rules or laws are called *conventions* when the writer wishes to emphasize the point that their sanction lies in their universal acceptance and not in their rational validity However in practical affairs a *convention* is usually a practice or a device that is universally accepted as an easy useful or expedient means to an end. In many cases conventions may be artificial or absurd yet pass without question because generally accepted Thus the soliloquy was a *convention* of the drama until its truth to life was questioned a room with three walls is a *convention* of the theater Convenance (still usually regarded as a loan word and given a French pronunciation)

organize *found establish

formal Conventional ceremonious *ceremonial, solemn

Ana Systematic, methodical *orderly regular *decorous proper comme il faut seemly

Ant Informal

formality *Form ceremony ceremonial rite liturgy ritual

Ana Convention convenance usage *form practice, custom *habit consuetude use wont

former Prior previous *preceding antecedent precedent foregoing anterior

Ant Latter — *Con* Following succeeding ensuing (see FOLLOW)

Formidable, redoubtable come into com
eaning of such a character as to inspire fear
words are now often used humorously or
hat is **formidable** which strikes one as exceedingly difficult to meet attack resist overthrow the like and therefore arouses apprehensions of def or failure or a sense of helplessness as, a *form* di
a *form*

lighter use *formidable* is applied to persons or things u strike one aghast by their size elaborateness pow fixity or the like as a *formidable* dowager looking him through her lorgnette those *formidable* ed t ons the later Renaissance where a slender rivulet of text almost lost in the wide expanse of commentary" (*B bill*) That is **redoubtable** which fills one with fear drea awe deep respect or by comparison with a sense one s own insignificance or powerlessness as Rever that spear *redoubtable* in war (*Burns*) Master mine learned *redoubtable* (*Browning*) In lighter u *redoubtable* usually carries a stronger suggestion of iro than does *formidable* If history belie not this *redoubtal* Swede he was a rival worthy of the windy and inflat commander of Fort Casimir weighing upwards four hundred pounds, a huge feeder and bouser proportion (*Irving*)

Ana *Fearful awful terrible dreadful threaten menacing (see THREATEN) indomitable *invincibl unconquerable intrepid dauntless doughty (se BRAVE)

Ant Contemptible

formless Formless unformed shapeless chaotic inchoate amorphous are comparable when they mean having no definite or recognizable form That is formless which is so fluid or so shifting in its outlines structure or character that it does not assume or is incapable of assuming a fixed or determinate form as The rising World of waters Won from the void and *formless* Infinite (*Milton*) Sprang from the billows of the *formless* flood (*Shelley*) a *formless* fear That is unformed which (as here compared) has existence but has not yet attained the form or character proper to it when it has reached the height of its possible growth or development as an *unformed* girl of twelve an *unformed* mind an *unformed* genius Oftentimes it suggests crudeness or callousness Very clever in some ways—and very *unformed*—childish almost—in others (*Mrs H Ward*) That is shapeless which lacks the clear-cut outline or contour that is regarded as proper to a thing or essential to its beauty as, a *shapeless* old woman to beat a silver dish into a *shapeless* mass The Iliad is a well knit epic and the story of Beowulf a *shapeless* monstrosity' (*Quiller-Couch*)

The last three words of this group are not strictly synonyms because their implications are very different however they (especially *chaotic* and *inchoate*) are sometimes confused and in current use they roughly correspond respectively to *formless unformed* and *shapeless* That is chaotic which is formless because it is unorganized and its constituent elements are not arranged so that each is clearly distinguishable and its relation to each of the others and to the whole clearly apparent [The hypothesis] that the present solar system gradually condensed into its present state from a *chaotic* mass of nebulous material (*Tait & Stewart*) The difference [between classicism and romanticism] seems to me rather the difference between the complete and the fragmentary the adult and the immature the orderly and the *chaotic* (*T S Eliot*) That is inchoate which is unformed because it as yet exists only in its rudiments and awaits perfection, completeness or fullness of realization This act [the signature of a commission] necessarily excludes the idea of its being so far as respects the appointment an *inchoate* and incomplete transaction (*Ch Just Marshall*) The undifferentiated *inchoate* religious sense is thus intensified and fixed [by emotional or orgiastic worship] to the great and lasting injury of the spiritual life (*Inge*) That is amorphous which is shapeless because it has or assumes no clearly or sharply defined outline or structure or because it presents no recognizable design or pattern as opals occur in *amorphous* masses. The [political] groups were *amorphous* without sharp edges (*Galsworthy*) Sentimentality is at its worst in verse when emotion flows over a theme vague and hazy and *amorphous* (*Lowes*)

Ana Fluid *liquid rough raw crude *rude

fornication *Adultery incest

forsake Desert *abandon

Ana Repudiate spurn reject (see DECLINE) *abdicate renounce resign quit leave (see GO)

Ant Return to revert to

forswear 1 *Abjure renounce recant retract

Ana *Abandon desert forsake repudiate spurn reject (see DECLINE) *deny contravene traverse gainsay

2 *Perjure.

fort Fort, fortress citadel acropolis stronghold fastness denote in common a structure or place offering resistance to a hostile force A fort is an enclosed fortified structure occupied by troops A fortress is a large fort of strong construction intended for long term occupancy as on the border of a hostile country A citadel (literally little city) is a fortification usually one on an eminence that protects a city or keeps it in subjection Acropolis (literally upper city) is usually restricted to the elevated citadel of an ancient Greek city particularly that of Athens A stronghold is a strongly fortified place whose resistance to attack or siege affords protection to its occupants. Here a famous robber had his *stronghold*' (*L. Ritchie*) A fastness is a place whose inaccessibility or remoteness makes for security It may or may not be fortified A strong and almost inaccessible *fastness* (*H H Wilson*)

Fort, fortress citadel stronghold fastness are often used figuratively A fort is something that by its very nature resists attack. Oft breaking down the pales and *forts* of reason (*Shak*) A fortress is something that gives a feeling of security My Rock and *Fortress* is the Lord (*J Wesley*) Citadel and stronghold are very similar in their figurative uses, both being applied to a place where (or sometimes to a class or group in which) something prevails or persists in spite of attacks or encroachment The very head quarters the very *citadel* of smuggling the Isle of Man (*Burke*) The scientific world has been the very *citadel* of stupidity and cruelty (*Shaw*) The South of Somersetshire one of the *strongholds* of the Anglo-Saxon dialect (*J Jennings*) Fastness characteristically suggests impenetrability or inaccessibility In the impregnable *fastness* of his great rich nature he [the Roman] defies us (*J R Lowell*)

forth Forward *onward

forthright, *adj* 1 Also *adv* Forthright downright come into comparison because they agree in their basic sense of moving or in the habit of moving straight to the mark Forthright (see also STRAIGHTFORWARD) applies to that which gets its effect by a straight thrust in front of one as if of a sword driven by the arm of one person into the breast of another it therefore usually connotes dexterity directness straightforwardness or a deadly effectiveness as 'Reach the good man your hand my girl *forthright* from the shoulder like a brave boxer (*Meredith*) the home thrust of a *forthright* word (*J R. Lowell*) The practical *forthright* non argumentative turn of his mind (*F W Farrar*) Downright, on the other hand suggests a falling down or descending with the straightness and swiftness of one who leaps from a cliff or of a weapon that delivers a crushing blow The word therefore usually implies overwhelming force rather than dexterity and concern for the effect produced rather than the point reached often in addition when applied to persons or things it connotes plainness bluntness flatfootedness or an out and-out quality as "He Shot to the black abyss, and plunged *downright* (*Pope*) sculling against a swift current is work—*downright* work (*Jefferies*) You seem a pretty *downright* sort of a young woman (*Shaw*) A baby What a coarse *downright* word for the little creature (*R. Macaulay*)

Ana *Bluff blunt brusque candid open plain *frank.

2 *Straightforward aboveboard

Ana Honest *upright conscientious just honorable

Ant Furtive — *Con* *Secret covert stealthy surreptitious underhand mendacious *dishonest untruthful deceitful

forthwith Straightway at once *directly immediately instantly instantaneously anon right away

fortitude Fortitude grit backbone pluck guts sand agree in denoting a quality of character combining courage and staying power Fortitude stresses strength of

mind and firmness of purpose it implies endurance often prolonged endurance of physical or mental hard

anxiety comb ned with miserable health—no small test of *fortitude* (*Buchan*) Grit also implies strength and

(*J A Hobson*) **Backbone** emphasizes resoluteness of character it implies either the ab lity to stand up in the face of opposition for one s principles or one s chosen

opin on she lacked *backbone* or *grit* or independence of spirit (*Bennett*) **Pluck** and **guts** in the sense in which they are here considered have a sim lar primary mean ing both l terally denote the viscera or entra ls of animals but *pluck* is used especially of those that are ed ble such as the heart liver and lungs and *guts* of those that form the contents of the abdominal cavity especially the stomach and the intestines *Pluck* in the derived sense was first a prize fighter s word implying stoutness of heart and gameness in fighting especially against odds If a fellow kno vs ho v to box they always say he has science but no *pluck* If he doesn t kno v h s

frightens one and to stomaching or putting up with the hardsh ps it imposes as he hasn t the *g uts* to be a successful surgeon they used men with *guts* for the East African m ssions **Sand** which is regarded as slang but

Ana *Courage mettle spirit resolut on tenacity bravery courageousness intrep dity dauntlessness valorousness (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE)

Ant Pusillan mity — *Con* Co ardl ness *or* coward ce cravenness poltroonery (see correspond ng adjectives at COWARDLY) tim d ty timorousness (see corresponding adjectives at TIMID)

fortress *Fort citadel acropol s stronghold fastness

fortuitous *Accidental contingent casual incidental adventitious.

Ana *Random haphazard chance chancy h t or m ss

Con Activated actuated motivated (see ACTIVATE planned projected des gned schemed plotted (see verbs under PLAN *n*)

fortunate *Lucky providential happy

Ana Ausp cious propitious *favorable ben*g*n advantageous *beneficial profitable felicitous, happy (see FIT *adj*)

Ant Unfortunate disastrous — *Con* *S nister

lazard

*opportunity

occas on break u ie t ue

*Misfortune m schance advers ty design intent

n

adj Advanced *premature unt mely pre

Ant backward — *Con* Retrograde retrogressive, regressive (see BACKWARD)

forward, *adv* **1** Ahead afore *before

Ant Backward

*onward

ward

*Advance promote further

ed accelerate qu cken hasten *help aid ass st *support uphold back champ on

Ant H nder balk — *Con* Impede obstruct bar block (see HINDER) *frustrate thwart baffle outw t fo l c rcumvent

foster, *v* *Nurse nurture cherish cultivate

Ana *Support upl old back champion *ha bor shelter entertain lodge house promote further forward *advance favor accommodate *obl ge

Con *Oppose combat resist withstand curb snaffle inh bit *restrain *forbid prohibit interd ct ban

foul Filthy *dirty nasty squal d

Ana Putr d stink ng fetid no some *malodorous

e, revolting repulsive loathsome obscene.

lgar *coarse

r undefiled

Found establish institute organize are here l as meaning to set go ng or to bring into exist ence someth ng such as a business a colony an

prec se use however a person who prov des the funds for a new educat onal institut on may be sa d to have

and the select on of the staff of admin stratio d teach ng are also often l sted among those who have *founded* it though such use occas onally meets objection however *fo ind* invariably impl es the very earl est acts lead ng to the existence of something as to *found* a parish in a new section of a c ty the Pilgrims in 1620 *founded* Plymouth Colony in what is now the State of Massachusetts a school of philosophy *founded* by Plato **Establish** (as here considered see also SET) is of en employed in the sense of *found* In strict use however it impl es not only the laying of the foundat ons but also a bring ng into enduring existence thus Brook Farm was *founded* (not *established* because its existence was short) by George Ripley and others as an exper ment in communistic living Vassar College was not *established* until some years after the date of its *founding* The S sters of Loretto who came to *found* the Academy of

Our Lady of Light The school was now ... (*Cather*) Institute ... tion like *fou*... and like *establ*... it differs from ... range of application and ... applicable to things which do not have a continuous life or a permanent existence such as a new game or a course of lectures as to *institute* a new society to *institute* a new method of accountancy to *institute* an inquiry into an official's conduct of his office Organize (as here compared see also ORDER v 1) may or may not imply founding but it usually implies the taking of the steps whereby a business an institution a government or the like is set up so that it functions properly with its departments clearly distinguished and governed by a responsible head and with a supervisory staff responsible for the working of the whole as a unit as Smith College was *founded* by Sophia Smith but was *organized* by its first president and board of trustees the company sent him to Shanghai to *organize* its new branch there.

Ana *Begin commence start initiate inaugurate form fashion (see MAKE)

Con Uproot eradicate deracinate extirpate *exterminate wipe out

foundation Basis *base ground groundwork

Ant Superstructure

foxy Wily tricky crafty cunning *sly artful

Ana Devious *crooked oblique deceitful *dishonest

Con *Straightforward aboveboard forthright candid open plain *frank.

foyer *Entry entryway vestibule lobby hall narthex anteroom antechamber

fracas *Brawl broil melee row rumpus scrap

Ana Fray affray fight conflict combat *contest altercation wrangle *quarrel, squabble contention dissensions strife *discord

fraction Fragment piece *part portion section, segment sector detail member division parcel

fractious *Irritable peevish, snappish waspish petulant pettish huffy fretful querulous

Ana *Unruly refractory recalcitrant ungovernable intractable willful perverse *contrary froward restive wayward

Con Complaisant *amiable good natured docile tractable *obedient amenable biddable.

fracture, *n* Fracture, rupture, although they agree in meaning the act or an instance of breaking apart are used in surgery and the physiological sciences as sharply differentiated terms Fracture always implies the breaking of a hard or rigid substance sometimes cartilage but commonly bone as a *fracture* of the skull or of the shoulder blade Rupture usually implies the breaking of some softer tissue such as the wall of a blood vessel In medicine however *rupture* often is used specifically to denote *hernia* or the protrusion of an organ or of a part through some opening in the wall of the cavity in which that organ or part is normally placed as an abdominal *rupture*

fragile, 1 Fragile, frangible, brittle crisp short, friable agree in meaning inclined to break easily They are however not often interchangeable Fragile (see also WEAK) is applicable to anything which must be handled or treated carefully lest it be broken as a *fragile* chair a *fragile* dish a *fragile* flower I found the skeleton or at all events the larger bones rendered so *fragile* by the fierce heat they had been subjected to that they fell to pieces when handled (*Hudson*) Frangible stresses susceptibility to being broken rather than positive weakness or delicacy of material or construction as *frangible* stone to avoid using *frangible* materials in ship construction Brittle implies hardness plus frangibility because of the inflexibility of or lack of elasticity in the substance of which a thing is made It also suggests susceptibility to quick snapping or fracture when subjected to pressure or strain as glass is especially *brittle* as a person ages his bones grow more *brittle* *brittle* sticks of candy The term is much used figuratively of things that are dangerously inelastic or taut He would take no risks with a thing so *brittle* as the Roman polity on which depended the fate of forty four millions of men (*Buchan*) Crisp usually suggests a good quality which makes a thing firm and brittle yet delicate and easily broken or crushed especially between the teeth as *crisp* toast *crisp* lettuce In extended use it implies freshness briskness cleanness of cut incisiveness or other qualities that suggest the opposite of limpness, languor slackness or the like as a *crisp* morning a *crisp* style a *crisp* answer Short implies a tendency to crumble or break readily and is applicable to different things thus a *short* biscuit (or *short*cake) is rich in butter or other fat and is crisp and crumbly when eaten *short* mortar is difficult to spread because of oversanding *short* timber is desiccated wood *short* (or hot-*short*) steel is brittle when heated beyond a certain point because of an excess of sulphur Friable is applicable to substances that are easily crumbled or pulverized as *friable* soil *friable* sandstone a *friable* blackboard crayon

Ant Tough — *Con* *Elastic resilient flexible *strong stout sturdy tenacious

2 Frail *weak, feeble decrepit infirm

Ana Impotent *powerless delicate dainty (see CHOICE) evanescent ephemeral *transient transitory

Ant Durable

fragment Fraction piece *part portion section segment sector division detail member parcel

Ana Remnant *remainder relic.

fragrance Fragrance perfume scent incense, redolence, bouquet are here compared as denoting a sweet or pleasant odor Fragrance usually suggests the odor diffused by flowers or other growing things though it is applicable to odors that merely suggest the presence of flowers as, *fragrance* after showers (*Milton*) Flowers laugh before thee on their beds And *fragrance* in thy footing treads (*Wordsworth*) through the open doors the soft wind brought in the garden *fragrance* (*Stark Young*) A *fragrance* such as never clings To aught save happy living things (*Millay*) Perfume originally applied either to the pleasantly odorous smoke emitted by burning things such as some spices gums leaves or the like (as Three April *perfumes* in three hot Junes burn'd Since first I saw you —*Shak*) or to some natural or prepared substance which emits a pleasant odor (as, "Take unto thee sweet spices with pure frankincense And thou shalt make it a *perfume* after the art of the apothecary —*Exodus* xxx 34 35) Only the latter sense prevails in current use though the substance called a *perfume* is now usually a preparation in liquid form also called a scent (for full treatment of this term see SMELL) that contains the essence of a fragrant flower or flowers or is a synthetic concoction as Rose like a steam of rich distilled *perfumes* (*Milton*) a *perfume* redolent of the odor of violets When applied to an odor rather than to a preparation *perfume* differs little from *fragrance* except that it usually when unqualified suggests a heavier and more redolent odor or at least a less delicate one than the latter word as, The *perfume* of lilies had overcome the *scent* of books (*Galsworthy*) 'a gigantic rose tree which clambered over the house filling the air with the *perfume* of its sweet

ness (*L P Smith*) Incense is now used in place of *perfume* for the agreeably odorous smoke emitted by burning spices gums and the like but since this smoke is closely associated with its ceremonial religious use (as the church was filled with the odor of *incense*), the term

exalting, as The breezy call of *incense* breathing Morn (*Gray*), Grateful the *incense* from the lime-tree flower (*Keats*), Love wraps his wings on either side the heart Absorbing all the *incense* of sweet thoughts

Ana *Smell scent odor aroma
Ant Stench stink

fragrant *Odorous aromatic redolent balmy
Ana Ambrosial nectared (see under AMBROSIA) delicious delectable *delightful
Ant Fetid — *Con* *Malodorous stinking noisome putrid rank

frail Fragile *weak feeble infirm decrepit
Ana Slight slender tenuous *thin slim puny *petty flimsy sleazy (see LIMP) *powerless impotent
Ant Robust — *Con* *Strong stout sturdy stalwart tough tenacious *healthy sound hale *vigorous lusty

frailty *Fault failing foible vice
Ana Defect flaw *blemish infirmity fragility feebleness weakness (see corresponding adjectives at WEAK)

framer *Carpenter joiner cabinetmaker

frame-up Cabal intrigue *plot machination conspiracy

framework *Structure skeleton anatomy

franchise *Suffrage vote ballot

frangible *Fragile brittle crisp short friable

frank, *adj* Frank candid open plain come into com

it therefore usually connotes complete freedom from

(*Joyce*) The child who has been treated wisely and kindly has a *frank* look in the eyes and a fearless demeanour even with strangers (*B Russell*) Candid (etymologically white and glistening) is often used interchangeably with *frank* Among highly discriminating writers and speakers this does not occur for *candid* implies a fundamental honesty and fairness that make evasion impossible consequently in precise use it sug

Ana Ingenuous naive unsophisticated simple *natural *forthright downright *straightforward aboveboard
Ant Reticent — *Con* *Silent taciturn reserved, uncommunicative furtive *secret covert underhand

fraud, *n* **1** *Deception trickery chicanery chicane double-dealing subterfuge
Ana Duplicity *deceit guile dissimulation defrauding swindling cheating cozening overreaching (see CHEAT *v*)
2 *Imposture cheat, sham, fake humbug deceit, deception counterfeit simulacrum
Ana Hoaxing *or* hoax bamboozling *or* bamboozlement hoodwinking duping *or* dupery (see corresponding verbs at DUPE) *trick ruse stratagem maneuver wile artifice

fray, *n* Affray fight conflict combat *contest.
Ana Fracas broil *brawl melee altercation wrangle *quarrel contention strife dissension *discord

freak, *n* *Caprice whim whimsey vagary crotchet

changeable with many of the succeeding terms it may be used not only in reference to persons that are in bondage or in a state of dependence or oppression, or under restraint or constraint (as to *free* one's slaves to *free* an oppressed people to *free* a person from prison or from a charge to *free* one from the necessity of speaking against a proposal) but also in reference to things that are confined entangled encumbered or the like and are therefore unfastened unloosed disentangled disengaged or the like (as to *free* a squirrel from a trap to *free* one's hair from a net flower-scents that only a night time *frees* —*Amy Lowell*) Release carries a much

f each group

suggestion of resulting liberty The term may therefore connote as do the others emergence from some more or less disagreeable bondage or restraint (as to *liberate* all

water, *liberating* hydrogen) "The poet draws life . . . from

slave to be *emancipated*' (*Quiller Couch*) In current use, the term is more frequently found in an extended sense implying a liberation of someone or something from that

philanthropic and humanitarian movements to which

purchaser) or to *utter* or *pronounce* when it implies a relieving oneself of something one must say or is charged by oneself or another with saying (as to *deliver* oneself of one s opinions to *deliver* a message over the telephone

(as, to *discharge* one's debts). Often *discharge* differs from *release* in carrying a stronger connotation of force or violence "Many creative writers have a critical activity which is not all *discharged* into their work" (*T S Eliot*). "All his accumulated nervous agitation

the power of the King —*Belloc*) but in its commonest current sense it implies the removal of political disabilities and admission to full political rights, especially as a freeman or as a citizen, as, the slaves were *emancipated* by the proclamation of President Lincoln on January 1, 1863, but were not *enfranchised* until the Fifteenth Amendment went into effect in 1870 Affranchise, which

*Hamper, fetter, manacle, shackle, trammel, *imprison, incarcerate, jail, immure, intern circumscribe restrict, *limit, *restrain, curb.

Free, independent, sovereign, autonomous, ic, autarchic (*or* autarchical), autarkic (*or* autarkical) come into comparison in the sense of not subject to the rule or control of another. The same differences in implications and connotations are found in their corresponding nouns freedom, independence, sovereignty, autonomy, autarchy, autarky, when they denote the state or condition of not being subject to external rule or control Free and freedom (as here compared see also FREEDOM, 2) stress the absence of external compulsion or determination and not the absence of restraint For *free* as applied to a state, a people a person, the will, and the like implies self government, and therefore the right to determine one's own acts, one's own laws and one's own restraints, or to accept or reject those that are proposed from without 'The motive power to realize it [the dream of the habitable earth peaceful under a universal empire] must come from the West, where men could still be both disciplined and *free* (*Buchan*) *Freedom* makes man to choose what he

applied to a state or government, it implies not complete detachment from other states or governments and a refusal to have allies or dominions, but a lack of connection with any state or government that has the power to interfere with one's liberty of action, thus, the Thirteen Colonies sacrificed their *independence*, but not their *freedom* when the

currency questions but an ordinary mortal had better follow authority" (*B Russell*) Sovereign (see also DOMINANT) and sovereignty stress the absence of a superior power and imply the supremacy within its own domain or sphere of that which is so described or so designated As applied to a state or government these words usually involve the ideas both of political independence and of the possession of original and underived power thus for many years before the Civil War it was debated whether the federal government was *sovereign*

propriate sphere of action yet it does not possess all the powers which usually belong to the *sovereignty* of a nation (*Ch Just Taney*) When used in reference to a thing both words impute to that thing unquestioned supremacy and imply that whereas it acknowledges no master everything within its sphere of influence is subject to it as, noble and most *sovereign* reason (*Shak*) The *sovereignty* of man lieth hid in knowledge wherein many things are reserved that kings with their treasure cannot buy nor with their force command (*Bacon*) Autonomous and autonomy, in very precise use imply independence combined with freedom The terms are much used in philosophy to describe or designate a theoretical or ideal freedom in which the individual is absolutely self governing and acknowledges no claim of another to interference or control as the question is often asked whether an *autonomous* state and an *autonomous* church can exist side by side If this pre-eminence and *autonomy* of the spiritual be not granted it is misleading to use the word God at all (*Inge*) In political use the words seldom imply this absolute independence and freedom for they are employed largely in reference to states which belong to an empire a federation or a commonwealth of nations (as used in the designation *British Commonwealth of Nations*) In reference to such states *autonomy* and *autonomous* commonly imply independence of the central power only in matters pertaining to self government they also usually imply recognition of the central governmental sovereignty in certain matters affecting the empire federation or commonwealth of nations as a whole such as its foreign policy When a state is granted autonomy or becomes autonomous the terms of such a grant are usually precisely stated The Imperial Conference of 1926 defined the Dominions as '*autonomous* Communities within the British Empire equal in status in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations ' (*Statesman's Year Book* 1939) Autonomic once a close but not frequently employed synonym of *autonomous* is now chiefly a technical term used in the biological sciences to describe movements which originate in the organism and not as a result of external

through a policy of economic self sufficiency as a means of maintaining their independence as to convert Ge

Ant Bond — *Con* Compelled coerced forced constrained obliged (see FORCE *v*)

freedom 1 Independence autonomy sovereignty autarky See under FREE *adj*

Ana Liberation emancipation release delivery enfranchisement manumission (see corresponding verbs at FREE) liberty, license (see FREEDOM)

Ant Bondage — *Con* *Servitude slavery

2 **Freedom, liberty, license** (*or* licence) are here compared as meaning the state or condition of one who can think believe or act as he wishes **Freedom** as here compared (see also under FREE *adj*) is the term of widest application, In philosophy, for example it often implies a state or condition in which there is not only total absence of restraint but release even from the compulsion of necessity at the other extreme in ordinary unthinking use *freedom* merely implies the absence of any awareness of being restrained repressed or hampered in any way between these two extremes the term may imply the absence of any definite restraint or of compulsion from any particular power or agency as, me this unchartered *freedom* tires (*Wordsworth*) the *freedom* of the press he was not affected by her reserve, and talked to her with the same *freedom* as to anybody else (*Arch Marshall*) Who would not say with Huxley let me be wound up every day like a watch, to go right fatally and I ask no better *freedom* " (*W James*) **Liberty** is often used interchangeably with *freedom* but in precise speech or writing it often carries one of two implications which are not so marked in the

(better than *freedom*) to come and go as one pleases totalitarian states there is no *liberty* of expression for writers and no *liberty* of choice for their readers (*A Huxley*) *freedom* in thought the *liberty* to try and err the right to be his own man (*Mencken*) The second of these implications is deliverance or release from restraint or compulsion as to set a slave at *liberty* (not *freedom*) the prisoners were willing to fight for their *liberty* From ... best"

however the term implies an abuse of liberty ... sense of the power to do exactly what one pleases as, *Licence* they mean when they cry *Liberty* (*Milton*) [The grammarian's] rules are useful Without them *freedom* might become *licence* ' (*H Ellis*), many persons think that *freedom* of the press and *liberty* of free speech often degenerate into *license*

Ana *Exemption immunity scope *range compass sweep

Ant Necessity — *Con* Compulsion constraint ... FORCE) ... nostic, deist

...f each group.

freezing, *adj* *Cold frigid frosty gelid icy, glacial arctic chilly cool

freight, *n* Cargo *load burden lading

frenzy *or* **phrenzy** 1 Delirium *mania hysteria
2 Fury furor enthusiasm *inspiration afflatus
Ana *Ecstasy rapture, transport

frequent, *v* Frequent, haunt habituate come into comparison in the sense of to visit or resort to often and habitually Frequent implies little more than this it is chiefly used of places especially places of amusement (as to *frequent* the cinemas to *frequent* the lobby of a hotel) but it still is preserved in some idiomatic phrases such as to *frequent* the Sacraments [that is, to go to confession and to Holy Communion frequently] Myself when young did eagerly *frequent* Doctor and Saint and heard great argument (*FitzGerald*) Haunt may imply a continual or pertinacious frequenting (as, a poor Cavalier knight who *haunted* Whitehall —*Macaulay* *haunting* [shipmasters] with demands for a job"—*Conrad*) but it has so long been associated with the actions of ghosts or specters alleged to frequent places (as, a *haunted* house) that the term now suggests the frequent or persistent coming of thoughts ideas fears or the like that terrify and upset or obsess the mind as Wordsworth seems ever *haunted* by the sorrows of mankind (*Binyon*) the continual dread of falling into poverty which *haunts* us all at present (*Shaw*) Habituate (see also HABITUATE 1) is a colloquial Americanism in this sense It differs little from *frequent* except in its stronger implication of a formed habit as boys that *habituate* poolrooms are usually a problem
Ana *Resort (to) go (to) turn (to) *infest overrun
Con Shun avoid eschew (see ESCAPE)

frequently *Often oft oftentimes
Ant Rarely seldom

fresh Novel *new new fashioned newfangled modern modernistic original neoteric
Ana Gleaming glistening sparkling (see FLASH *v*) virginal *youthful raw green crude (see RUDE) naive unsophisticated artless *natural
Ant Stale — *Con* *Trite hackneyed shopworn stereotyped threadbare

fret Chafe gall *abrade excoriate
Ana *Irritate exasperate nettle aggravate *annoy vex, irk

fretful Peevish *irritable petulant querulous fractious snappish waspish pettish, huffy
Ana Cross cranky touchy techy choleric *irascible captious carping caviling faultfinding *critical *contrary perverse
Con Patient long suffering forbearing resigned (see corresponding nouns at PATIENCE) *tame submissive subdued

friable Short frangible crisp brittle *fragile
Ana Crumbling or crumbly disintegrating (see corresponding verbs at DECAY)

friar *Religious monk, nun.

friend Friend acquaintance intimate confidant come into comparison when they designate a person especially a person not related by blood with whom one is on good and usually familiar terms Friend in its application ranges from any person who is not hostile or is a well wisher to any person whose society one seeks or accepts with pleasure because of liking respect or affection Acquaintance in its most inclusive sense is applied to any person with whom one is on speaking terms However when these words are used in contrast both imply a degree of familiarity *friend* distinctively connoting close bonds of love and affection and *acquaintance* comparative infrequency of contact and less close personal interest You understand that I am *not their friend* I am only a holiday *acquaintance* (*Conrad*) This distinction is commonly but not invariably observed especially when *acquaintance* is used as a collective plural, as, he has a wide circle of *friends* he has a large *acquaintance* He never speaks much unless among his intimate *acquaintance* (*Austen*) Intimate adds to *friend* the implications of a depth of affection and a closeness of association that tend to preclude reserve as only his *intimates* were aware of his plans. Confidant usually designates that intimate who actually is entrusted with one's secrets or is admitted to confidential intercourse
Ana Comrade companion crony chum pal *associate ally colleague *partner
Ant. Foe — *Con* *Enemy antagonist, *opponent adversary rival competitor (see corresponding verbs at RIVAL)

friendly *Amicable neighborly
Ana *Familiar intimate close *loving affectionate devoted loyal leal true steadfast *faithful
Ant Unfriendly belligerent — *Con* Hostile antagonistic, antipathetic (see corresponding nouns at ENMITY)

friendship Friendship, amity, comity, good will are comparable when they denote the relation (or, in the first three instances, the alliance) existing between persons communities states, or the like that are in accord and in sympathy with each other Friendship is the strongest of these terms in its implications of sentiment in the relation and of closeness of attachment The *friendship* between me and you [the Indians with whom he has concluded a treaty] I will not compare to a chain for that the rains might rust or the falling tree might break (*Penn*) Sometimes as in the illustration just given it suggests an alliance at other times it excludes that suggestion Peace, commerce and honest *friendship* with all nations—entangling alliances with none (*Jefferson*) Amity always implies the absence of enmity or discord. Positively it may imply nothing more than amicable relations (as the colonists and the Indians seldom lived together in *amity*) or it may suggest reciprocal friendliness On his arrival he [the new bishop] found *amity* [between the French priest and the Mexicans] instead of enmity awaiting him Father Vaillant had already endeared himself to the people (*Cather*) In current use the suggestion of a friendly alliance is rare but it was not uncommon in the past The *amity* that wisdom knits not folly may easily untie (*Shak*) The less we have to do with the amities or enmities of Europe the better (*Jefferson*) Comity in modern use (see also COURTESY) owing to an etymological confusion between *comitas* friendliness and *comes* (pl *comites*) companion has come to imply comradeship based either upon an interchange of courtesies or upon a similarity of interests and aims. So strong has this implication become in recent years that the word now often denotes a group bound together by friendship or by common interests It never implies loss of independence by any member of the group or the transference of sovereignty to the group Turkey should be saved and rendered a useful member of the civilised *comity* (*Daily Telegraph* 1880) The more the merrier to win their way into the great *comity* [of poets influenced by the troubadours] (*Quiller-Couch*) Outside the *comity* of the [Roman] empire beyond the border provinces and client kingdoms lay the unknown lands and the strange peoples (*Buchan*) Good will, as here narrowly considered derives its chief implication of a benevolent attitude or of reciprocal good feeling largely

from the Authorized Version s translation of the Angelic Hymn ' Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace *good will toward men* (*Luke* ii 14) The term is now often used in international diplomacy to designate a reciprocal friendliness which constitutes an informal

empathy (see PITY) accord concord *harmony *alliance league coalition fusion
Ant Animosity — *Con* *Enmity hostil nism antipathy rancor *hate hatred

fright, *n* Alarm consternation panic *fear, dread dismay terror horror trepidation
Ana Scaring *or* scare startling affrighting frightening (see corresponding verbs at FRIGHTEN) appalling horrifying daunting (see DISMAY *v*)

fright, *v* *Frighten scare alarm terrify terrorize startle affray affright
Ana See those at FRIGHTEN

frighten Frighten fright, scare, alarm, terrify, terrorize, startle, affray, affright mean to strike or to fill with fear or dread Frighten is perhaps the most frequent in use it is the most inclusive for it may imply a momentary reaction to a stimulus or a state of mind in which

(*Burns*) In colloquial use scare is often equivalent to

use nearly always stresses apprehension or anxiety as they are *alarmed* for his safety The girl was *alarmed* by the altogether unknown expression in the woman s face (*Conrad*) In older use however it retained its

and poetic the former as a rule coming close to

terrify and the latter to *frighten*
Ana Appall horrify, *dismay, daunt *intimidate cow browbeat bulldoze agitate perturb upset disquiet *discompose

frightful Dreadful *fearful awful terrible terrific

frosty

ness vivaciousness sprightliness (see corresponding adjectives at LIVELY)
Ant Seriousness staidness — *Con* Sedateness, gravity solemnity soberness earnestness (see corresponding adjectives at SERIOUS)

frolic, *n* Play sport disport rollick, romp gambol See under PLAY *v*
Ana *Fun jest game play sport caper *prank, antic monkeyshine dido levity *lightness frivolity

frolic, *v* *Play sport disport rollick romp gambol

frolicsome *Playful sportive roguish waggish, imp sh mischievous wanton
Ana *Merry blithe jocund jovial jolly mirthful ilarious (see correspond ng nouns at MIRTH) ivacious sprightly gay

Port presence *bearing demeanor deport n manner carriage

Frontage, exposure, aspect come into com hen they mean situation with respect to that faced Frontage is capable of being used in reference to anything whose location may be described in terms of that which it faces or fronts as a lot with a river *frontage* a slope with a southern *frontage* a store with a 100 foot *frontage* on Main Street Exposure is used in reference to anything that is made more or less desirable or is helped or hindered by the point or points of the compass it faces and the conditions of light or wind to which it is exposed as the artist sought a studio with northern *exposure* because of the steadiness of the light city dwellers often prefer apartments with a southern *exposure* the house s eastern *exposure* was weather beaten Aspect is used commonly in reference to something from which one can get a view or outlook as a window or a room with windows a veranda or piazza like *exposure* it is used in relation to a point or points of h one

March border *boundary im t bound bourn confine end

Chilly *cold cool frigid freezing gelid icy rctic

*Foam spume scum lather suds yeast fervescence *ebullition ferment fermentation s levity frivol ty flippancy

*Contrary perverse balky restive wayward)bstinate stubborn mulish pigheaded stiff wilful headstrong refractory *unruly able intractable recalcitrant contumacious dinate rebellious mpl ant — *Con* Docile tractable amenable t biddable acquiescent res gned (see COMPLIANT)

rown, v Frown scowl glower lower ...
come into comparisor
or malignant counter
impl es a stern face a
displeasure disappro
that Stonehenge circ ... u approving Faces—Faces of the Uncles, and Schoolmasters and the Tutors who *frowned* on my youth (*L P Smith*) Scowl carries an implication of wrinkled drawn-down brows that express ill humor, sullenness, or discontent as "a spinner that would not rebel nor mutter nor *scowl* nor strike for wages" (*Emerson*) Glower (in its earliest sense now rare except in Scotland to stare) implies a more direct stare or gaze than *frown* or *scowl* and carries a stronger connotation of anger contempt, or defiance as, The steward *glowered* at Powell that new-comer that ignoramus that stranger without right or privileges (*Conrad*) He stood *glowering* from a d stance at her as she sat bowed over the ch ld (*D H Lawrence*) Lower implies a menacing blackness and sullenness of face or of aspect the term is used in reference not only to persons but to skies that give promise of a storm as "Stand firm for in his look defiance *lours* (*Milton*) wandering from chamber to chamber all distinguishable by the same *lowering* gloom (*Beckford*) 'Up behind the Sangre de Cristo, gathered great thunder heads *lowering* as they came fringed threateningly with light" (*M Austin*) Gloom in earlier use was a close synonym of *lower* (as What s he who with contracted brow And sullen port *glooms* downward with his eyes? —*Congreve*) but in current English carries a much stronger implication of gloominess or dejection and a much weaker (often nonexistent) suggestion of threatening as They may be wise in not *glooming* over what is inevitable (*J B Cabell*) Skiddaw [a mountain] *gloomed* solemnly overhead (*E Dowden*)

Ant Smile — *Con* *Disapprove deprecate

frowzy. Blowzy *slatternly dowdy

Ana Slovenly unkempt sloppy *slipshod squalid *dirty filthy *negligent neglectful lax slack remiss

Ant Trim smart. — *Con* *Neat tidy trig spick-and-span *clean cleanly

frugal Thrifty econom cal *sparing

Ana *Careful meticulous provident prudent discreet (see under PRUDENCE) saving preserving conserving (see SAVE) parsimonious cheeseparing penny pinching (see STINGY)

Ant Wasteful — *Con* Extravagant (see EXCESSIVE) prodigal lavish *profuse

fruitful Fecund prolific *fertile

Ana Reproducing or reproductive propagating breeding (see correspond ng verbs at GENERATE) bearing producing or productive yielding (see corresponding verbs at BEAR) teeming abounding (see TEEM) luxuriant lush exuberant (see PROFUSE)

Ant Unfru tful fruitless. — *Con* *Sterile barren impotent infertile *futile vain bootless abortive

fruitfulness Prol ficacy fecundity fertility See under FERTILE.

fruition Enjoyment delectation, *pleasure, delight joy

Ana Realization, actualization, substantiation materialization (see correspond ng verbs at REALIZE) fulfillment accompl shment (see correspond ng verbs at PERFORM) attainment achievement (see corresponding verbs at REACH) possession, enjoyment (see corresponding verbs at HAVE)

fruitless *Futile vain bootless, abortive

Ana Unfruitful barren infertile *sterile *vain, idle otiose nugatory empty hollow frustrated thwarted (see FRUSTRATE)

...tful — *Con* *Effective effectual efficacious, *fertile fecund prolific.

Frustrate, thwart foil, baffle, balk, circumvent, outwit agree in meaning either to defeat a person attempting or hoping to achieve an end or satisfy a desire or in some cases to defeat another s desire To frustrate is to render vain or ineffectual all efforts however feeble or however vigorous to fulfill one s intention or desire. ' If such a failure can change a writer from a second-rate poet and novelist into a supreme critical historian ought we not rather to welcome this *frustration?* (*L. P Smith*) 'Whatever Nature purposes to herself she never suffers any reason des gn or accident to *frustrate* (*Fielding*) My good intentions towards you are continually *frustrated* (*Cowper*) To thwart is to frustrate especially by crossing or running counter to someone or someth...
Others ...

... s repulse or discomfiture
t ...kes further effort d fficult or destroys one s inclination to proceed further 'His attempts to replace ambition by love had been as fully *foiled* as his ambition itself (*Hardy*) To baffle is to frustrate especially by confusing or puzzling to balk, by interposing obstacles or hindrances Such knotty problems of alleys such enigmatical entries and such sph nx s riddles of streets without thoroughfares as must I conceive *baffle* the audacity of porters and confound the intellects of hackney coachmen" (*De Quincey*) I l ke reading my Bible without being *baffled* by unmeaningnesses (*Arnold*) When an affection as intense as that is *balked* in its direct path and repressed it usually as we know finds an indirect outlet (*Van W Brooks*) His inclination to dreams *balked* by the persistent holding of his mind to definite things (*S Anderson*) Circumvent impl es frustration by stratagem outwit, by craft or cunning 'Imm gration laws had been growing more and more effective But the rejected aliens soon learned a method of *circumventing* them (*V Heiser*) "The skill with which she [Elizabeth] had hoodwinked and *outwitted* every statesman in Europe (*J R. Green*)

Ana Negative counteract, *neutralize defeat beat overcome *conquer *forbid prohibit inhibit *prevent preclude obviate *hinder impede obstruct, block bar

Ant Fulfill — *Con* Effect accomplish achieve *perform further forward promote, *advance *incite instigate abet foment

fuddle Muddle bemuddle addle *confuse

Ana & Ant See those at BEFUDDLE

fugitive, *adj* Evanescent transitory *transient fleeting pass ng ephemeral momentary short lived

fulfill *or* **fulfil** 1 Effect achieve accomplish execute *perform, discharge

Ana *Enforce implement compass attain *reach gain *realize actualize finish complete (see CLOSE)

Ant Frustrate fail (in)

2 *Satisfy meet answer

Ana. Equal, approach *match touch rival.

Ant Fall short (of)

full Full complete, plenary, replete are not synonyms in the sense that they are interchangeable with each other but the last three are interchangeable with the most comprehensive term *full* in at least one of its senses Full implies the presence or inclus on of everything that is wanted or required by something or that can be held contained attained or the like by it thus a *full*

year numbers 365 days or in leap years 366 days a *full*

with comfort or is completely satisfied, a *full* meal is one lacking in none of the courses (or sometimes in none of the elements) to make a satisfying or balanced meal, a sponge *full* of water has absorbed all the water it can hold Complete comes into comparison and close synonymity with *full* when the latter implies the entirety that is needed to the perfection consummation integrity or realization of a thing as *complete* (or *full*) combustion a *complete* (or *full*) meal, *complete* (or *full*) sovereignty or control "If you consider the ritual of the Church during the cycle of the year you have the *complete* drama represented The Mass is a small drama having all the unities but in the Church year you have represented the *full* drama of creation (*T S Eliot*) The panorama of to-day s events is not an accurate or *complete* picture for history will supply posterity with much evidence which is hidden from the eyes of contemporaries (*C W Eliot*) Only when *complete* means *completed* (as the building is now *complete*) is *full* not a synonym of the word Plenary comes into comparison with *full* when *full* implies the absence of all qualification

dulgence implies the remission of the entire temporal punishment due for one s sins "By this word 'miracle I meant to suggest to you a something like *plenary* inspiration in these men an inspiration at once super

Couch)

Ana Including *or* inclusive comprehending *or* comprehensive (see corresponding verbs at INCLUDE) teeming abounding superabounding (see TEEM) glutted cloyed gorged surfeited sated (see SATIATE)

Ant Empty — *Con* Void vacant blank (see EMPTY) *bare barren stripped dismantled divested denuded (see STRIP)

full-fledged *Mature matured ripe mellow adult grown up

Ant Unfledged callow — *Con* *Proficient skilled skillful expert adept

fulsome Fulsome, oily, unctuous, oleaginous, sleek, soapy are here compared as adjectives that mean too obviously extravagant or ingratiating to be accepted as genuine or sincere Fulsome (etymologically exceedingly full) has passed through an interesting sense development until it now stresses a surfeit of that which in

ready to laugh at himself and to prick the bladder of *fulsome* praise (*Buchan*) Oily and unctuous both suggest the smoothness and blandness of oil The former as applied to persons and their utterances and acts carries a strong implication of an offensively ingratiating quality and sometimes suggests a suavity a benevolence a kindliness or the like that is assumed as a mask for one s own evil or dubious ends as an *oily* scoundrel *oily* manners *oily* smugness, Only *oily* and commonplace evasion (*Stevenson*) *Unctuous* on the other hand,

rather than spiritual and had so to speak a kind of fleshy effulgence He smiled with more *unctuous* benignity than ever (*N Hawthorne*), Mark Twain

mony (*F W Farrar*) Sleek (as here compared see

the *sleeker* for it (*Tennyson*) Soapy comes close to *unctuous* in its extended sense but it carries almost no suggestion of hypocrisy rather it connotes an unduly soft bland or ingratiating manner as But why do people call him [Bishop Wilberforce] Soapy Sam? (*Pall Mall Gazette*)

Ana Lavish *profuse exuberant *excessive extravagant cloying satiating sating (see SATIATE) bombastic grandiloquent magniloquent (see RHETORICAL)

fumigate Disinfect sanitize *sterilize

expected or intended to arouse others smiles or laug[hter] Fun the ordinary colloquial term of this group may

of trained comedians (*Meredith*) Jest (as here compared see also JEST 1) comes into comparison with *fun* chiefly when used in phrases … or when used … or forms of e… these instanc… … implication of raillery ridic… or hoaxing than *fun* usually carries as one never can determine whether he is telling these tales of adventure in *jest* or in earnest he is such a hoaxer that one takes nearly everything that he does or says as *jest* Sport (as here compared see also under PLAY *v* 1) also comes into comparison with *fun* chiefly in idiomatic phrases such as *in sport* or *to make sport* (cf *to make fun*) where it suggests not only a desire to arouse laughter but to make one a butt of one s mirth or a laughingstock as then make *sport* at me (*Shak*) the offensive nickname was given to him in *sport* to find *sport* in his deep embarrassment Game was originally a close synonym of *fun* but in this sense it is now rare except in the phrase *to make game of*, where it often carries an implication of mischievous or malicious fun as Do they not seek occasion to make a *game* of my calamities? (*Milton*) She had all the talents which qualified her to make *game* of his scruples (*Macaulay*) But *game* largely through association with other senses of the word such as a contest or competition in sports (see *games* under ATHLETICS) or an object of pursuit in a hunt applies to an activity indulged in or carried on in the spirit of fun or sport (as It is an amusing *game* to waylay leader writers and tackle them turn them inside out and show how empty they are —*R. Macaulay*) or to a person or situation that is made fun of (as Their sour aspect their nasal twang, their stiff posture their long graces their Hebrew names were indeed fair *game* for the laughers —*Macaulay*) When the phrases *in fun* and *in sport* seem a little too explicit in their connotations, play, which implies nothing more than an opposition to the noun *earnest* (especially in the phrase in *earnest*) is sometimes substituted for *fun* or *sport* as you have no reason to be offended for the remark was made only in *play*

Ana Amusement diversion recreation entertainment (see under AMUSE) merriment jocundity blitheness jovialty (see corresponding adjectives at MERRY) *mirth glee hilarity jollity

function *n* 1 Function office duty, province come into comparison when they mean the act acts activities or operations expected of a person or thing by virtue of his or its nature structure status position or the like Function is the most comprehensive of these terms capable of referring not only to any living thing or to any organ or member of a living thing but to anything in nature (such as the sun the stars the earth) or in art (such as poetry painting music or an example of one of these) or to anything constructed that serves a definite end or purpose or is intended to perform a certain kind of work as to fulfill one s *function* as a mother, the *function* of the stomach is to digest food sufficiently to enable it to pass into the intestines where digestion is completed and absorption takes place The *function* of language is twofold to communicate emotion and to give information (*A Huxley*) the *function* of the leaves of a plant the *function* of criticism the *function* of a stationary engine " what after all is the true *function* of religion?" (*G L Dickinson*) Office applies usually but not exclusively to the function of or the work to be performed by a person as a result of his trade profession employment position with relation to others or the like in this sense it refers to a service that is expected of one or to a charge that is laid upon one as O pardon me for bringing these ill news Since you did leave it for my *office* sir (*Shak*) to suppose she would shrink from the *office* of a friend (*Austen*). "They exercise the *offices* of the judge the priest the counsellor (*Gladstone*) The term was once and is still occasionally used in reference to things in a sense very close to that of *function* as the gown which had been let down to hide it [the mud died rim of a petticoat] not doing its *office* (*Austen*) Duty (as here considered for a more restricted sense see TASK) applies not only to the tasks the performance of which is expected or required of one by reason of one s occupation or employment (as the *duties* of a cook the *duties* of a hotel porter) but to the offices associated with one s status one s rank, one s calling and generally regarded as inherent in that status rank and calling and as imposing an obligation upon the person so stationed thus a man and wife fulfill their biological *function* when they produce children but they must still perform their *duties* as parents in rearing protecting and educating those children the governor regarded it as his *duty* to warn the citizens of the dangers ahead It is not only the right but it is the judicial *duty* of the court to examine the whole case as presented by the record (*Ch Just Taney*) Province, in the sense here considered is closely related to the sense in which it is discriminated from *field* and other terms (see FIELD 2) but it is distinguishable from that sense in denoting any function office or duty which comes within one s range of jurisdiction powers competence and the like as Nursing does not belong to a man it is not his *province* (*Austen*) It is emphatically the *province* and *duty* of the judicial department to say what the law is (*Ch Just Marshall*)

Ana End goal object objective purpose (see INTENTION) business concern, *affair *task job

2 *Power faculty

Ana *Ability capacity capability action behavior operation (see corresponding verbs at ACT)

function, *v* Operate work *act behave react

fundamental, *adj* 1 Fundamental, basic, basal underlying substratal substrative radical come into comparison when they mean forming or affecting the groundwork roots or lowest part of something Fundamental is now used chiefly but not exclusively in reference to immaterial things or to abstractions whether they are thought of figuratively as built up on a foundation or as having their origins in roots as the *fundamental* rules of poetry a *fundamental* change in his attitude to life the *fundamental* rock in a geological formation The *fundamental* absurdity of the plot remains (*FitGerald*) The *fundamental* note [in an oasis] is struck by the palms' (*A Huxley*) Basic is often used interchangeably with *fundamental* when the latter implies reference to a substructure as the *fundamental* or *basic* argument But *basic* is preferred to *fundamental* when the reference is to a definite or concrete base (that is, groundwork bottom or starting point) as the *basic* stone of a pillar a *basic* wage in the electrical industry the *basic* speed of an automobile Basal differs from *basic* chiefly in not being used as often in reference to immaterial things and in more often implying reference to the bottom or to the lowest point or regions of a thing as geologising the *basal* parts of the Andes (*Darwin*) the *basal* plane of a crystal the *basal* leaves on a stem Underlying may be used to suggest nothing more than extension beneath something else as the *underlying* strata the *underlying* layer of tissue However especially when the reference is to something immaterial the term frequently comes close to *fundamental* differing from it chiefly in suggesting a depth that removes the thing from one s range of vision or a remoteness that

[illegible]

the qualities of a thing inhere (as the *substratal* substance) or to the derived scientific (chiefly biological) conception of a substratum as the substance or base in which something grows such as a medium used for the cultivation of bacteria or other organisms, or of cells as the *substratal* substance in this experiment is gelatin However *substratal* and *substrative* are also applied to something which literally underlies an upper layer or stratum as *substratal* soil *substratal* rock Radical (see also LIBERAL 2) implies reference to the root or origin or ultimate source of a thing thus a *radical* change is one that is so thoroughgoing that it affects the fundamental character of the thing involved a *radical* error touches the very center and source of a thing's life Actual differences distinguishing the different races of mankind—differences that may be ascribed to *radical* peculiarities of mind (*Bridges*)

Ana *Primary primal primordial prime *elementary elemental

2 *Essential vital cardinal

Ana Requisite *needful necessary indispensable paramount *dominant principal capital foremost *chief

Con *Superficial *subordinate secondary

fundamental, *n* *Principle axiom law theorem

Ana *Element integrant constituent component factor ground basis foundation *base groundwork.

funny *Laughable risible ludicrous ridiculous farcical comic comical droll

Ana Humorous *witty jocose jocular facetious amusing diverting entertaining (see AMUSE) grotesque bizarre *fantastic antic.

Con *Serious solemn grave sober *melancholy plaintive doleful dolorous lugubrious.

furbish *v* Buff *polish shine burnish

Ana *Clean cleanse renovate refurbish restore *renew rejuvenate revise reform amend rectify (see CORRECT)

furnish Furnish, equip, outfit, appoint accouter (*or* accoutre) arm are comparable when they mean to supply a person or something used by him with the adjuncts necessary or appropriate to his daily living or his occupation Furnish stresses the provision of all essentials thus one *furnishes* a house when it is supplied with all the necessary conveniences (not parts of its [illegible]

[illegible]

stresses provision for a journey an expedition or a [illegible]

[illegible]

bookish in this sense) suggests complete or often elegant furnishings or equipment as well *appointed* drawing rooms. The Bristol mail is the best *appointed* in the kingdom (*De Quincey*) Accouter stresses provision of dress array or personal equipment esp for military service as soldiers *accoutered* for the conflict. He was *accoutred* in a riding dress (*Dickens*) It often refers to harness or trappings As soon as his master was on the saddle he shook his *accoutrements* and sprang forward (*G Moore*) In its specific military sense the noun *accouterments* is used only of such articles of a soldier's personal outfit as the belt or sword hanger and excludes clothes and weapons as inspection of arms and *accouterments* Arm stresses provision for effective action or operation it is used chiefly with reference to equipment necessary for offense or defense as, to *arm* a man of war *armed* to the teeth but it may imply any means of preparation for added strength security or the like as, to *arm* the hilt of a sword with a plate *armed* with ribbers and umbrella

In their figurative senses, the words in this group retain their respective implications, but refer to mental, moral or physical qualifications rather than to things as a strong heart is an important part of an athlete's *equipment* Perception is only part of our mental *outfit* (*Eddington*) He *armed* himself with patience as was needful having so much to endure (*C E Norton*)

Ana Endue endow *dower array apparel, *clothe

Con *Strip dismantle denude divest despoil, spoliate (see RAVAGE)

furor *or* **furore** Fury frenzy enthusiasm *inspiration, afflatus.

further, *adv & adj* *Farther

further, *v* Forward *advance promote

Ana *Help aid assist back champion *support, uphold propagate *generate engender accelerate *speed hasten quicken

Ant Hinder retard — *Con* *Frustrate thwart, foil, balk baffle circumvent outwit impede obstruct bar block (see HINDER) *prevent forestall.

[illegible] *also, too.

[illegible]

calculating wary circumspect disguised cloaked, masked (see DISGUISE *v*)

Ant Forthright brazen — *Con* *Straightforward aboveboard barefaced brash *shameless impudent

furs [illegible]

[illegible]

fus [illegible]

mingle *mix

Ana Consolidate unify *compact *unite combine.

[illegible]

Coalition *alliance league federation confederacy

Pother ado flurry *stir bustle agitation perturbation disturbance flustering (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE) *haste speed

fussy Finical, particular pernickety fastidious squeamish *nice

[illegible] demanding requiring (see DEMAND *v*)

fretful *irritable

Rant rodomontade *bombast rhapsody

*fusty rancid *malodorous putrid, fetid, stinking noisome rank.

Ana *Dirty squalid nasty filthy foul slovenly unkempt sloppy *slipshod

futile Futile vain, fruitless bootless abortive agree in denoting barren of result Futile and vain parallel each

other only when they imply failure to realize an immediate aim. It was equally in *vain* and he soon wearied of his *futile* vigilance (*Stevenson*) *Vain* (see VAIN 1) usually implies little more than simple failure *futile* may connote the completeness of the failure or the unwisdom of the undertaking "All literature art, and science are *vain* if they do not enable you to be glad" (*Ruskin*) "the *futility* of Sophia's career She had grown old and hard in joyless years in order to amass this money which Cyril would spend coldly and ungratefully" (*Bennett*) Though both *vain* and *futile* may be applied to something contemplated but not yet tried *vain* more often suggests a judgment based on previous experience *futile* one based on reasoning from self-evident principles. "But it is *vain* to talk of form and symmetry to the pure expansionist" (*Babbitt*) "It is *futile* to ask which [Shakespeare or Dante] undertook the more difficult job" (*T S Eliot*) Fruitless is often interchangeable with *vain* But its literal meaning makes it especially applicable to undertakings that entail long patient arduous effort and severe disappointment "Whom he had long time sought with *fruitlesse* suit" (*Spenser*) Bootless, chiefly poetic, is especially applied to petitions or efforts to obtain relief "They would not pity me yet plead I must And *bootless* unto them" (*Shak*) Abortive implies failure before plans are matured or activities begun as, an *abortive conspiracy* an *abortive* attempt to break jail "He had stirred up the Maronites to attack us had I not brought up unexpectedly so many Arabs as rendered the scheme *abortive*" (*Scott*)
Ana *Vain idle otiose nugatory *ineffective ineffectual inefficacious
Con Effectual *effective efficacious fruitful (see FERTILE)

G

gab, *v* *Chat chatter patter prate prattle babble gabble jabber gibber
gabble, *v* Babble gab chatter *chat, patter prate prattle, jabber gibber
gad, *v* *Wander stray roam ramble rove range prowl gallivant traipse meander
gadget Contraption, *device contrivance
gag, *n* *Jest joke jape quip witticism wisecrack crack
gage, *n* 1 *Pledge earnest token pawn hostage
gage, *n* 2 Variant of GAUGE
gaggle, *n* *Flock herd drove pack bevy covey flight swarm shoal
gain, *v* 1 Win earn, obtain procure secure acquire *get
Ana Achieve accomplish effect (see PERFORM) endeavor strive struggle *attempt try
Ant Forfeit lose
2 Compass *reach achieve, attain
Ana & Ant See those at GAIN 1
gainsay *Deny contradict impugn, contravene negative traverse
Ana Controvert refute confute *disprove *oppose combat, resist withstand
Ant Admit (sense 2) — *Con* *Grant concede allow
gale *Wind hurricane gust blast flaw whirlwind cyclone, typhoon, waterspout twister breeze
gall, *n* Effrontery nerve cheek *temerity hardihood audacity
gall, *v* Chafe excoriate fret *abrade
Ana *Injure hurt harm, damage
gallant, *adj* Courtly chivalrous, courteous polite *civil.
Ana Attentive, considerate *thoughtful *debonair *spirited mettlesome high spirited urbane *suave
gallantry 1 *Heroism valor prowess
Ana Bravery intrepidity valorousness dauntlessness (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE) *courage mettle, spirit resolution
Ant Dastardliness — *Con* Poltroonery cravenness cowardliness or cowardice (see corresponding adjectives at COWARDLY)
2 *Courtesy attention amenity comity
Ana Chivalrousness or chivalry courtliness (see corresponding adjectives at CIVIL) deference homage (see HONOR) suavity urbanity (see corresponding adjectives at SUAVE) address poise *tact savoir faire
Con Boorishness churlishness loutishness clownishness (see corresponding adjectives under BOOR) discourteousness or discourtesy ungraciousness, rudeness (see corresponding adjectives at RUDE)
gallery 1 *Passage passageway corridor, arcade cloister ambulatory aisle hall hallway
2 *Balcony loggia veranda piazza porch portico stoop.
3 *Museum treasury thesaurus archives library
gallivant *Wander stray roam ramble rove range prowl gad traipse meander
gallop, *v* *Trot pace single-foot walk run canter lope rack amble See under TROT *n*
gallop, *n* *Trot pace single-foot walk run canter lope rack amble
galvanize Excite stimulate *provoke quicken pique
Ana. Rouse arouse rally *stir awaken waken electrify *thrill, enthuse enkindle kindle, fire inflame (see LIGHT *v*)
gambol, *n* Frolic disport play sport rollick romp See under PLAY *v*
gambol, *v* Frolic disport *play sport rollick romp
game, *n* 1 Sport play *fun jest
Ana Diversion amusement recreation entertainment (see under AMUSE)
2 In plural form **games** *Athletics sports
Ana. *Contest conflict
gamut *Range scope compass reach sweep radius ken purview horizon orbit
gangster *Ruffian thug Mohock apache desperado
gaol Variant of JAIL.
gape, *v* *Gaze stare glare gloat peer
Ana Regard admire (see under REGARD *n*) look watch *see
Gargantuan *Enormous immense huge gigantic giant gigantean colossal titanic herculean Cyclopean Antaean, Brobdingnagian mammoth elephantine vast
garish *Gaudy tawdry flashy meretricious
Ana Resplendent gorgeous *splendid *showy ostentatious pretentious
Ant Somber

garland *Anthology florilegium treasury thesaurus corpus chrestomathy chapbook

garnish, *v* Embellish beautify deck bedeck *adorn decorate ornament

Ana Enhance heighten *intensify prank prink perk up doll up (see PREEN)

garrulity *or* **garrulousness** Talkativeness loquacity volubility See under TALKATIVE

Ana *Verbiage prolixity verboseness diffuseness

g

uncommun cative close laconic terse *concise curt brusque blunt (see BLUFF)

gasconade, *v* Vaunt *boast brag crow

gastronome *or* **gastronomer** *Epicure gourmet gourmand bon vivant glutton

gate *Door portal gateway postern doorway

gateway. Gate portal *door postern doorway

gather, *v* **1 Gather, collect, assemble, congregate** agree in meaning to come or to bring together so as to

reference not only to persons and objects but to intangible things as a crowd *gathers* wherever there is

planning one s speech In certain phrases *gather* acquires

impl cation of generation as well as of coming to a head **Collect** is often used in place of *gather* with no intended

(though not always expressed) end in view are involved thus to *collect* butterflies implies a selection of specimens

gather one s thoughts which often merely implies previous scattering and to *collect* one s thoughts which in

are often preferred to *gather* and *gathering* when various things are brought together thus a jumble or an omnium gatherum (despite its l teral translation) is called a m scellaneous *collection* (not *gathering*) one

United States] in the only manner in which they can act safely effectively and wisely on such a subject, by *assembling* in Convention (*Ch Just Marshall*) Even after a new crew had been *assembled* I had qualms about setting forth over the treacherous waters of the China Sea (*V Heiser*) In reference to things *assemble* in d scriminating use always implies an agent who

assembling the component parts made in other departments or in other factories it took twenty years to *assemble* the musical instruments which form th s collection **Congregate** impl es a flocking together into a crowd a huddle a mass or the like as cattle *congregate* during a storm to pass laws forbidding persons to *congregate* on the streets They [tinted clouds produced in a gas-discharge lamp] are *congregations* of atoms excited and lucent mingled with free electricity (*Karl K Darrow*) **Congregation** is specifically appl ed to an assembly meeting for religious worship but it usually retains the suggestion of a crowd that has flocked together

Ana *Accumulate amass hoard *heap pile stack mass

accumulation (see correspond ng verb ACCUMULATE)

Maladroit *awkward clumsy inept

Gaudy, tawdry, garish, flashy meretricious nto comparison as meaning vulgar or cheap in its ess That is **gaudy** which uses gay colors and uous ornaments or ornamentation lavishly or ously and tastelessly as *gaudy* calicoes (*Shaw*) False eloquence like the prismatic glass, Its *gaudy* colors spreads on ev ry place (*Pope*) That is

sidered for the time as a Tom Fool to him [Goo

element 800] and grace of attitude h group

toward his characters and his scene is as vulgar as a showman's as mercenary as an auctioneer s vulgar and

touchstone

gaunt Rawboned angular lank, lanky *lean spare scrawny skinny

Ana Cadaverous wasted *haggard worn

slender slight

Con Portly plump, *fleshy fat stout corpul rotund chubby

gay Vivacious *lively sprightly animated

Ana *Merry blithe jocund jovial jolly *playful frolicsome sportive

Ant Grave sober — *Con* *Serious sedate staid solemn earnest quiet *still silent

gaze, *v* Gaze, gape, stare, glare, peer, gloat come into

other with a wild surmise— Silent upon a peak in Darien (*Keats*) *staring* at each other as if a bet were depending on the first man who winked (*G Eliot*) She tried not to *stare* at Mr Scales but her gaze would not leave him (*Bennett*) Glare adds to *stare* the implica

ously especially through or from behind something as "Mrs Cary kept *peering* uneasily out of the window at her husband (*M Wilkins*) His pale near-sighted eyes had always the look of *peering* into distance (*Cather*) Gloat usually implies prolonged or frequent gazing upon something especially in secret in earlier use amorously but now more often with profound usually malignant or unhallowed satisfaction as a miser *gloating* over his hoard To *gaze* and *gloat* with his hungry eye On jewels that gleamed like a glowworm s spark (*Longfellow*)

Ana Watch look *see observe survey contemplate (see SEE) regard admire (see under REGARD *n*)

gazetteer *Dictionary lexicon wordbook glossary onomasticon synonymicon

gear Tackle *equipment paraphernalia apparatus machinery

Ana analogous words *Ant* antonyms

Ana Appurtenances accessories, adjuncts appendages (see singular nouns at APPENDAGE) *possessions,

gendarme Officer *policeman constable bailiff catchpole bobby peeler, copper cop bull

gender *Sex.

generate, *v* Generate, engender, breed beget get sire, procreate, propagate reproduce come into comparison in the sense of to give life or origin to or to bring into existence by or as by natural processes Generate, which means no more than this is now used rarely in reference to human beings, seldom in reference to animals or plants (as mushrooms are not *generated* from seeds) but is the technical term in reference to electricity (as to

particularly to the initial step in the process of genera

result in extended use it more often suggests an originating or a sudden or immediate birth than a bringing into fullness of life or being as to hunger for the hope

substance, or poison, which is present in the juices of an organism (person, animal, plant) having an infectious disease and which, when transmitted to or injected into another organism, causes the same disease, thus, vaccine is a preparation containing the *virus* of cowpox in attenuated form Since this substance is usually so minute that it is invisible even under the finest microscopes and passes through the finest filters known to bacteriologists (so that the term *virus* alone is often used as equivalent to the term *filtrable virus*), its exact nature is not known and it is by some believed to be a microorganism and by others a lifeless molecule The juice of an animal or plant containing this virus in attenuated or dead form is often also, especially in loose or extended use called *virus* 'When the doctors inoculate you ..they give you an infinitesimally attenuated dose If they gave you the *virus* at full strength it would overcome your resistance and produce its direct effect" (*Shaw*) The specific scientific term for a disease-producing organism or virus is pathogen, but this word has not yet been introduced into general use

germane *or* **german.** *Relevant, pertinent, material apposite applicable apropos
Ana Appropriate, fitting apt, happy, felicitous (see FIT) akin, analogous comparable, parallel (see SIMILAR) *related allied cognate kindred
Ant Foreign — *Con* Alien, extraneous, *extrinsic incongruous *inconsonant, incompatible

germicidal Antiseptic, bactericidal disinfectant See under ANTISEPTIC *n*

germicide. Bactericide, *antiseptic, disinfectant, bacteriophage, antitoxin

Gestalt. Configuration conformation, figure, *form shape

gesticulation. *Gesture

gesture, *n* Gesture, gesticulation come into comparison as meaning an expressive movement or motion of the body or limbs or the use of such a movement or motion Gesture is commonly the more inclusive term for it may imply any such movement or motion intended to express what words cannot or to increase the effectiveness or poignancy of words that are being uttered, or to take the

that it can give security (*Shelley*), he had permitted himself his very first and last *gesture* in all these days raising a hard-clenched fist above his head' (*Conrad*), 'the *gesture* with which he threw away the cigar-end struck her as very distinguished (*Bennett*) Gesticulation, on the other hand is applicable only when there is implication of unrestrained excitement or the loss or absence of grace or dignity or a determined effort to attract attention, as His [Poussin's] human figures are sometimes o erinformed with feeling Their actions have too much *gesticulation* (*Hazlitt*) making various savage *gesticulations* (*Livingstone*), the speaker's *gesticulations* caused much amusement among the bystanders

get. 1 Get, obtain, procure, secure, acquire, gain, win, earn are often used interchangeably in the sense of to come

initiative One *gets* or comes into possession of a thing by various means, as by fetching (go and *get* the book) by derivation or extraction (to *get* gold from ore), by receiving (to *get* a present), or in return for something (to *get* interest on one's money). Obtain is closest to *get* in extent of applicability, but it almost always implies activity or, at least, intent or hope, in the one who ob-

criminal act' (*Justice Holmes*) Procure suggests effort

product or a by product, thus, one reads good poetry and *acquires* a fine literary taste, a lawyer *obtains* a victory and *acquires* renown, by buying books regularly he finally *acquired* a library of his own "A doctrine which has *acquired* a mysterious or sacramental value (*Inge*) The participial adjective *acquired* is often used with the implication of a contrast, as *acquired* (opposed to *inherited*) wealth, *acquired* (opposed to *innate inborn*) ability Gain adds to *obtain* the implications of struggle or competition and of value especially material value, in the thing gained 'For what is a man profited if he shall *gain* the whole world and lose his own soul' (*Matthew* xvi 26) Sometimes only struggle is implied, as, to

there is no

gain can suggest as *gain* cannot favoring qualities in the one who wins or favorable circumstances affecting the result, as faint heart never *won* fair lady, to *win* a prize for the best essays, to *win* a hundred dollars in a

between

*incur contract catch
Con *Forgo eschew, abnegate sacrifice forbear
2 Beget procreate sire *generate engender breed propagate reproduce
Ana See those at BEGET

ghastly. Ghastly, grisly, gruesome (*or* grewsome), macabre, grim, lurid come into comparison only when they mean horrifying and repellent in appearance or

term is often currently used as a strong intensive for *hideous horrifying* as the growing conviction that the defeat was the result of a *ghastly* and unnecessary blunder Grisly, or in modern usage more commonly

In current English *grisly* (sometimes as a variant of but often by confusion with *grizzly*) occasionally suggests grayness and unkemptness rather than horribleness as the *grisly* old man at the helm carrying his craft with strange skill through the turmoil of waters (*Kinglake*) Macabre (taken from the French phrase *danse macabre* or dance of death a dance in which Death the leader is often represented as in a painting as a skeleton drawing living persons or other skeletons to the grave) is used in place of *gruesome* when one wishes to imply preoccupation with the horrors of death as a *macabre* painting a *macabre* tale Grim suggests a fierce and forbidding aspect as So should a murderer look so dead so *grim*

what was passing about him but mixed with a *lurid* and portentous hue (*N Hawthorne*) No *lurid* fire of hell or human passion illumines their scenes (*C W Eliot*)

repulsive revolting loathsome *offensive

ghost Spirit specter shade *apparition phantasm phantom wraith fetch revenant spook haunt

giant, *adj* Gigantic gigantean colossal *enormous huge mammoth elephantine titanic herculean immense vast Cyclopean Antaean Gargantuan Brobdingnagian

gib Variant of JIB

gibber, *v* Prate chatter *chat gab patter prattle babble gabble jabber

gibberish Gibberish, mummery, hocus pocus, abracadabra are compared here as terms of contempt applied to that which is in itself unintelligible or is meaningless to the person concerned They are often used interchangeably without justification for they are not synonyms Gibberish always suggests language It is applied

suggest language but actions uninterpreted by words as in the old dumb shows. As a term of derogation however it is applied chiefly to rites proceedings and the like

dent of Whitefriars] (*Scott*) Hocus pocus always suggests jugglery and incantations Sometimes in its extended use the stress is placed upon tricks intended to mystify or confuse sometimes upon empty but impres-

a mystical figure an inverted triangle used as an amulet and formed by repetitions of the word *abracadabra* minus one letter at each successive line until only *a* was left. *Abracadabra* in figurative use is applied chiefly to discourse and implies not only its unintelligibility and formulism but its complete unfitness for the ends it proposes to achieve Psychology is either true knowledge concerning the spiritual nature of man or it is moonshine and *abracadabra* (*J M Murry*)

gibe[1] *or* **jibe,** *v* *Scoff jeer sneer flout gird fleer *Ana* *Ridicule deride mock taunt twit rally

gibe[2] Variant of JIBE

flowers and fruits are always fit *presents* (*Emerson*) Little odd *presents* of game fruits perhaps wine (*Lamb*) Gratuity implies voluntary compensation (usually in money) for some service for which there is no fixed charge or for special attention or service over and beyond that which is normally included in a charge such as a tip to a porter or a fee to a stewardess he distributed *gratuities* so *generously* that he received more attention than any

gift or favor either as petitioned for or prayed for as

you, and no *boon*"—*Sheridan*) or as given gratuitously and bringing with it such benefits or advantages that it is regarded as a blessing or cause for gratitude (as our forefathers have given us the *boon* of freedom, "The *boon* of free and unbought justice was a *boon* for all"—*J. R. Green;* "Corinth was given certain *boons*, since it

largesses on all the heralds and minstrels, 'contrasting his [Antony's] meagre bounty with the *largesse* of Octavius' (*Buchan*) Fairing, originally applied to a gift bought at a fair and later to any gift or present, now occurs rarely, although it was common up to the nineteenth century 'Colin . gives her a *fairing* to put in her hair" (*Goldsmith*)

Ana *Donation, benefaction, contribution, alms

2 Gift, faculty, aptitude, genius, talent, knack, bent, turn come into comparison when they mean a special ability or a capacity for a definite kind of activity, achievement, or the like Gift applies not only to an ability but also to a quality, it always suggests an origin not easily explainable by natural laws and often implies that the recipient is favored by God, by nature, or by

faculty of discrimination, her power of easily and graciously keeping everyone in his proper place' (*Cather*) Aptitude usually implies a natural liking and taste for some particular activity or pursuit as well as a native capacity for it and the ability to master its details or technique 'There are all sorts of people today who write

suggests an inborn gift of an exalted character or more often a combination of such gifts. Further than this the implications of the term are various and shifting for the word is tied up in use with psychological aesthetic and critical explanations of the nature of genius Thus during the age of romanticism originality and creative energy working without reference to rule or law were its chief

of a controlling spirit, and in discriminating use usually

current English in the sense of *gift*, usually with a connotation of transcendence or of uniqueness, as 'she made

the servants' use of the talents (pieces of money) entrusted them by their master (*Matthew* xxv 14-30)

talents lying idle (and that after chafing for eight years to employ them)?' (*Belloc*) This basic implication in *talent* led inevitably to another implication that the gift is under the control of its possessor because its proper exercise depends on industry and the acquirement of necessary knowledge and skill When the romantic conception of *genius* became prevalent toward the end of the eighteenth century, the two words were commonly opposed *genius* then denoting great creative ability

psychology and aesthetics these distinctions are seldom enforced *talent* when applied to a person's ability may be derogatory if there is an expressed or implied contrast with *genius* 'What Goethe did really say was the greatest *talent*,' not 'the greatest *genius*' The difference is important, because while *talent* gives the notion of *power in a man's performance, genius gives* rather the notion of felicity and perfection in it" (*Arnold*) "To achieve conspicuous mundane success in literature a certain degree of good fortune is almost more important than *genius* or even than *talent* (*A C Benson*) Knack stresses ease and dexterity in performance though it commonly implies an aptitude, as 'she has certainly something of a *knack* at characters' (*Burney*), 'an uncommon *knack* in Latin verse' (*C W Eliot*) Bent usually implies a natural inclination or taste, it often

and is some-

classifica

nt but the

ach group

gigantic *or* **giganteau.** Giant, colossal, *enormous huge, mammoth, elephantine, titanic, Herculean immense, vast, Cyclopean, Antaean, Gargantuan Brobdingnagian
Ana. Prodigious, stupendous tremendous, *monstrous, monumental

gingery. Fiery, peppery *spirited, high spirited, mettlesome,

gird, *v* Snee
Ana. Deride

give Give, p

esp to give
Queen *confe*
as here com

Ana Award accord vouchsafe *grant, concede assign *allot apportion allocate *distribute, dispense deal dole

glabrous. Glossy *sleek slick, velvety silken silky, satiny

glacial. Arctic icy gelid frigid freezing *cold frosty, cool chilly

glad. Glad, happy, cheerful, lighthearted, joyful, joyous

Lighthearted stresses freedom from care, worry, and discontent Since it also implies high spirits vivacity, or gaiety, it commonly suggests in addition youth or an easygoing and somewhat volatile temperament 'He

regale
Ana. *Comfort, console, solace enliven, animate, *quicken vivify
Ant. Sadden — *Con.* *Depress weigh down, oppress vex irk, *annoy, bother

glance, *v* Glint *flash gleam, sparkle, glitter, glisten scintillate, coruscate glimmer, shimmer twinkle, glister, spark

glance, *n* Glimpse, peep, peek, coup d'oeil, *look, sight, view
Con. Scrutiny, examination, inspection (see under

glee. *Mirth jollity hilarity
Ana Delight joy *pleasure enjoyment delectation merriment jocundity blitheness joviality (see corresponding adjectives at MERRY) gladness happiness cheerfulness joyfulness joyousness (see corresponding adjectives at GLAD)
Ant Gloom — *Con* *Sadness dejection depression melancholy blues dumps

gleeman Bard minstrel scop * ... rhymester poetaster jongleur minnesinger scald

glib Fluent voluble *vocal arti...
Ana Garrulous loquacious volu... smooth effortless *easy
Con Hesitant hesitating (see corresponding nouns at HESITATION) stammering stuttering (see STAMMER *v*) deliberate leisurely (see SLOW)

glide, *v* *Slide slip skid glissade slither coast toboggan
...

sight view
Con Surveying *or* survey observing *or* observation contemplating *or* contemplation (see corresponding verbs at SEE) scrutiny examination inspection (see under SCRUTINIZE)

glint, *v* Glance gleam *flash sparkle glitter glisten scintillate coruscate glimmer shimmer twinkle glister spark

glissade, *v* Glide *slide slip skid slither coast toboggan

glisten Sparkle glitter *flash gleam glance glint scintillate coruscate glimmer shimmer twinkle glister spark

glister, *v* Glisten glitter *flash gleam glance glint sparkle scintillate coruscate glimmer shimmer twinkle spark

glitter, *v* Glister glisten sparkle spark *flash gleam glance glint scintillate coruscate glimmer shimmer twinkle

gloat *Gaze gape stare glare peer
Con Envy *covet grudge begrudge

globe *Sphere orb ball

globular *or* **globose globate, globoid** Spherical orbicular *round circular annular discoid

gloom, *n* Dejection depression melancholy melancholia *sadness blues dumps vapors
Ana Despondency forlornness hopelessness despair desperation (see under DESPONDENT)
Ant Glee — *Con* *Mirth jollity hilarity cheerfulness gladness happiness joyousness joyfulness (see corresponding adjectives at GLAD)

gloom, *v* Lower glower *frown scowl
Con. *Threaten menace

gloomy. 1 Murky obscure *dark dim dusk dusky darkling opaque
...

Ana Depressed weighed down oppressed (see DEPRESS)
Ant Cheerful. — *Con* Joyful joyous, happy *glad lighthearted *merry blithe jocund jovial

glorious. *Splendid resplendent sublime superb gorgeous.
Ana Radiant brilliant effulgent lustrous (see BRIGHT)
transcendent superlative surpassing peerless, *supreme illustrious renowned eminent (see FAMOUS)
Ant Inglorious

glory, *n* 1 Renown honor celebrity *fame éclat reputation repute notoriety
Ant Ignominy shame — *Con* *Disgrace infamy dishonor disrepute opprobrium obloquy odium
2 *Halo aureole nimbus

gloss, *n* 1 Sh...
...

gloss, *n* ² Annotation See under ANNOTATE
Ana Commentary comment note *remark observation

gloss, *v* 1 *Obs* **gloze** *or* **glose** *Annotate
Ana Interpret construe *explain elucidate expound explicate
...

synonymicon gazetteer

glossy *Sleek slick glabrous satiny silken velvety
Ana Lustrous *bright brilliant lucent lambent polished burnished furbished shined (see POLISH *v*)

glow, *v* *Blaze flame flare glare
Ana *Burn inflame kindle enkindle ignite *light *illuminate lighten illumine illume

glow, *n* Blaze flame flare glare See under BLAZE *v*
Ana Brightness brilliance radiance effulgence luminosity (see corresponding adjectives at BRIGHT) fervor ardor (see PASSION)

glower, *v* Lower *frown scowl gloom
Ana Glare stare (see GAZE) watch look (see SEE)
Con Grin *smile smirk

gloze *or* **glose,** *v* 1 Obs variant of GLOSS, *v* 1
2 Gloss whitewash *palliate extenuate whiten
Ana Condone *excuse justify rationalize *explain account for dissemble cloak mask *disguise

glue, *v* *Cement agglutinate
Ana *Fasten attach fix affix

gluey Glutinous mucilaginous gummy *adhesive sticky

glum Gloomy morose *sullen saturnine dour surly sulky crabbed
Ana *Silent taciturn close lipped tight lipped depressed weighed down oppressed (see DEPRESS) scowling frowning lowering glowering glooming (see FROWN *v*)
Ant Cheerful — *Con* Happy *glad lighthearted joyful joyous

glut, *v* Gorge surcharge surfeit sate cloy pall *satiate

glutinous Gluey mucilaginous gummy *adhesive sticky

glutton Gourmand gastronome gastronomer bon vivant gourmet *epicure
...*Voracious ravenous ravening rapacious
...*v* *covetous grasping
...ious — *Con* Temperate *sober dainty fastidious *nice

gnarl, *v* Contort distort *deform warp
Ana Twist bend *curve

gnome Dwarf goblin brownie puck nix *fairy faery fay elf sprite pixy shee leprechaun banshee

go 1 Go leave depart quit withdraw retire scram clear out clear off are synonymous when they mean to

move out of or away from the place where one is Of these terms go is the most general and the least expl cit in its implications It often is used merely as the opposite of *come* as, he came here yesterday and *went* this morn ing before I was up *Go* baffled coward lest I run upon thee (*Milton*) he would not let her *go* before he had obtained her promise to sell him the property Leave (see also RELINQUISH LET 2) so strongly implies a sepa ration from someone or something that the verb in this sense is more often used transitively than intrans tively in its intransitive use the term commonly implies a more formal or a more conspicuous act than *go* impl es and often but not invariably requires a statement of the means of locomotion as, he plans to *leave* by the noon train we shall be sorry to have him *leave* (or *leave* us) do not *leave* the place until I return her servants always *leave* (or *leave* her) after a few days in her employ Depart (as here cons dered see also SWERVE) is rarely transitive except in a few id omatic phrases (such as *to depart* this l fe i e to die) as an intransitive verb it not only carries a far stronger impl cation of separation from a person place or status than *leave* carries but it is somewhat more formal or at least less colloquial especially when it is used as the oppos te of *arrive* as *to depart* for a trip to Europe You will not *leave* me yet Richard? He had no thought of *departing* (*Meredith*) A goddess of gone days, *Departed* long ago (*Millay*) Quit (see also STOP 1 BEHAVE 1) like *leave* is more often a transitive than an intransitive verb and carries a strong implication of separation from a person or thing Unlike *leave* how ever it stresses a getting free or being r d of that which holds, entangles burdens, or the like as The d stinc tion [knighthood] had given him a disgust to his business and to his residence in a small market town and *quitting* them both he had removed with his family to Lucas Lodge (*Austen*) He *quitted* London to take refuge among the mountains (*Meredith*) I was at a show only last week when there was such a tremble [of the walls] that every one *quit* (*Lucas*) Withdraw (for transitive senses see REMOVE 2) which is a literary rather than a colloqu al term stresses, far more than *quit* a deliberate removal for reasons that seem justifi able to the person concerned or more acceptable to the reader the term therefore seldom if ever carries as *quit* often carries a suggestion of cowardice weakness or instability (thus one *quits* a trying job but one *withdraws* from an insecure position) and frequently impl es a motive such as courtesy a sense of propriety a grievance or the like as the women *withdrew* from the room when the men were ready to d scuss bus ness the visitors *withdrew* when the doctor entered the perfect lyric is a poem from which the author has *withdrawn* once he has set it in motion (*Day Lewis*) a hermit *withdrawn* from a wicked world (*Conrad*) Retire is often used interchangeably with *withdraw* but it is the pre ferred term when the removal also implies a renunciation a rel nqu shing of a posit on for good a retreat a reces s on, a reco) or the l ke as to *retire* from the world into a monastery When he d es or *retires* a new man ager must be found (*Shaw*) After the Captain s terrible fall which broke him so that he could no longer build ra lroads, he and his wife *retired* to the house on the hill (*Cather*) Often *retire* carries the specific sense of to w thdraw to one s bedroom and to one s bed for the night as, to *retire* early Scram (a slang term) and clear out or clear off (colloquial terms) imply a leaving in haste and usually in fear or under compulsion as the boys *scrammed* when they heard the pol ceman s step he ordered all the intruders to *clear out*

Ana *Escape decamp abscond flee fly

Ant Come — *Con* Arrive (see COME) *stay remain abide

2 *Resort refer apply turn

Con Avoid shun elude evade *escape

goad, *n* Spur incentive inducement *motive spring impulse

Ana Impelling or impulsion driving or drive (see corresponding verbs at MOVE) urge lust passion *desire

Ant Curb

goal Objective object end aim *intention intent purpose design

Ana *Limit bourn bound confine end term aspira tion, *ambition

gob Sailor seaman tar matlow bluejacket rating *mariner

goblin Gnome dwarf brownie puck nix sprite pixy elf *fairy faery fay shee leprechaun banshee

godless Ungodly *irreligious unreligious nonreligious

Ana Atheistic agnostic infidel (see corresponding nouns at ATHEIST)

Godspeed Farewell *good by adieu au revoir auf Wiedersehen bon voyage adios

good, *adj* Good, right come into comparison only in the most general of their senses when they mean *in accord ance with one a standard of what is satisfactory* Good (as opposed to *bad*) implies full approval or commenda tion of someone or something in the respect under consideration such as excellence of workmanship excel lence of condition beneficial properties competence agreeableness purity freshness etc And God saw every thing that he had made and behold it was very *good* (*Genesis* i 31), *good* food a very good light foods *good* for the teeth it is a *good* book for ch ldren *good* news a *good* neighbor Good (as opposed to *poor*) does not imply hearty approval but it does not suggest dis satisfaction it impl es that the person or thing so described measures up to a point which is regarded as satisfactory or possesses the qual ties necessary to a thing of its kind as a *good* crop *good* soil *good* but not excellent work the business for the past year was *good* a *good* return on an investment a *good* play Our ideas of a *good* time aren t the same and never will be (*R Macaulay*) Between good workmanship and design and that touch of rareness which makes not merely *good* but fine and lovely' (*S Alexander*) Oftentimes the difference in meaning between these two senses of *good* is apparent only in the inflection or through the medium of a context Right (see also CORRECT) often implies that the thing so described is fitting proper appropriate or the l ke with respect to the circumstances thus a book one knows to be *good* may not be the *right* book to give to a person who is unable to understand it the *right* light for a picture may be quite d fferent from a *good* l ght for reading so she always does the *right* thing at the *right* time The scene in Jul us Caesar is *right* be cause the object of our attention is not the speech of Antony but the effect of h s speech upon the mob (*T S Eliot*) *Right* may also imply the absence of any thing wrong in the person or thing so described God s in h s heaven— All s *right* with the world! (*Browning*) She didn t think he was quite *right* [that is, mentally sound] (*C Morley*)

Ant Bad poor

good by or **good-bye** Good by (or good bye), farewell Godspeed adieu adios au revoir, auf Wiedersehen bon voyage are the forms of address in conventional good use at parting or leave taking Only good by is frequent in colloquial use it is the ord nary phrase used

by everybody and except in very discriminating use

for the well being of one who departs from home or host Th s impl cation is not always carried by *farewell* it is however pretty generally maintained in Godspeed (literally God speed you or make you fare well) for that is a conventional form of farewell restricted to those going away Adieu, though still sometimes retaining its French pronunciation and often its French plural is

for till I see you again) and its German equivalent auf Wiedersehen are frequent in written English and are often preferred in speech where the wish to renew or

Ana Attractive alluring taking charming (see under ATTRACT) pleas ng *pleasant agreeable

good nature Good nature, good humor, good temper are not always clearly d stinguished when they denote an agreeable temperament Good nature impl es a dispos tion usually a natural and inborn rather than an acqu red d sposition to please and be pleased often but far from invariably the term is used depreciatively to imply undue compl ance with the wishes of others as

their *good nature* for they would have been glad to do any l ttle service such as lend a time-table or impart useful information (*V Woolf*) his *good nature* is the reason he is so often imposed upon Good humor implies a mood of ease and cheerfulness especially as d splayed

boyish *good humor* which however did not convey any assurance of *good temper* (*Shaw*)

Ana Amiab lity complaisance obl gingness (see correspond ng adjectives at AMIABLE) kindliness kindness (see corresponding adjectives at KIND)

good natured *Amiable obliging complaisant

Ana Compliant acquiescent *kindly kind altruistic benevolent *charitable

Ant Contrary —

*irascible choleric

*sullen surly crabb

goodness Goodnes

most general terms in Engl sh denoting moral excellence Goodness is the most homely of these terms it suggests an excellence so deeply establ shed that it is often thought of as inherent or innate rather than acqu red or instilled Of all these terms it is the only one applied to God as The Lord God merc ful and gracious long suffering and abundant in *goodness* and truth (*Exodus* xxxiv 6) When applied to persons it usually suggests appealing qualities such as kindness generos ty helpfulness deep sympathy or the like, as, the need I have of thee thine own *goodness* hath made (*Shak*) Abashed the Devil stood And felt how awful [awe-insp ring] *goodness* is (*Milton*), She has more *goodness* in her little finger than he has in his whole body (*Swift*) Virtue, though often coupled with *goodness* as its close synonym is distinguishable in the sense here considered (see also EXCELLENCE) as suggesting acquired rather than native moral excellence and often a greater con sciousness of it as a possession usually the term implies either close conformity to the moral law or pers stent

it (*Macaulay*) Goodness and *virtue* also come into

virtue in often having reference to motives intentions and hab ts and not merely to character and sometimes also in placing greater stress on uprightness integr y probity and similar stern qual ties as no one can question the *rectitude* of his purpose for various reasons

All of the preceding words refer directly or ind rectly to the moral excellence involved in character Morality too may imply such excellence and therefore come c ose to *virtue* (both in its general and specific sense) and *rectitude* (as he cared much for power and influence and little for *morality*) In this sense the term often specifically suggests a moral excellence that arises from fidel ty to ethical princ ples as dist nguished from that wh ch

body of people the virtuous men of the day and ag the l ke or moral influence as exerted by a thing as the *morality* of Flaubert s *Madame Bovary* was quest oned soon after the book s publ cation

Ana R ghteousness nob lity virtuousness (see corresponding adjectives at MORAL) *honesty integr ty probity honor

Ant Badness evil

e SENSE n 2

Good humor *good nature

— *Con* *Acrimony asperity acerbity

ill will mal gnity sp te malevolence *malice

good will 1 *Favor countenance

Ana Friendl ness ne ghborl ness am cab l ty (see correspond ng adjectives at AMICABLE) *attachment affection love respect esteem adm ration *regard

Ant Ill will — *Con* Malevolence mal gn ty sp e *mal ce

2 *Friendship amity comity

Ant Animosity

gorge, *v* Surfeit *satiate sate glut surcharge cloy pall

gorgeous Resplendent *splendid glorious sublime superb

Ana *Luxurious sumptuous, opulent *showy, ostentatious pretentious.

gory *Bloody sanguinary, sanguine sanguineous

gossip, *v* Gossip, blab, tattle denote in common to disclose something that one would have done better to keep to oneself To gossip is to communicate or exchange in conversation remarks, often uncomplimentary or damaging and of questionable veracity about the private affairs of others especially acquaintances or neighbors as, to *gossip* about the squabbles of the family next door *gossip* has it that Smith makes at least fifteen thousand dollars a year To blab is to disclose something that has been confided to one as a secret or to which one is privy If he sees cards and actual money passing he will be sure to *blab* and it will be all over the town in no time (*Conrad*) Tattle variously is more closely akin to *gossip* or to *blab* or combines the implications of the two It suggests irreticent and loquacious gossip the unsolicited revelation to one having power of discipline or punishment of some trivial misdeed on the part of another or blabbing gossip as of one in a position of confidence as, Mary always *tattled* to the teacher when a classmate threw a spitball So that no discovery might be made by any *tattling* amongst the servants (*T Hook*)

gourmand Glutton gastronome gastronomer bon vivant *epicure gourmet

gourmet *Epicure bon vivant gastronome gastronomer gourmand, glutton.

govern Govern, rule come into comparison when they mean to exercise power or authority in controlling or directing another or others often specifically those persons who comprise a state or nation. Govern (etymologically to steer as a pilot) may imply any kind of power despotic or constitutional or any kind of authority assumed by force acquired by inheritance or through election or granted by due processes of law but it usually connotes as its end the keeping of those (or of that) directed or controlled in a straight course or in smooth operation where perils are avoided and the good of the individual or of the whole is achieved as, parents who cannot *govern* their children The right divine of kings to *govern* wrong" (*Pope*) to *govern* one s emotions Every prince should *govern* as he would desire to be *governed* if he were a subject (*Temple*) "The [Roman] Senate was more than a modern constitutional monarch reigning and not *governing* it had a substantial amount of *governing* to its share (*Buchan*) "As Matthew Arnold pointed out educated mankind is *governed* by two passions—one the passion for pure knowledge the other the passion for being of service or doing good (*C W Eliot*) Rule (etymologically to regulate) was not in early use always as clearly distinguished from *govern* as it is in current good use as Fit to *govern* and to *rule* multitudes (*Shak*) Now it often implies the power to lay down the laws which shall determine the action of others or to issue commands which must be obeyed since the term commonly suggests the exercise of despotic or arbitrary power it is not used of the person or body that exercises authority over the people in a democracy or republic or other constitutional state thus resolved to ruin or to *rule* the state (*Dryden*) dictators *rule* the German Italian and Russian peoples It s damnable to have to hurt the people we love—but, after all we can t let our parents *rule* our lives (*R Macaulay*) Are you sir the person who serves here? asked a stranger of a minister whom he met in the streets of Rowley 'I am sir the person who *rules* here' was the swift and apt response (*A Repplier*)

Ana *Execute administer *conduct, direct control manage *restrain, curb inhibit

government. Government, administration, usually preceded by *the* denote in common the persons authorized to administer the laws of a country Government may bear either of two connotations it may consider these persons abstractly as anonymous agents vested with certain broad powers by the constitution as, only the *government* may coin money, or it may place emphasis on the persons who happen to hold office at a given time particularly on the personal or partisan nature of their specific interpretation and application of the broad powers granted by the constitution *Administration* is interchangeable with *government* when both bear this latter connotation *administration* is the commoner term in the United States (where it usually refers to the President and his cabinet) *government* in Great Britain (where it usually refers to the ministry) as, the Coolidge *administration* the Baldwin *government* a Republican *administration* a Liberal *government* In British usage *government* and *administration* are commonly followed by a plural verb. The *Government* are not prepared to adopt the course suggested' (*The Times*) As his Majesty s present *administration* are not immortal their successors may be inclined to attempt to undo what the present ministers shall have attempted to perform (*Burke*)

grab, *v* Grasp clutch *take seize snatch

Ana *Catch capture nab cop

grace, *n* 1 *Mercy clemency lenity charity

Ana Kindliness kindness benignity benignancy (see corresponding adjectives at KIND) *favor good will countenance tenderness compassionateness responsiveness (see corresponding adjectives at TENDER) indulgence forbearance leniency (see under FORBEARING)

2 *Elegance dignity

Ana Loveliness, beautifulness or beauty fairness comeliness (see corresponding adjectives at BEAUTIFUL) suppleness litheness lithesomeness lissomeness (see corresponding adjectives at LIMBER) attractiveness alluringness or allurement, charmingness or charm (see corresponding adjectives under ATTRACT)

gracious Gracious, cordial affable, genial sociable are used to describe persons (or by extension their words or acts) who are markedly pleasant and at ease in social intercourse *Gracious* implies kindliness and courtesy especially (but not necessarily) to inferiors When it carries the latter implication it more often suggests benignity than condescension 'Gracious to everyone but known to a very few (*Cather*) Heartened by her *gracious* reception of a nervous bow' (*Shaw*) Cordial stresses warmth and heartiness as a *cordial* welcome a *cordial* handclasp to be on *cordial* terms *Affable* implies approachability and readiness to talk in the person conversed with or addressed when applied to a social superior it sometimes connotes condescending familiarity but more often a gracious willingness to be friendly I don t find that his wealth has made him arrogant and inaccessible on the contrary he takes great pains to appear *affable* and gracious (*Smollett*) His father was an excellent man his son will be just like him—just as *affable* to the poor (*Austen*) Genial sometimes especially in loose use emphasizes cheerfulness and even joviality In very precise use and in the sense here considered *genial* stresses qualities that make for good cheer among companions, such as warm human sym

pathy a fine sense of humor as a *genial* host 'He was no fanatic and no ascetic He was *genial* social even convivial (G *Smith*) Sociable, which is felt to be more

(see CIVIL)

Ant Ungracious — *Con* Churlish boorish (see under BOOR) brusque curt crusty blunt gruff (see BLUFF) surly, crabbed *sullen

grade, *n* Gradient incline *slant inclination, slope acclivity declivity

gradient Grade incline *slant, inclination slope acclivity declivity

grand, *adj* Grand magnificent imposing stately, majestic, august noble, grandiose come into comparison when they mean large handsome dignified and impressive They vary somewhat in the emphasis which they respectively place on these qualities and they differ somewhat also in their additional implications and connotations Grand emphasizes magnitude or greatness of

ness dignity and impressiveness as the *grand* view from the summit the *grandest* of Gothic cathedrals a *grand* production of Parsifal The *grand* style arises in poetry when a noble nature poetically gifted treats with simplicity or with severity a serious subject (*Arnold*) The castle was considered *grand* by the illiterate but architects condemned it as a nondescript mixture of styles in the worst possible taste (*Shaw*) Magnificent also may or may not imply actual physical largeness but it always suggests an impressive largeness proportionate to the thing s scale without sacrifice of dignity or violation of the canons of good taste The term was originally applied to certain rulers notable for their great deeds the sumptuousness of their way of living the munificence of their gifts or the like as Lorenzo de Medici was known as Lorenzo the *Mag*

... its ability to make the prosaic into the poetic, the trivial into the *magnificent* (*T S Eliot*) Imposing stresses impressiveness because of size and dignity or sometimes because of magnificence

larger than usual size as *stately* ships under full sail *Stately* dames like queens attended (*Longfellow*) 'solid and *stately* furniture (*Bennett*) I like to think of the obscure and yet dignified lives that have been lived in these quaint and *stately* chambers (*A C Benson*) Majestic combines the implications of *imposing* and *stately* but it adds a strong connotation of solemn

pearance] are *majestic* but one has the majesty of repose the other of conflict (*G H Lewes*) 'Twilight combined with the scenery of Egdon Heath to evolve a thing

see also MORAL) carries no suggestion of a moral quality or of a social status rather it implies a commanding grandeur or the power to impress the imagination

new religions] yet tend to make us forget what most ... belongs

subl me ... al tremendous ... ng measly ... torical aureate ... *inflated tur

grandiose Imposing stately, *grand august magnificent majestic noble

Ana Ostentatious pompous pretentious *showy

grant him his prayer Any political rights which the dominant race might withhold or *grant* at their pleasure (*Ch Just Taney*) One concedes something claimed or expected as a right prerogative or possession, when one yields it with reluctance and usually in response to some compelling force in the claim or the claimant If we mean to conciliate and *concede* let us see of what nature the concession ought to be (*Burke*) As an instrument of mind training and even of liberal education it [science] seems to me to have a far higher value than is usually *conceded* to it by humanists (*Inge*) One vouchsafes something prayed for begged for or in looser use expected as a courtesy when one grants it to a person beneath one in dignity or station It is often found in supplications where it implies humility in the suppliant "*Vouchsafe* O Lord to keep us this day without sin (*Bk of Com Prayer*) In modern use it is often ironical usually suggesting absurd condescension, as he *vouchsafed* no reply to ... accords to anoth... kee... wit... *acco*... others *accord* to them ... One awards something that is deserved or merited the word usually implies determination by legal adjudication or by judges in a contest or competition as, the plaintiff was *awarded* heavy damages, to *award* a prize for the best story His [Tiberius's] victory was duly acclaimed by Senate and People he was given the title of Imperator and *awarded* a triumph (*Buchan*)

Ana. Bestow confer *give present donate *allot assign apportion allocate cede yield surrender *relinquish.

2 Grant, concede, allow come into comparison when they mean to admit something in question especially a point or contention of one's opponent in an argument Grant usually implies voluntary acceptance in advance of proof in order to clarify the issues or to center attention on what are regarded as the main issues as I *grant* there is no obvious motive let us take his good will for *granted* Concede implies reluctant acceptance either before or after proofs have been advanced it usually suggests the strength of the opponent's contention as, he was unwilling to *concede* the supremacy of any group Allow implies acceptance but usually a somewhat qualified acceptance it often suggests admission on the ground of apparent truth logical validity reasonableness or the like Even Wickham had *allowed* him merit as a brother (*Austen*) We need not wait for this final reconciliation [of science and religion] to *allow* that science is working in the service of one of the ultimate values unified truth (*Inge*)

Ana Admit *acknowledge *agree concur coincide

grant, *n* *Appropriation subvention subsidy

Ana *Donation benefaction contribution

graph, *n* *Chart map

Ana Plot scheme design *plan diagram outline *sketch

graph, *v* Chart map See under CHART *n*

Ana See those at GRAPH *n*

graphic Graphic vivid, picturesque, pictorial come into comparison only when they mean having or manifesting a quality or character that produces a strong clear impression especially a visual impression All of these words, as here compared apply particularly but not exclusively to works of art chiefly literary art That is graphic which has the power to evoke a strikingly clear cut lifelike picture the term applies technically to the arts of painting drawing engraving etching and the like (the *graphic* arts), the object of each of which is to present a picture but it is also definitely applied to any representation of things especially in words as A *graphic* description of the face of a young Hindoo at the sight of castor oil" (*Darwin*) That is vivid which is so vigorously alive that it is felt seen, heard or otherwise apprehended with a sense of its intense reality The term may apply to that which actually exists and impresses itself with such sharp force on the imagination that the memory retains the sight sound or other impression as a *vivid* sensation of fear "he fixed his *vivid* eyes on Archer as he lit another cigarette (*E Wharton*) How sights fix themselves upon the mind! For example the *vivid* green moss (*V Woolf*) The term may also apply to a mental state or process of which one is oneself intensely aware (as Ripton awoke to the *vivid* consciousness of hunger"—*Meredith* "my sense of right or wrong—of individual responsibility—was more *vivid* than at any other period of my life —*Hudson* those for whom the belief in immortality is most *vivid* —*J W Krutch*) or which defines its content clearly and sharply (as, a man of wide and *vivid* interests —*B Russell* a *vivid* realization of approaching danger all three had kept a *vivid* recollection of what they had seen —*E Wharton*) Frequently the term applies to that which represents life or one's imaginative conceptions such as a picture or a play, or a story, or to the style colors, language situations and the like which are involved in such a representation then the implication is of a power either in the representation itself or in the means of representation to evoke clearly defined pictures and to give a strong sense of their distinct quality and of their living force as moving pictures are only less *vivid* than reflections from a mirror (*Justice Holmes*), In his odes with their thunder of place-names he [Horace] makes *vivid* the territorial immensity of the [Roman] empire (*Buchan*) Haydon was an acute observer and he knew how to tell a story How *vividly* for example he has seen this tea party at Mrs Siddons's, how well he has described it! (*A Huxley*) That is picturesque (still a more or less debatable term) which has in general, the qualities or the character which one believes essential to a striking or effective picture Although the term is applicable to a place a person a building or other construction and the like (as a *picturesque* costume Scott's Meg Merrilies is a *picturesque* character a *picturesque* ruin) as well as to a work of graphic literary or plastic art (as, a *picturesque* landscape *picturesque* details) and to a style or manner as in writing or painting (as the *picturesque* force of his style —*N Hawthorne*) it carries in every use an implication that the thing has been observed and judged by one who has regard for its form color atmosphere striking or unfamiliar detail sharp contrasts or the like rather than for qualities which are not perceptible to the eye or that do not draw the eye because they are lacking in distinctness and charm Around 1800 *picturesque* often specifically implied a kind of wild, rugged beauty associated with untouched or undisciplined nature that implication is still not unusual as Wide prospects of startling beauty rugged mountains steep gorges great falls of water—all the things that are supposed to be *picturesque* (*A C Benson*) Still later the term came to imply a charm arising rather from remoteness strangeness quaintness informality diversity or the like as Though the upper part of Durnover was mainly composed of a curious congeries of barns and farmsteads there was a less *picturesque* side to the parish (*Hardy*) The Square is rather *picturesque* but it's such a poor poor little thing!

isture *feed nourish
Fat *o l wax
Lubricate anoint *oil inunct cream pomatum
arge big
Ana *Enormous immense huge mammoth tremendous prodigious stupendous monumental *monstrous eminent illustrious distinguished renowned (see FAMOUS) *supreme superlative surpassing transcendent
Ant Little — *Con* *Small diminutive *petty paltry puny trivial trifling measly

greed *Cupidity rapacity avarice
Ana Greediness covetousness avariciousness acquisitiveness (see corresponding adjectives at COVETOUS) voraciousness ravenousness rapaciousness gluttonousness *or* gluttony (see corresponding adjectives at VORACIOUS)
Con Prodigality lavishness exuberance (see corresponding adjectives at PROFUSE) bountifulness, ence generousness *or* generosity liberality (see onding adjectives at LIBERAL)

raw crude *rude rough
seasoned — *Con* Full fledged
ured *mature trained instructed
) *proficient skilled skillful

grasp, *v* Clutch grab seize *take snatch
Ana *Catch capture nab cop apprehend *arrest *apprehend comprehend

grasping Greedy avaricious acquisitive *covetous
Ana Rapacious ravening ravenous (see VORACIOUS) extorting *or* extortionate (see corresponding verb at EDUCE)

grateful 1 Grateful thankful are sometimes used with little or no distinction for both mean feeling or expressing one s gratitude But grateful is more commonly em

ful is often employed by preference to express one s acknowledgment of divine favor or of what is vaguely felt to be providential as a common grace before meat

Ana Appreciating *or* appreciative valuing prizing cherishing (see corresponding verbs at APPRECIATE) gratified pleased delighted (see PLEASE) satisfied contented (see SATISFY)
Ant Ungrateful
2 Agreeable gratifying *pleasant pleasing welcome
Ana Comforting consoling solacing (see COMFORT *v*) refreshing restoring *or* restorative renewing rejuvenat

regale
Ana Content *satisfy *indulge humor pamper
Ant Anger offend affront (*by inattention*) disappoint (*desires hopes etc*)

gratifying Grateful agreeable pleasing welcome *pleasant
delighting
repellent

gratuitous *Supererogatory uncalled for wanton
Ana *Voluntary willing unrecompensed unrequited unremunerated *or* irremunerable (see affirmative verbs at PAY) unprovoked unexcited (see affirmative verbs at PROVOKE) unjustified unwarranted (see affirmative verbs at JUSTIFY)

gratuity *Gift largess fairing boon favor present

grave *adj* Solemn
Ana Austere ste
(see SULLEN)
Ant Gay — *C*
flighty flippant
LIGHTNESS) *vain idle otiose nugatory empty hollow

greet Salute hail, *address accost

greeting Greeting salutation salute are the general terms

greeted On the contrary the term usually suggests friendliness or good will or lack of concern for social or official inequalities O to what purpose dost thou
o thy
T me
rion)
hrase
gesture or ceremonial act whereby one greets another specifically it applies to phrases such as the conventional How do you do or the familiar Hello or to the words of a letter with which the writer first directly addresses his correspondent or to acts such as a kiss, as

gesture or act a word or two is added as, to wave a *salute* to the friends awaiting one s arrival the presidential *salute* of twenty-one guns the officer returned his subordinate s *salute* Sir Austin bent forward and put his lips to her forehead Carola received the *salute* with the stolidity of a naughty doll (*Meredith*)
convivial compan

lsts ring cockpit

grief *Sorrow anguish woe heartache dole regret
Ana Mourning grieving sorrowing (see GRIEVE)

lamenting *or* lamentation bewailing bemoaning deploring (see LAMENT *v*)
Con Comforting *or* comfort solacing *or* solace consolation (see corresponding *verbs* at COMFORT) elation, exultation (see corresponding adjectives at ELATED)

grievance Wrong *injustice, injury tort.
Ana Hardship rigor (see DIFFICULTY) *trial tribulation affliction cross.

grieve Grieve, mourn, sorrow agree in me
of express one s
mental suffer
not the terr
one s mind or
tress as after ... g ieves for her dead

may or may not imply as much sincerity as *grieve* usually implies but it usually suggests a specific cause the death of a relative friend sovereign or the like and carries a much stronger implication of the outward expression of one s grief as in weeping sobbing lamenting or the wearing of black garments as Blessed are they that *mourn* for they shall be comforted (*Matthew* v 4) "We wept after her hearse And yet we *mourn* (*Shak*)

(*Shelley*) Sorrow may imply grieving or mourning and be used in place of either term when sincere mental

(*J Hayward*)
Ana Suffer *bear endure *lament bemoan, bewail deplore *cry weep wail keen.
Ant Rejoice

grill, *v* 1 Broil barbecue roast *bake
2 Rack, torment torture *afflict, try

(*H Adams*), 'I wanted truth presented to me as it is arduous and honest and *implacable* (*H Ellis*) Relentless and unrelenting differ mainly in that the former suggests a character and the latter a mood governing action In their literal use both imply an absence of pity or of any feeling that would cause one to relent and to restrain through compassion the fury or violence of

mitting activity that they are frequently used to describe that which promises not the slightest abatement in severity violence intensity or the like as long as life or strength lasts as, a *relentless* pursuit the *relentless*

ing mainly in stressing an innate capacity for inflicting cruelty without qualms or an unparalleled fierceness or savagery otherwise it carries much the same implications as a *merciless* whipping or tongue-lashing harder than any man could be—quite *merciless* (*S Cloete*), the psychic disease which ravaged Europe as *mercilessly* as the Spanish influenza" (*Day Lewis*)
Ana Inexorable obdurate adamant *inflexible inevitable *certain *fierce ferocious, cruel fell malignant malevolent (see MALICIOUS)
Ant Lenient

epugnant

*Smile smirk simper
Scowl *frown glower lower gloom

grin, *n* Smile smirk simper See under SMILE, *v*

grind, *n* Drudgery toil travail labor *work, swink
Ana Pains trouble exertion *effort

grisly *Ghastly gruesome macabre grim lurid
Ana Horrific *horrible horrendous horrid uncanny eerie, *weird.

(see corresponding verbs at HESITATE)
Moan *sigh sob
ail weep *cry lament bemoan bewail

Moan sigh sob See under SIGH *v*
1 Total *whole entire all.

*coarse obscene r bald
eshly *carnal sensual animal animalistic
physical corporeal loathsome *offensive revolting repulsive
Ant Delicate dainty ethereal. — *Con* Spiritual divine *holy *subtle subtile
3 *Flagrant glaring rank
Ana Extreme *excessive inordinate immoderate exorbitant *outrageous atrocious monstrous, heinous.

remorseless his art is *implacable*

Ant. Petty. — *Con.* Trivial, trifling, paltry (see PETTY)

grotesque. Bizarre, *fantastic, antic

Ana. Baroque, rococo, flamboyant (see ORNATE) *weird, eerie, uncanny. extravagant, extreme (see EXCESSIVE) preposterous, absurd (see FOOLISH) ludicrous, ridiculous, comical, comic, droll (see LAUGHABLE)

ground, *n* 1 *Base, basis foundation groundwork

Ana. *Background, backdrop

2 *Reason, argument, proof

Ana. *Evidence, testimony determinant, *cause antecedent· demonstration, proof trial, test (see under PROVE)

groundwork. Foundation, basis ground, *base

Ant. Superstructure

grovel. *Wallow, welter, flounder

Ana. *Fawn, cringe, cower, toady, truckle crawl, *creep *abase (oneself), demean (oneself), humble (oneself)

Con. Soar, mount, ascend *rise aspire (see AIM)

grown-up. Adult, *mature, matured full-fledged, ripe, mellow.

Ant. Childish callow

grub, *v* *Dig delve spade, excavate exhume, disinter

grub, *n* *Food, victuals eats chow, viands provisions comestibles, provender, fodder, forage

grudge, *v* Begrudge envy, *covet

Ana. *Deny refuse (see DECLINE)

grudge, *n* *Malice malevolence, ill will spite despite malignity spleen

Ana Animus antipathy, animosity rancor (see ENMITY) *hate, hatred grievance, *injustice, injury

gruesome *or* **grewsome.** Macabre, *ghastly, grisly, grim lurid

Ana Daunting appalling horrifying (see DISMAY, *v*) horrendous, horrific, *horrible baleful *sinister

gruff. Crusty, brusque, blunt curt *bluff

[illegible]

guarantee, *n* Guarantee, guaranty, surety, security, bond, bail come into comparison when they mean either something that is given or pledged as assurance of one's responsibility for the payment of a debt, the fulfillment [illegible]

(often contractual acceptance) of this responsibility for another in case of his default, they may however, imply an agreement to ensure for another the possession or [illegible]

correct term for the person and *guaranty* the preferred [illegible]

vain to ask the Court [Supreme Court of the United States] to overthrow [illegible]

guarantor (see SPONSOR), but *guarantee*, despite its -ee ending (for this is not etymologically the suffix -ee) is not its correlative, but its synonym Surety and security stress provision for the safety of the person who is in a position to lose by the default of another Both are [illegible]

(or corporation) that serves as guarantee or guarantor for another, and *security* for the money, property or certificates of ownership turned over to a creditor beneficiary, or obligee, or hypothecated for a loan and forfeitable in the case of one's own or another's default as, every employee handling money is obliged to find a *surety* (not a *security*), a contractor provides a *surety* (usually an insurance corporation) for his performance of a job according to the terms of the contract but he gives [illegible]

made between the two, *surety* distinctly implying responsibility for immediate payment in case of the principal's default (for fuller treatment see SPONSOR) Though *guarantee* and *surety* usually imply a legal status and [illegible]

the other hand, implies documentary proof of one's ac[illegible]

surety (as to go *bond* for another) "A month before This *bond* expires, I do expect return Of thrice three times the value of this *bond*" (*Shak*) "The King of England shall be *bond* for him" (*Pepys*) Bail implies [illegible] at the time [illegible]

bail to be out on *bail*) [illegible] guarantor surety [illegible] backer, angel [illegible] rity bond bail [illegible] *contract cove[illegible] *defend [illegible] ent of each group

Ana Watch attend *tend mind convoy, escort chaperon conduct *accompany

guerdon Reward meed bounty award prize, *premium bonus

guess, *v* *Conjecture surmise

Ana Speculate *think, reason imagine fancy (see THINK) gather, *infer, deduce estimate, reckon (see CALCULATE)

guess *n* Conjecture surmise See under CONJECTURE *v*

Ana. *Hypothes s theory belief *opinion, view

Ant Certainty

guest *Visitor caller visitant.

guide, *v* Guide, lead, steer, pilot, engineer are here compared in the sense of to direct a person or thing in his or its course or to show the way which he or it should follow Guide usually implies ass stance either by means of a person with intimate knowledge of the course or way and of all its difficulties and dangers (as, some heavenly power *guide* us Out of this fearful country —*Shak*, How shall I tread The dark descent and who shall *guide* the way? —*Pope* Men Who *guide* the plough —*Crabbe* The teacher the parent or the ... can often do much to *guide* the pup... ment of thinking' —*C W Eliot*) or by ... such as a light the stars, a principle o... machine which prevents a person or th... off course or going astray (as. The fine taste which has *guided* the vast expenditure —*Disraeli* a vehement gloomy being who had quitted the ways of vulgar men without light to *guide* him on a better way —*Hardy*) **Lead** stresses the idea of going in advance of a person (or persons) or of a thing (or things) to show the way and often to keep those that follow in order or under control in this sense the term is used both literally and figuratively as, a band *led* each division of the procession the flagship *led* the fleet he longed to *lead* his men on to victory (*Marryat*), "This influence should rather *lead* than drive (*C W Eliot*) Often especially in idiomatic phrases, *lead* implies the taking of the initiative the giving of example or the assumption of the role of leader director or gu de as, in the promotion of free education the United States has *led* the way He Allured to brighter worlds and led the way (*Goldsmith*) to *lead* people astray by giving them a bad example to *lead* one s bride to the altar **Steer** stresses the guidance of one able to control the mechanism which determines the course or direction as of a boat of an automobile of an airplane or the like it carries a stronger implication of governing or maneuvering than any of the preceding terms and is found in figurative as well as in literal use as to *steer* a ship safely through a narrow channel Fortune brings in some boats that are not *steer'd* (*Shak*) I eagerly desire to *steer* clear of metaphysics (*Lowes*) the *steering* committee of the House of Representatives **Pilot** literally implies the assistance of a pilot a person competent to steer a vessel safely through unknown or difficult waters as through a long and narrow channel into or out of a port (as, to *pilot* a vessel through Ambrose Channel into New York harbor) In its figurative use it implies guidance over a course where one may easily lose one s way because of its intricacy or may run afoul of various obstacles or dangers as their room steward *piloted* them to the ship s dining room We kno v not where we go or what sweet dream May *pilot* us through caverns strange and fair Of far and pathless passion (*Shelley*) [May] the Saints *Pilot* and prosper all thy wandering out And homeward (*Tennyson*) **Engineer** literally means to lay out and manage the construction of some great project such as a tunnel under a river a huge bridge or the l ke (as, a firm of experts was called upon to *engineer* the irrigation project) but in its more common extended sense (originally and still chiefly American) it means to serve as a manager in carrying through something which requires contrivance maneuvering or the like as, to *engineer* a resolution through the House of Representatives to *engineer* a fraud, the corner in grain *engineered* by parties in Chicago (*Jay Gould*) the coup d état was *engineered* by high ranking army officers.

Ana Conduct convoy escort chaperon *accompany d rect manage control *conduct

Ant Misguide — *Con* Distract bewilder perplex, mystify *puzzle mislead delude beguile *deceive

guile, *n* Dupl city dissimulation cunning *deceit

Ana Trickery double-deal ng chicanery chicane *deception craft artifice (see ART)

Ant Ingenuousness candor

guilt *Blame culpability fault

Ana Sin crime *offense responsibility, answerability liability (see corresponding adjectives at RESPONSIBLE)

Ant Innocence —

... intable indicted

... **Gulf, chasm, abysm, abyss** in literal use agree in denoting a hollow place of vast width and depth in the earth *Gulf* and *chasm* however suggest a depth which though vast is still measurable, *abysm* and *abyss* suggest immeasurable depth **Gulf** is the most general term and may properly be used of any wide and deep hollow place Slippery cliffs arise Close to deep *gulfs* (*Bryant*) In its figurative use *gulf* suggests separation by a great, often unbridgeable distance The broad and deep *gulf* which divides the living from the dead (*Inge*) **Chasm** adds the implication of a deep and sometimes wide breach in a formerly solid surface as the *chasm* of the Grand Canyon worn by the Colorado River ' The brink of a precipice of a *chasm* in the earth over two hundred feet deep the sides sheer cliffs (*Cather*) In figurative use, *chasm* still stresses a sharp break in continuity Those *chasms* of momentary indifference and boredom which gape from time to time between even the most ardent lovers (*A Huxley*) **Abysm** and **abyss** are etymological variants *abysm* being the earlier form Both originally designated the bottomless gulf or cavity of ancient cosmogon es and both have been applied to hell when thought of as a bottomless pit Therefore they usually connote not only fathomlessness but also darkness and horror *Abysm* now has a somewhat archaic flavor When my good stars Have empty left their orbs and shot their fires Into the *abysm* of hell (*Shak*) Figuratively *abysm* carries over the idea of a vast and immeasurably deep void What seest thou else In the dark backward and *abysm* of time? (*Shak*) *Abyss* is the form commonly used in modern times The *abyss* of Tartarus fast secured with iron gates (*Thirlwall*) Like *abysm* *abyss* carries over into its figurative use the notion of vast immeasurable void The respectability and prosperity of the propertied and middle classes who grew rich on sweated labor covered an *abyss* of horror (*Shaw*)

gull *v* *Dupe befool trick, hoax hoodwink bamboozle

Ana Delude beguile *deceive mislead double-cross betray

gummy. Mucilaginous gluey glutinous *adhesive sticky

gumption *Sense common sense, good sense judgment, wisdom

Ana Sagaciousness or sagacity shrewdness perspica

c ousness *or* perspicac ty astuteness (see corresponding adjectives at SHREWD)

gunman Trigger man finger man *assassin cutthroat bravo

Ana *Ruffian thug gangster

gust *Wind breeze blast flaw zephyr gale hurricane wh rlwind cyclone typhoon tornado waterspout twister

gusto Relish zest *taste palate

Ana Enjoyment delight delectation *pleasure en thusiasm fervor ardor *passion zeal

guts Grit pluck *fortitude backbone sand

Ana Tenacity resolution mettle sp rit *courage

guy, *v* *Banter chaff rally quiz kid rag rib, josh jolly

gymnasium *Academy seminary lycée institute college

gymnast *Athlete

gyrate Rotate revolve *turn spin whirl wheel circle twirl eddy swirl pirouette.

H

habit, *n* **Habit habitude practice, usage, custom, consuetude use wont** come into comparison when they mean a way of behaving proceed ng or the like that has become fixed by constant repetition In most cases also these words may be used as collective or abstract nouns denot ng all habits usages customs or the l ke cons dered as a d recting or impelling force **Habit** refers more often to the way of an individual than to the way of a community or other group the term appl es to any way of acting thinking or otherwise behav ng wh ch has become so natural to one through repet tion that one does t unconsc ously or without premeditation as he has formed the *habit* of fingering a coat button when he speaks in publ c she has not yet the *habit* of tidying her room before she leaves it to break a bad *habit* *habits* acqu red very early feel in later l fe j ist l ke inst ncts they have the same profound grip (*B Russell*) *habit* is one of the strongest aids to successful living **Habitude**

never quite s ncere with others You have contracted th s bad *habitude* from your custom of addressing the people (*Landor*) **Practice** as here compared (see also *pra t ce n* under PRACTICE *v*) appl es to any hab t which is by its nature an act or a method wh ch is fol lowed regularly and often by choice as it is his *pract ce* to rise early each morning and take a walk before break fast it is the *practice* of this surgeon to give local anes thet cs wherever poss ble **Usage** as here compared (see also FORM 3) applies mainly to a practice that has been so long continued and has been adopted so generally that it serves to guide or determine the action or cho ce of others as it is the *usage* in certain European countries to breakfast on a roll and a cup of coffee it is difficult to conform to the *usages* of a foreign country the

(*W Paley*) **Custom** applies to any habit any practice any usage that externally manifests itself and that has come to be assoc ated with an individual or a group by

[illegible]

for the lady of fashion There is no other reason why they behave in a certa n way (*Inge*) Consequently *custom* when used as a collect ve or abstract noun commonly impl es a force as strong as bind ng and as d ff cult to escape as that exerted by those who enforce the law of the land And *custom* lie upon thee with a we ght Heavy as frost and deep almost as l fe (*Wordsworth*) Consecrated *custom* may keep Ch nese civ l sation safe in a state of torpid immob l ty for five thousand years (*Inge*) **Consuetude** a somewhat rare word except in Scott sh or learned use often comes close to *custom* in its abstract sense but it is sometimes nearer to *usage* as The subject on to or exemption from jurisdict on so completely depended upon *consuetude* (*Wiseman*) The word was originally not of English but of European *consuetude* (*Sir W Hamilton*) **Use** (wh ch is not to be confused with *usage* as cons dered earl er in th s article or w th *use* in the sense of tl e act or way of using) commonly denotes an action manner rite practice or the l ke that is customary to an individual or a part cular group and distinguishes h m or it from others as more haste Than is his *use* (*Shak*) the *use* (that is the part cular liturgy used in a church or d ocese) of York it had been

[illegible]

group it not only d ffers l ttle from *use* excep [illegible]

Ana Instinct (see under INSTINCTIVE) convention convenance usage *form

habitat. Habitat, range, station are here compared only in their technical biological senses in which they agree in denoting the place in which a given species lives or is found. Habitat in strict use refers especially to the kind of environment in which a plant or animal is normally found such as a desert seacoast grassland marsh, forest etc Range, on the other hand applies to the geographical region in which a plant or animal naturally grows or lives and throughout which it is distributed Station may be used in place of *range* but it is commonly restricted to the exact locality or spot where a given species is found or at which a given specimen has been collected

habitation Habitation dwelling, residence, abode, domicile house, home The first three are chiefly literary or elevated "My people shall dwell in a peaceable *habitation* and in sure *dwellings*" (*Isaiah* xxxii 18) "And one bare *dwelling* one *abode* no more!" (*Wordsworth*) Habitation sometimes expresses contrast with the wilderness or with nomadism and suggests little more than shelter and settled living as wandering tribes without a habitation Dwelling (the equivalent term *dwelling house* is commoner) and, usually residence emphasize the use of a building for living in and contrast with buildings used for trade or business *Residence* suggests a certain degree of pretension or dignity in the building and of permanence in occupancy Abode and domicile (the latter chiefly a legal term) by contrast convey no suggestions of the character of the dwelling place but may imply the extremes respectively of transience and permanence as one's *abode* (not *domicile*) for the night A *domicile* is legally a residence in which one intends to remain indefinitely and to which however long absent one intends to return A house (the most general and neutral term of the group) is a building used or intended for use as a dwelling place a home is an occupied dwelling place whose associations evoke in the occupants sentiment and feeling as a landlord's *house* is his tenants' *home* "Without hearts there is no *home*" (*Byron*)

habitual *Usual customary wonted accustomed
Ana Habituated addicted familiarized (see HABITUATE) practiced drilled (see PRACTICE, *v*) confirmed *inveterate chronic, deep-seated deep-rooted
Ant Occasional. — *Con* *Infrequent sporadic rare uncommon

habituate 1 Habituate, accustom familiarize, addict agree in meaning to make used to something Habituate in strict use implies the formation of habit through repetition of certain acts as by constant practice she *habituated* herself to accurate observation. "To *habituate* ourselves, therefore to approve things that are really excellent is of the highest importance" (*Arnold*) Accustom implies adjustment to something by frequent or prolonged experience or by constant exposure as to *accustom* oneself to cold to *accustom* students to severe criticism To *accustom* oneself to nagging is to become inured to nagging by another person to *habituate* oneself to nagging is to form the habit of nagging others. This distinction is frequently not observed in loose usage Sometimes *accustom* also connotes reconciliation by overcoming one's resistance or distaste "The fourteener [common meter] which repels readers who have not the patience to *accustom* their ears and nerves to its beat" (*T S Eliot*) Familiarize presupposes lack of knowledge or of experience with consequent strangeness or constraint, and implies the overcoming of these through close study or association as, to *familiarize* oneself with one's duties or with the rules of a game, to *familiarize* oneself with a foreign language, to *familiarize* a child with the birds or flowers of a region Addict (now used chiefly in a reflexive construction or in the passive) adds to *habituate* the implication of overindulgence or surrender to inclination as, *addicted* to study, it very frequently refers to bad habits as *addicted* to drink or to stealing "A man gross and *addicted* to low company" (*Macaulay*)
Ana Train discipline school (see TEACH) inure *harden season acclimatize acclimate *practice exercise drill
2 *Frequent haunt
Ana *Resort go turn apply refer
Ant Shun avoid (see ESCAPE)

habitude *Habit practice usage custom consuetude use wont
Ana Attitude stand *position *state, condition situation
Con *Mood humor temper *caprice whim freak vagary

habitué *Addict votary devotee fiend, fan.

hack *or* **hackney,** *adj* Hireling *mercenary venal.
Ana Toiling drudging grinding laboring (see corresponding nouns at WORK) hired employed (see HIRE *v*) *mean, abject sordid

hackneyed. *Trite stereotyped, threadbare shopworn.
Ana Antiquated archaic obsolete antediluvian *old worn wasted (see HAGGARD) attenuated diluted (see THIN *v*)
Con Fresh novel original *new

Hadean Chthonian, *infernal Tartarean Stygian hellish

haggard Haggard worn, careworn, pinched, wasted cadaverous come into comparison when they mean thin and drawn by or as by worry fatigue hunger illness or the like Haggard in very precise use implies wildness such as that of a person driven distraught by fear anxiety privation or the like (as "whose *haggard* eyes Flash desperation"—*Cowper* "the strong face to which that *haggard* expression was returning"—*Conrad* "She stood at the door *haggard* with rage"—*Joyce*) but in looser use it usually also implies the extreme thinness or gauntness that is normally associated with age but that comes to younger persons who never know physical or mental ease (as "they grow thin and *haggard* with the constant toil of getting food and warmth"—*S Anderson*) Worn is the better word etymologically for this looser sense of *haggard* for it definitely implies the attrition of flesh characteristic of senility and induced in younger persons by overwork worry exhaustion prolonged ill health and the like as "The President looked somewhat *worn* and anxious and well he might" (*Dickens*) Careworn differs from *worn* chiefly in its implication of a being overburdened with cares and responsibilities that cause anxiety as the young mother's *careworn* face "three years of heavy responsibility have changed him to an old *careworn man*" Pinched and wasted suggest the effects of privation or of a wasting disease as, the *pinched* faces of poorly nourished children the *wasted* body of a consumptive Cadaverous is often used in place of *pinched* or *wasted* when there is the intent to suggest the appearance of a cadaver or corpse it usually implies a deathly paleness and a falling away of the flesh so that the skeleton is apparent though not visible as "He has a *cadaverous* countenance full of cavities and projections" (*Irving*), "For a queer second I did see us all in that mirror , *cadaverous* palsied" (*L. P Smith*)
Ana Gaunt scrawny skinny *lean fatigued ex

hausted wearied fagged jaded (see TIRE v) wan pall d ashen *pale
Con Jaunty *debonair perky cocky *vigorous lusty energet c strenuous

hail, v Salute greet *address accost

halcyon *Calm serene placid tranquil peaceful

hale, v Haul *pull draw drag tug tow

hale, adj Robust *healthy sound wholesome well
Ana Lusty *vigorous sturdy stalwart *strong stout spry *ag le
Ant Infirm — *Con* *Senile anile doddering feeble fra l fragile decrepit * weak

hall 1 *Entry entryway vestibule narthex foyer lobby anteroom antechamber
2 Also **hallway** *Passage passageway corridor gallery arcade cloister aisle ambulatory

hallow v Consecrate ded cate *devote
Con See those at CONSECRATE

hallucination *Delus on mirage illus on
Ana *Apparition phantasm phantom wraith fantasy *fancy vision dream nightmare

halo n Halo glory aureole (or aureola) nimbus come into comparison when they denote an emblem usually circular or oval in form used in the artistic representa tion of a saint or a sacred figure to ind cate sanct ty or div nity or in some cases, sovere gnty Halo is the ordi nary nontechnical term for the most common emblem of sanctity in religious art especially in pa ntings statues and stained glass windows either a circle or band that surrounds the head of the figure or a d sk which forms its background The other three terms are more common in technical use and richer in their implications Glory is the comprehensive term for any representation of an effulgence of l ght from the head or from the entire body It therefore is not restricted to an emblem that resembles a crown It may be an oval in wh ch the figure is em bedded Usually also it implies representation of rays or of l ght Aureole was earl est applied to a sp ritual crown or rad ance p ously bel eved to d st ngu sh some of the saints in heaven and later to tl e representation of such a crown in rel g ous art The term is now used by some wr ters as equ valent to *glory* and as includ ng the halo and the pointed oval (*vesica piscis*) surround ng the ent re body Nimbus (L for *cloud*) orig nally in English

is not restr cted as is *halo* to something round it also

mon form of *nimbus* for Christ a six pointed star is the *nimbus* of God the Father in many Greek eikons

hamper, v Hamper trammel clog fetter shackle manacle hog tie are here compared as meaning to h nder or impede one so that one cannot move progress or act freely Hamper is to encumber or embarrass as by an impediment or restraining influence of any sort as the long dress *hampered* her freedom of movement The view is vigorously urged to-day that rhyme and meter *hamper* the poet s free expression (*Lowes*) Never had she so desired to be spontaneous and unrestra ned never had she so felt herself *hampered* by her timid ty her self-criticism her deeply ingrained

Their l fe [that is of women in ancient Rome] was at once dangerously *trammelled* and dangerously free (*Buchan*) To clog (literally to attach a clog or we ght to a man or animal so as to h nder motion) is to hamper the movement often the ascent of someone or some th ng by that wh ch is extraneous encumbering useless

so that one s freedom or power to progress is lost as My heels are *fettered* but my fist is free (*M lton*) So free we seem so *fettered* fast we are! (*Brown ng*) I refused to vis t Shelley that I m ght have my own un *fettered* scope (*Keats*) We reverence trad tion but we will not be *fettered* by it (*Inge*) To shackle (literally to encircle a wrist or ankle w th a chain or band attached to something else) and to manacle (literally to put on manacles or handcuffs) d ffer l ttle in the r extended use both implying such interference with one s freedom tha

hand, n Operative workman work ngman laborer craftsman handcraftsman mechan c artisan rousta bout *worker

handicap Allowance *advantage odds edge
Ant (*For common extended sense*) advantage asset

handicraft Craft art *trade profess on

handicraftsman Craftsman workman art san mech nic workingman laborer operative hand t *worker

Handle manipulate wield swing ply come arison as mean ng to deal w th or manage w th or more often as if with the hands especially but far from exclusively w th the impl cation of easy skilful or dexterous management Handle in both its l teral and extended senses impl es the acqu rement of skill sufficien

literal sense the term suggests mechanical or technical sk ll as he is able to *manipulate* the most delicate scientific apparatus The k nd of courage required for mounta neering for *manipulating* an aeroplane or for managing a small ship in a gale (*B Russell*) In its

election of their candidate; it was discovered that by *manipulating* his accounts he had concealed his peculations for years Wield (etymologically, to have mastery over) in its chief current sense implies mastery and vigor

ment such as a writer's pen, an artist s brush or a king s scepter, implying not the vigorous movement of the implement itself but its effectiveness as a tool in producing a desired result or as a symbol of power, thus, ' to

faculty or as at a trade is also suggested, as to *ply* one s wit,' the housewife *plied* her own peculiar work" (*Wordsworth*), to *ply* one s trade

Ana. *Swing flourish, brandish, wav

po nt. level, train, lay

hand-pick. Pick, single out, select, *

cull, prefer

handsome. 1 Generous, *liberal, b

cent.

Ana. Lavish prodigal *profuse

Con. Niggardly penurious *stingy parsimonious frugal economical, *sparing thrifty *meager, skimpy scrimpy

2 *Beautiful pulchritudinous beauteous comely good looking lovely, pretty bonny f

Ana. Majestic stately, augus

elegant, exquisite (see CHOICE)

able *stylish

handy Feat, deft *dexterous, adroit

Ana Adept, skillful, skilled *proficient *able capable competent

hang, *v* Hang, suspend, sling, dangle come into comparison as meaning to place a thing or (of a thing) to be placed so that it is supported (literally or figuratively) at

hung in all the rooms"—*Joyce*, "just above its [the poplar's] pointed tip, *hung* the hollow, silver winter moon"—*Cather*), or of that which is dependent upon

Suspend for a long time after its first use in the sense of *hang* was regarded as a formal or affected term it is

preferred to *hang* (or *hung*) when support from a point or

pend is also employed more often than *hang* when a floating as in air, or water, or other fluid is suggested (see SUSPENDED), as, ' Wasp-like flies barred with yellow *suspended* themselves in the air (*Jefferies*) Sling, in its earliest sense, implied the use of a sling or a strap rope, chain, or the like, equipped with hooks or tackle for grasping heavy or bulky articles so that they might be hoisted or lowered with ease Later, the term came to imply a hanging over the shoulder, or arm or similar

dangling 'For all might see the bottle-necks Still *dangling* at his waist (*Cowper*) Figuratively, *dangle*

favorite, toady, lickspit

hanker. Yearn pine *long, hunger, thirst.

Ana. Crave, *desire, covet, wish, want aspire, pant *aim

hant. Variant of HAUNT

ultory, hit-or miss happy go-lucky

Ana *Accidental fortuitous, casual

Con. Designed planned schemed plotted (see verbs under PLAN, *n*) intentional deliberate willful *voluntary.

happen, *v* Happen, hap, chance, occur, befall, betide, transpire come into comparison as synonyms only when

still other idiomatic and largely colloquial phrases *happen* or *hap* may take a person as the subject especially when the verb implies a coming upon someone or something or a coming into a place more or less casually or accidentally, rather than a coming to pass as the miners *happened* upon a vein of gold, ' I go nowhere on purpose I *happen* by ' (*Frost*), A maiden fine bedight he *hapt* to love (*Gay*) Chance is closer to *happen* in its idiomatic uses than any of the other words it is also

of causation as if a bird s nest *chance* to be before

sight to consciousness to one s thoughts or the like it is in general interchangeable with *happen* only when a definite event incident or something that actually takes place is the subject, as the accident *occurred* (or *happened*) yesterday the bombing raids on the city *occurred* (or *happened*) early in the war, I do not know what

Henchard —*Hardy*) or a meeting one s eyes or ears as in print or speech (as the word seldom *occurs* except in poetry) or a turning up or appearing (as another

superior power determin

human power to foreknow

lest mischief should *befal*

true whate er *befall*

lost Than never to have loved at all (*Tennyson*)

by some otherwise careful writers (as among the events

pretending merit or better prepared by habitual suffering to receive and enjoy *felicity* (*Austen*) We

stars and from his s ght received *Beatitude* past utterance (*Milton*) Blessedness implies a feeling of be ng highly favored especially by the Supreme Be ng and often a deep joy arising from the purest domestic,

(*Tennyson*) *Bliss* was it in that dawn to be alive But to be young was very Heaven! (*Wordsworth*)

Ana Contentedness or content satisfiedness or satisfaction (see participial adjectives at SATISFY) *pleasure enjoyment del ght delectation joy fruition

Ant Unhappiness — **Con** Despondency despa r desperation hopelessness, forlornness (see under DESPONDENT) *distress misery

1 Fortunate *lucky providential

*Accidental incidental fortuitous casual *ha

auspicious propitious benign opportune

see SEASONABLE)

nhappy

tous apt appropriate, fitting *fit suitable

oper

ffective efficacious efficient effectual telling convincing (see VALID) pat *seasonable well

right *correct nice

Ant Unhappy

3 Cheerful *glad lighthearted joyful joyous.

Ana Contented satisfied (see under SATISFY) gratified delighted pleased gladdened rejoiced (see PLEASE) *elated elate exultant

Ant Unhappy disconsolate — **Con.** Depressed weighed down oppressed (see DEPRESS) *despondent despairing desperate forlorn hopeless.

aphazard hit-or miss

address allocution lecture prelection talk sermon homily

Ana Rant rodomontade *bombast

Harry *worry annoy plague pester tease

te

*Bait badger hound ride hector chevy heckle

bother (see ANNOY)

Con *Comfort solace console *rel eve assuage alleviate

*Forerunner precursor herald

Harbor (or **harbour**), **haven** port come into because they have at one time or another from storms.

ppl es

hat is

that

close the *harbor* the great natural *harbor* at *Sydney* Australia **Haven** is now chiefly literary or occurs in names of towns and cities where a natural ha ba as a bay an inlet ... where boats ... Milford *Haven* ... Down to the ... your vessel (*Tennyson*) ... companions Launch here considered it connotes a refuge or place of quiet in the midst of storms as, My only *haven* is in the arms of death (*Carlyle*) **Port**, even in its earliest sense of a place of security for ships, also denoted a place suitable for landing men or goods as, to set me safe ashore in the first *port* where we arrived (*Swift*) Consequently in literary and extended use it suggests a destination or goal as Me Always from *port* withheld always distressed (*Cowper*) In ... mercial use *port* ... sometim ... its harb ... ports of ... approacl ... and the ... loading ... passenge ... Southam.

harbor, *v* **Harbor** (or **harbour**), **shelter, entertain, lodge, house, board** come into comparison when they mean literally or figuratively to provide a place (especially in one s *home* one s quarters one s confines) where one may be kept for a time **Harbour,** in its literal sense usually implies provision of a place of refuge especially for a person (or sometimes an animal or insect) that is evil or hunted or noxious as to *harbor* thieves cellars *that harbor* rats and cockroaches deportation is simply a refusal by the Government to *harbor* persons whom it does not want (*Justice Holmes*) What good is he? Who else will *harbour him* At his age for the little he can do? (*Frost*) In its extended sense, the term suggests the reception into *one s* mind of thoughts wishes *designs*, or the like especially of those that are evil or harmful and usually the dwelling on them Nothing is more astonishing to me than that people should be capable of *harboring* such weak superstition (*Pope*) "I did not wish him to know that I had suspected him of *harbouring any sinister* designs" (*Hudson*) **Shelter,** far more often than *harbor* takes for its subject the place or the thing that affords (as distinguished from the person that supplies) protection or a place of retreat it also distinctively suggests a threat to one s comfort or safety by the elements, by pursuers or attackers by a bombardment or the like the term further suggests as *harbor* does not a covering or *screening* In such a season born when scarce a shed Could be obtained to *shelter* him or me From the bleak air (*Milton*) In Craven s Wilds is many a den, To *shelter* persecuted men (*Wordsworth*) **Entertain,** in its literal sense implies the giving of hospitality to a person as a guest at one s table or in one s home The term in current use and in this sense often suggests special efforts to provide for his pleasure and comfort which were not implied in earlier use Be *not* forgetful to *entertain* strangers for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares (*Hebrews* xiii 2) In its extended sense *entertain* like *harbor* implies admission into the mind and consequent consideration of ideas notions fears, and the like but unlike *harbor* the term in itself apart from the context carries no connotations of their good or evil benign or noxious character or of any prolonged dwelling upon them or even of deep and serious consideration "It had been Eudora s idea that jealousy had gone out It wasn't *entertained* by smart people, it was bourgeois" (*M Austin*) No proposal having for its object the readmission of Master Byron to the academy could be *entertained*" (*Shaw*) *Her brothers and sister privately entertained* a theory that their mother was rather a simpleton (*V Sackville* ...) compared ... of this sense *lodge* now fairly rare figura... If of a guest or denizen ... *lodge* may imply recep... th... usc... bu... fro... no... rich... him... garc... tion ... library building ... use an art collection in extended use but it usually implies enclosing or confining in a particular place 'The universal does not attract us until *housed* in an *individual* (*Emerson*) **Board** originally meant to provide a person with meals at one s table or board (as We cannot *lodge* and *board* a dozen or fourteen gentlewomen —*Shak*) In current use however it is distinguished from *lodge* in implying provision of both room and meals for compensation as Mrs Jones *boards* four teachers at her home (or, idiomatically four teachers *board* at Mrs Jones s home)

Ana Foster cherish, nurture *nurse *hide conceal secrete protect shield (see DEFEND)

Con *Eject expel oust evict *banish, exile deport *exclude eliminate shut out.

hard. 1 Solid *firm

Ana Compact, dense *close consolidated compacted concentrated (see COMPACT *v*) *hardened indurated callous

Ant Soft — *Con* Fluid *liquid flabby flaccid *limp pliant pliable *plastic flexible *elastic, supple resilient springy

2 *Alcoholic spirituous strong ardent

3 Hard difficult, arduous come into comparison when they are applied to tasks for mind or body and mean demanding great toil or effort in reaching the appointed or the desired end **Hard** is the simpler blunter and more general term it implies the opposite of all that is implied by *easy* but usually suggests nothing more specific as, a *hard* lesson a *hard* job a *hard* book to understand "Your easy reading Sheridan said, is damned *hard* writing (*C E Montague*) **Difficult** commonly implies the presence of obstacles to be surmounted or of complications to be removed it therefore suggests the exercise of skill ingenuity sagacity or courage [The tutor] Armed for a work too *difficult* for thee Prepared by taste by learning and true worth To form thy son to strike his genius forth (*Cowper*) Men like fly fishing because it is *difficult* they will not shoot a bird *sitting* because it is easy (*B Russell*) *Difficult* is more widely applicable than *hard* because it often means specifically hard to understand (because

establ shment (*T S Eliot*) it [the quilt pattern] was a *difficult* design and had to be executed exactly right (*R Bradford*) Arduous stresses the need of laborious effort of perseverance and persistent exertion thus one may find a task *difficult* but not *arduous* because one has no sense of being kept at it against one s inclination an ascent of a mountain may be *arduous* but not especially *difficult*

Ana *Onerous burdensome oppressive exacting intricate knotty complicated involved *complex exhausting fatiguing wearying tiring (see TIRE *v*)

Ant Easy — *Con* Facile light simple effortless (see EASY)

harden. Harden inure, season acclimatize acclimate denote in common to make a person or thing proof against hardship strain exposure or the l ke All when referred to persons imply a becoming accustomed by time or experience Harden impl es hab tuation that toughens one and makes one insens ble of one s own pain or discomfort or callous and insensitive to others mis ery as *hardened* to the rigors of arctic exploration I could hear faint echoes of the r grief It was an experience to which I never became *hardened*' (*V Heiser*) Inure usually impl es unwilling submission it suggests a lesser degree of toughening than *harden* sometimes simply pat ent endurance as *inured* to insult (cf *hardened* to insult) The poor *inured* to drudgery and distress (*Cowper*) Season implies a gradual bringing into mature sound efficient condition it does not when referred to persons necessarily imply that what is to be

and acclimate imply adaptation to a new and adverse climate or by extension to new and strange surroundings in general Some writers have distinguished *acclimatize* from *acclimate* by restricting the first to adaptation by human agency but this distinction is not commonly observed A race well seated in a reg on fixed to the so l by agriculture *acclimatized* by natural select on (*W Z Ripley*) I have not been long enough

mine

hardened Hardened indurated callous agree in meaning grown or become hard All these terms are

ness (especially in something already firm or hard) or compactness sometimes even suggesting abnormal hardness as *indurated* clay *indurated* sandstone an *indurated* abscess In its figurative use it usually implies excessive hardness or stoniness that repels all efforts to penetrate or to soften as *Indurated* stoic as I am" (*John Adams*) her husband s *indurated* conscience" (*H James*) Callous, in its earliest and still common sense implies a hardening and thickening of the skin by constant pressure or friction and a consequent loss of sens bility in the part affected as a *callous* spot on the sole of one s foot a *callous* fingertip In very precise figurative use *callous* also implies a loss of sensibility or

unfeel ng and carries little implication of the process of hardening as a *callous* answer

Ana Tempered annealed (see TEMPER *v*) consolidated compacted concentrated (see COMPACT *v*)

Ant Softened — *Con* Liquefied melted thawed fused (see LIQUEFY) weakened enfeebled debil tated (see WEAKEN)

hardihood *Temerity audacity effrontery nerve cheek gall

Ana Boldness intrepidity (see correspond ng adjectives at BRAVE) brazenness impudence brashness (see correspond ng adjectives at SHAMELESS) guts, sand, grit pluck *fortitude

hardly, *adv* **Hardly, scarcely, barely** are often interchangeable when they mean just that and no more" In precise use however hardly suggests d fficulty scarcely scantiness of margin barely (the strongest term) impl es that there is nothing to spare as he could ... he arrived

as *enough* and *sufficient* as there is *scarcely* enough ... in the house for one meal *barely* enough food for dinner

hardship Rigor vicissitude *difficulty

Ana Adversity *misfortune mischance peril *danger jeopardy hazard *trial, tribulation affl ction toil travail drudgery (see WORK)

Con Ease comfort (see REST)

buffoon panta ... ew stooge

Ana Detrimentalness *or* detr ment deleteriousness, perniciousness, noxiousness (see correspond ng adjectives at PERNICIOUS) *misfortune mischance impa ring or impairment marring (see corresponding verbs at

...nefit

*Injure impa r hurt damage mar spoil *ruin

*Abuse maltreat mistreat misuse ... e wrack d scommode incommode molest (see ...IENCE) sap undermine (see WEAKEN)

...nefit — *Con* *Improve better amel orate ...ail boot bestead (see BENEFIT) *help a d

...ze 1 Accord comport *agree correspond ...onform tally j be

...oncile adjust *adapt accommodate *match ...proach touch rival

*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

Ant Clash conflict

2 Harmonize, tune, attune agree in meaning to bring things which clash or are discordant into accord with each other Harmonize stresses as its end the combination of two or more things so that they go together without loss of individual identities yet constitute a fric-

each other so that they will conform to each other or work in harmony with each other thus to *tune* a piano is to adjust its strings so that the tones produced will conform to a standard pitch or to a predetermined temperament to *tune* up the instruments of an orchestra is to adjust the instruments so that they will produce harmonious tones to *tune* up an engine of an automobile is to make all the finer adjustments of its parts necessary to smooth operation In literary use *tune* still implies adjustment as of expression to a mood or of mood to a situation or need For now to sorrow must I *tune* my song (*Milton*) a mind well strung and *tuned* To contemplation (*Cowper*) Attune stresses the attainment

(*Quiller Couch*)

Ana Adjust reconcile (see ADAPT)

harmony 1 Harmony consonance accord, concord all designate the result attained or the effect produced when different things come together without clashing or disagreement Harmony in its strict etymological sense denotes the unity order and absence of friction produced by the perfect articulation and interrelation of distinct parts in a complex whole To heavenliest *harmony* Reduce the seeming chaos (*Southey*) The

order in a whole or by agreeable blending or arrange-

effect It is then opposed to *dissonance* As a rule it names the fact or the means whereas *harmony* names the result Notes in *consonance* constitute *harmony* as notes in succession constitute melody (*E Chambers*) In careful extended application *consonance* retains these implications of coincidence and concurrence Sometimes

rather a remembrance be at *accord* (*Shak*) Hence the phrase 'with one *accord*" suggests unanimity as, with one *accord* they gave a cheer Concord, like *accord* often

Concord also when applied to sounds comes close to *harmony* in its implications However it seldom (except in a technical sense in music) connotes consonance of tones, but usually the pleasant succession of tones that is the quality of melody The man that hath no music in himself Nor is not moved with *concord* of sweet sounds (*Shak*)

Ana Integration articulation concatenation (see corresponding verbs at INTEGRATE) congruousness *or* congruity consonance compatibility (see corresponding adjectives at CONSONANT) concurrence agreement (see corresponding verbs at AGREE)

Ant Conflict — *Con* *Discord strife contention variance dissension dissonance discordance (see corresponding adjectives at DISSONANT)

2 *Symmetry proportion balance

Ana Grace *elegance dignity *unity integrity

Harass *worry annoy plague pester tease

ize

Torment torture rack grill *afflict try *trouble

is *bait badger hound ride hector fret gall (see ABRADE)

*Comfort solace console *relieve assuage

ite allay

harsh *Rough rugged scabrous uneven

Ana Repellent *repugnant distasteful abhorrent obnoxious *coarse gross strident *vociferous blatant rigorous strict stringent, *rigid

Ant Pleasant mild — *Con* Pleasing agreeable grateful gratifying (see PLEASANT) *soft gentle bland lenient balmy

haste, *n* Haste, hurry, speed, expedition dispatch (*or* despatch) come into comparison as meaning quickness or swiftness in movement or in action Haste in precise use implies quickness or swiftness in persons rather than in machines vehicles methods of transportation or the like thus a business that requires *haste* demands that the persons concerned move or act swiftly She came in

precise use carries a stronger implication of confusion

movement but secondarily in action performance or

accomplishment Unl ke *haste* and *hurry* the term, which may be used with propriety in reference to things as well as to persons carries no connotations of precipitancy urgency agitation or the like although it may from its original sense carry a suggestion of success as the more *haste* the less [or in some versions the worse] speed (*Old Proverb*) A performance [by flying albatrosses] which had the beauty of *speed* uncontaminated by *haste* (*Harper's Mag*), Many an adult reader with trained habits of attention and concentration will absorb the contents of a book with a *speed* no child can approach (*C W Eliot*) Expedition and dispatch imply both speed and efficiency, especially in business or affairs, but *dispatch* carries a stronger suggestion of promptness in bringing matters to a conclusion and *expedition* more often carries a hint of ease as they made their plans with *expedition* Sophia put her things on with remarkable *expedition* (*Bennett*) Serious business craving quick *dispatch* (*Shak*), There is nothing more requisite in business than *despatch* (*Addison*), To do everything when it ought to be done is the soul of *expedition* (*Scott*), The soul of *dispatch* is decision (*Ha litt*)

Ana *Cele ... ng adjectives at AGILE)

Ant Deliberation — **Con** Slowness leisureliness del berateness dilatoriness (see corresponding adjectives at SLOW) procrastination delaying *or* delay dawdling (see corresponding verbs at DELAY)

hasten *Speed accelerate quicken hurry precipitate

Ant Delay — **Con** Retard slow slacken detain (see DELAY) lag procrastinate dally dawdle (see DELAY)

hasty. 1 Speedy quick expeditious rapid *fast swift fleet

Ana *Agile brisk nimble hurried quickened (see SPEED *v*)

Con *Slow deliberate dilatory leisurely laggard

2 *Precipitate headlong abrupt impetuous sudden

Con Considered advised *deliberate premeditated designed studied

hate, *v* Hate detest abhor abominate loathe Hate the general term implies extreme aversion esp as coupled with enmity or malice She did not *hate* him she rather despised him and just suffered him (*Thackeray*) Whom we fear more than love we are not far from *hating* (*Richardson*) Detest connotes violent or intense antipathy or d slike The mob is a monster I

Ant Love — **Con** *Like enjoy relish fancy dote on *or* upon respect esteem admire (see under REGARD *n*)

hate, *n* **1** Hatred abhorrence detestation abomination loathing See under HATE *v*

Ana *Antipathy avers on animosity rancor hostility *enmity despite contempt scorn disdain (see under DESPISE)

Ant Love — **Con** Affection *attachment admiration respect esteem *regard reverence veneration (see under REVERE)

2 **Hate, hatred** are not always interchangeable although they agree in denoting intense settled dislike for a person or thing that causes one either to avoid him (or it) ...

help, but contempt is—for you—the sovereign idiocy ! (*Galsworthy*) It [the emotion of some satires] ...

in concrete use it then always denotes the object of one's ... of God ...

enced and is therefore personal and ind vidual ... character, *hate* is definable because men are in agreement ... *hatred* escapes ...

addition one or more emotions such as antipathy aversion rancor vind ctiveness resentment or fear as he ... v olent *hatred* ...

(*Bliss Perry*) *Hatred* is the coward's revenge for being intimidated (*Shaw*) *Hatred* also is often used in reference to its effect on the one who is hated in such cases the nature of the emotion is not stressed but its power to harm He sowed doubtful speeches and reaped plain unequivocal *hatred* (*Lamb*) Bat ered by *hatred* seared by ridicule (*J E Flecker*) In concrete use *hatred* usually denotes a particular instance as of ... n by the emotion of hatred or of suffer ng as a ... f another's hatred as given to violent *hatreds* ... of human *hatreds* a family famous for its (*Disraeli*)

... **Hateful** odious, abhorrent, detestable ... able are sometimes used with l ttle distinction ... excites ...

one else thus a husband and wife might say that they *own* a piece of land when legally only the husband *possesses* (or has *possession* of) it In general use *possess* differs from *own* in being referable to other things than property, such as a characteristic a quality a power a

wicked (*H Adams*), classes that *enjoy* certain rights and privileges *Possession* Act fact or condition of a person s having such control of property that he may legally *enjoy* it to the exclusion of all others having no better right than himself" (*Webster s New Int Dict 2d Ed*)

Con Want, *lack need

2 Also **have got** Must *ought, should

haven *Harbor port

Ana Asylum refuge retreat *shelter cover

hazard, *n* **1** Accident *chance fortune luck hap

2 Jeopardy peril *danger risk

Ana Possibility probability likelihood (see corresponding adjectives at PROBABLE) contingency exigency emergency (see JUNCTURE)

hazardous Precarious jeopardous risky *dangerous perilous

Ana Venturous venturesome *adventurous chancy chance haphazard happy go-lucky *random

Con Secure *safe

haze, *n* **Haze, mist, fog, smog brume** agree in denoting an atmospheric cond

morning *haze* on a warm day in autumn there is *haze* today because the wind carries the smoke from the

of the thin glassy mist of twenty minutes

hatred 1 *Hate

Ana Animosity *enmity hostility rancor aversion *antipathy malevolence malignity ill will despite *malice envy jealousy (see corresponding adjectives at ENVIOUS)

Con Love affection *attachment sympathy affinity *attraction charity *mercy lenity

2 Hate abhorrence detestation abomination loathing See under HATE *v*

haughty *Proud arrogant insolent lordly overbearing supercilious disdainful

Ana Aloof detached *indifferent vain vainglorious proud (see under PRIDE *n*) contemptuous, scornful (see corresponding nouns at DESPISE)

Ant Lowly — **Con** *Humble modest, meek obsequious servile *subservient

haul, *v* Hale *pull draw drag tug tow

Ana *Move remove shift *lift raise hoist heave boost elevate convey transport *carry

haunt, *v* *Frequent, habituate

Ana *Resort (to) turn (to) go (to) *infest overrun beset.

haunt *or* **hant,** *n* Ghost spirit specter shade revenant spook *apparition phantasm phantom wraith fetch

friends

Own implies a natural or legal right

of *fog* betwixt us and the sun"—*L. W. Reese*)

head *or* **headman.** *Chief, leader, chieftain, master

headlong. *Precipitate, impetuous abrupt, hasty, sudden.

Ana Rash, reckless, daring, temerarious, daredevil, foolhardy (see ADVENTUROUS)

headstrong. Ungovernable, *unruly, intractable refractory recalcitrant willful

headway. Pace, *speed velocity, momentum, impetus

Ana Advance, progress (see under ADVANCE, *v*) *motion movement

heal. *Cure, remedy

healthful. Healthful, healthy, wholesome, salubrious, salutary, hygienic, sanitary come into comparison when they mean conducive or beneficial to the health or soundness of body or mind Healthful is now preferred to healthy as the term carrying this sense, but often in the past and to some extent still the latter word has taken the place of the former even among informed

2) Wholesome (see also HEALTHY 2), as here compared is not only a more homely word than *healthful* but it carries an even stronger suggestion of a capacity for producing or of the actual production of a good effect physically morally intellectually, or the like, as *wholesome* food, to provide *wholesome*, well balanced meals

ness or extremes Because the term is now so often used in the advertising of summer and winter resorts it is

(*B Russell*) Hygienic suggests reference to hygiene or the science which deals with the means and the rules of promoting physical or mental health especially of the public. The term therefore commonly implies use of the approved means or obedience to the approved rules because they are conducive to health, as to instruct children in the *hygienic* care of mouth and teeth stuffy schoolrooms are not *hygienic*. Sanitary implies reference to any or all measures taken or that can be taken to guard against infections or other conditions that promote disease The term therefore usually implies the promotion of health especially public health through interference with causes that bring about disease epidemics, and the like, as *sanitary* plumbing *sanitary* regulations, the *sanitary* care of foods, drainage of swamps and similar *sanitary* measures In the United States, *sanitary* is sometimes used in place of *healthful* but with a stronger emphasis upon effectiveness. Solitary communion with Nature does not seem to have been *sanitary* or sweetening in its influence on Thoreau's character" (*J R Lowell*)

Ana *Beneficial, advantageous, profitable remedying *or* remedial, correcting *or* corrective (see corresponding verbs at CORRECT). helping *or* helpful aiding (see corresponding verbs at HELP)

Con. Deleterious, detrimental noxious *pernicious.

healthy. 1 *Healthful wholesome, salubrious salutary hygienic, sanitary

Ana. & Con. See those at HEALTHFUL

2 Healthy, sound, wholesome, robust, hale, well

physical mental and moral soundness or ... specifically of a person's balance or equilibrium as, 'thankful [for] his mother, so sane and *wholesome*"

muscularity fresh color a strong voice an ability to work long and hard and the like, as exercise tends to develop *robust* boys and girls, a man of *robust* constitution, he is in *robust* health to speak in a *robust* voice Hale, which is a close synonym of *sound* is in current use ... persons who not only

Ana *Vigorous lusty energetic *strong stalwart, tough tenacious.

Ant Unhealthy. — *Con.* *Sick, ill infirm, frail, feeble, *weak.

heap, *v* Heap, pile, stack, shock, cock, mass, bank come into comparison as verbs when they mean to bring together into a more or less compact group or collection a number of things and as nouns when they denote the group or collection so assembled Heap is the least definite in its implications, it usually however, implies a moundlike shape and more or less careless or fortuitous

gesting personal agency and a particular shape or form

mass one's arguments, compounding the American people into one common *mass*' (*Ch Just Marshall*) Dense *masses* of smoke hung amid the darting snakes of fire' (*Meredith*) 'A vine remarkable for its tendency not to spread and ramble, but to (*Cather*) Bank (the verb is often

Ana analogous words. *Ant.* ant

used chiefly, but not exclusively, in reference to substances which when affected by moisture, freezing, or the

"Eye hath not seen, nor ear *heard* . the things which God hath prepared for them that love him" (*1 Corinthians*

original and is still a frequent implication in this sense of *attend*, it has come to be subordinated to the implica-

to *attend* to the game, it is impossible, he says, to *attend* at the same time to driving a car and to a conversation

hearing. Hearing, audience, audition, although they also agree in meaning the act of listening especially with attention are here compared only in the sense of a formal opportunity to be heard by a person or persons having authority to question or the power of decision Hearing is not only the general word, but also a technical term In legal use, it designates a formal listening by a judge or tribunal to the arguments and proofs offered either in interlocutory proceedings or in a preliminary

assessments on property, or to give evidence in a legislative or other investigation Audience is now more often used of a hearing that is granted as a favor or mark of esteem than of one that can be demanded as a right, therefore it is used particularly in reference to interviews

tions

hearken. *Hear, hark listen list, attend

heart. *Center, middle, core, hub, nucleus, midst, omphalos focus

heartache. *Sorrow, grief, anguish, woe, dole, regret

heartfelt. *Sincere, hearty, unfeigned, wholehearted, whole-souled

Ana Genuine, veritable, *authentic, bona fide: profound, *deep

hearty. Heartfelt, *sincere, unfeigned, wholehearted whole-souled

Ana. Warm warmhearted, responsive (see TENDER) *deep, profound exuberant, *profuse

Ant. Hollow

heathen, *n* *Pagan, paynim, ethnic, Gentile

Ana Infidel, unbeliever (see ATHEIST).

heathen, *adj* Pagan, paynim, ethnic, Gentile See under PAGAN *n.*

heave, *v* Raise, *lift, hoist, elevate, boost, rear.

heavenly. *Celestial, empyrean

Con. Hellish, *infernal *earthly; earthy; terrestrial, mundane, worldly, mortal, sublunary

heavy, *adj* Heavy, weighty, ponderous, cumbrous, cumbersome, hefty. That is heavy, literally, which is denser and more compact in substance or larger in size or amount than the average of its kind or class and so weighs much more in proportion, as lead is a *heavy* metal, a *heavy* stone, a *heavy* child for his age, a *heavy*

Oftentimes, also, *heavy* is applied to the heart, the mind

term merely implies a lack of lightness vivacity, grace or some other quality which enlivens and stimulates. "Compared with her, other women were *heavy* and dull ...they had not that something in their glance that made one's blood tingle" (*Cather*) That is weighty literally, which is actually and not merely relatively heavy, as the larger trucks will carry the *weighty* packages, "as *weighty* bodies to the centre tend" (*Pope*)

arguments, a *weighty* speech, a *weighty* speaker) There were also *weighty* reasons of statecraft to influence him (*Buchan*) That is ponderous, literally, which is exceedingly heavy because of its size or its massiveness as a

brous that it was impossible to accumulate or conceal it (*G L Dickinson*) Its space was pretty well occupied with the two beds, and the *cumbrous* furniture that had been bought for a larger house" (*Archie Marshall*) The *cumbersome* old table with twisted legs" (*Dickens*)

weighing down *or* upon, depressing (see corresponding verbs at DEPRESS)

Ant. Light

heckle, *v* *Bait badger, hector, chevy, hound ride

Ana Plague, pester harass harry, *worry, annoy disconcert, rattle faze discomfit, *embarrass grill, rack, torment (see AFFLICT)

agitated flustered, flurried (see DISCOMPOSE)

Con *Calm serene, tranquil placid, peaceful.

hector, *v* *Bait, badger chevy, heckle hound ride bother

heel, *v* Careen list. *tip tilt cant
Ana & *Con* See those at CAREEN
hefty *Heavy weighty ponderous cumbrous cumbersome
Ana & Ant See those at HEAVY
height Height stature, elevation, altitude mean the distance a thing rises above its base or the level on which it stands, or the vertical distance between a given level taken as a base and a thing that is above it. Height may be used with reference to anything that can be so measured whether high or low by any standard of comparison as letters not more than one twentieth of an inch in *height* the tree rises to a *height* of one hundred feet, the airplane reached the unprecedented *height* of twelve miles It may be used interchangeably with any of the other words, but it is not so explicit. Stature, except in its figurative sense is confined to animal bodies especially to the human body when fully developed as he is six feet in *stature* malnutrition in childhood often prevents a person from reaching his full *stature* in maturity Elevation is applicable chiefly to things which are raised or are thought of as raised as an airplane designed to attain an *elevation* (more precise than *height*) of seven miles the sun reaches its highest *elevation* at noon Pikes Peak has an *elevation* of 14 108 feet *Elevation* and altitude however may suggest determination or reckoning of height by angular measurement in such cases although they often connote height so great as to be otherwise incalculable they are not restricted to what is pre-em nently or even comparatively high as, the *altitude* of the triangle formed by the ground and shells fired at an *elevation* of 45° varies with the distance covered by the individual shells Otherwise *altitude* is applicable only to things wh ch are extremely and not relatively high as the *altitude* of Mars the *altitudes* of the Himalayas.
heighten Enhance *intensify aggravate
Ana *Exalt magnify aggrandize elevate *lift raise *improve better
Con Diminish reduce lessen *decrease *abase debase degrade humble hum l ate
heinous *Outrageous, atrocious monstrous
Ana *Flagrant glaring gross rank nefarious flagitious infamous (see VICIOUS)
Ant Venial — *Con* Trivial trifling *petty paltry
hellish *Infernal chthonian Hadean Tartarean Stygian
Ana Devilish diabolical, *fiendish demoniacal
Helot *Serf slave bondslave bondsman, bondman peon thrall villein vassal
help, *v* 1 Help, aid, assist and their correspond ng nouns help aid assistance are often used w th l ttle distinction as meaning (for the verbs) to furnish another person or thing with what is needed as for the accomplishment of work or the attainment of an end or (for the nouns) the support so furnished All usually but not invariably imply co-operation or a comb nation of effort Help however carries a stronger implication of advance toward the end or objective than do the others as, every little *helps* you are hindering rather than *helping* a drug that *helps* one to sleep please *help* me over the fence the food shortage in Germany *helped* the Allies Aid strongly suggests the need of help or rel ef and therefore sometimes imputes weakness to the one aided and strength to the one aid ng But th a she knows
That saints will *aid* if men will call (*Coleridge*) Cannon balls may *aid* the truth But thought s a weapon stronger We ll win our battles by its *aid* (*C Mackay*) Assist which seldom loses its etymological implication of standing by distinctively suggests a secondary role in the assistant or a subordinate character in the assistance thus, a deputy *assists* (better than *aids*) his superior, a good light *assists* the eyes in reading 'Every additional proof that the world is a closely interwoven system *assists* rel gious belief (*Inge*)
Ana *Support uphold back champion *benefit, profit avail boot bestead forward further, promote, *advance
Ant Hinder — *Con* Impede obstruct block, bar (see HINDER) *frustrate thwart foil baffle balk *embarrass. discomfit harm hurt *injure
2 *Improve better ameliorate
Ana *Palliate gloss extenuate whitewash whiten alleviate *relieve mitigate
help, *n* Aid assistance See under HELP *v* 1
Ana Co-operation uniting or union (see corresponding verbs at UNITE) supporting or support, backing (see corresponding verbs at SUPPORT) *favor good will countenance
helper *Assistant coadjutor adjutant aide aide-de-camp
hence Consequently *therefore then accordingly so
henchman *Follower adherent d sciple partisan satellite sectary
herald, *n* *Forerunner harbinger precursor
herculean *Enormous immense huge vast, gigantic, giant gigantean colossal mammoth elephantine titanic Cyclopean Antaean Gargantuan Brobdingnagian
herd, *n* *Flock drove pack bevy covey gaggle flight swarm shoal school
here *Hither
hereditary Congenital inborn, inherited *innate inbred
Ana Transmitted conveyed (see CARRY) *inherent constitutional intrinsic ingrained.
heredity. *Inheritance
heretic, *n* Heretic, schismatic, sectarian, sectary, dissenter nonconformist come into comparison as denoting a person who from the point of view of a given or understood church or religious faith is not orthodox in his beliefs Heretic appl es to one who teaches and maintains doctrines that are contrary to those which are actually taught by the church or faith to which he belongs or has belonged as the precursors of Luther were for the most part regarded as *heretics* He drew a circle that shut me out— *Heretic* rebel a thing to flout (*Markham*) Schismatic applies to one who (often unjustifiably or contentiously) separates from or especially provokes division (or schism) in a church or communion usually by differing on a m nor point or points of doctrine thus from the point of view of the Roman Catholic Church those Eastern Christians who seceded to form the Orthodox Church are *schismatics* whereas Luther Calvin Cranmer and other leaders of the Reformation are *heretics* to the Church of England the early Puritans and Quakers were *schismatics* Sectarian and *sectary* applied originally especially in Great Britain to a member of a heretical or schismatical body but the former term now applies chiefly to the member of any religious denomination or sect *Sectary* which is now chiefly historical more than *sectarian* implies membership in a sect that is relatively small and composed of ardent and often by connotation narrow minded and bigoted partisans as the passing of the bill by Parl ament was advocated both by churchmen and by *sectarians* Collectivist movements within Christianity have proceeded almost entirely from the Anabaptists and other *sectaries* (*Inge*) Dissenter applies to one who separates himself

(without the implication of causing a division or break conveyed by *schismatic*) from an established church specifically from the Church of England nonconformist is ordinarily synonymous with *dissenter* but the term has been applied in England to men who refused to

Ana Freethinker deist unbeliever (see ATHEIST) *skeptic agnostic *renegade apostate

heretical. *Heterodox.

heritage. Heritage, inheritance, patrimony, birthright are synonymous terms when they denote something which one receives or is entitled to receive by succession as from a parent or predecessor Heritage is not only poetical or elevated but it is also the most widely applicable of these words, for it may apply to anything that is passed on not only to one s heir or heirs but to the generation or generations that succeed as a tradition a right a trade the effect of a cause or the like as

something passes into one s possess on as to come into possession of a property by *inheritance* (not *heritage*) the power of regulating the devolution of property by *inheritance* or w ll upon the death of the owner (*Justice Holmes*) Patrimony applies strictly to the money or property inherited from one s father but is also used (especially figuratively) in the more general sense of ancestral inheritance as to reave the orphan of his *patrimony* (*Shak*) Content to leave his *patrimony* not worse but something better than he found it (*Quiller Couch*) Birthright is now more often used in its extended sense (see RIGHT) than in its original sense

31–33)

hermaphrodite, hermaphroditic. *Bisexual androgynous epicene

hermit. Eremite anchorite *recluse cenobite

Con *Religious monk friar nun *ascetic mystic

heroism Heroism, valor (*or* valour), prowess, gallantry are synonymous terms when they mean conspicuous courage or bravery as displayed in conduct or behavior especially in conflict Heroism, the strongest term in discriminating use implies superlative often transcendent courage or bravery not only as exhibited by deeds of daring in the presence of danger as in a battle a fire, or a wreck at sea but in carrying through without submitting or yielding an eminently arduous but exalted enterprise such as an exploration or in the same spirit fulfilling a superhumanly high purpose where the odds are against one such as the conquest of self or the institution of a great moral reform Acts of *heroism* are in the very essence of them but rare for if they were common they would not be acts of *heroism* (*Bentham*) The characteristic of genuine *heroism* is its persistency All men have wandering impulses fits and starts of generosity The heroic cannot be the common nor the common the heroic (*Emerson*) Valor, in earlier use, was often applied to the quality of mind as distinct from the manifestation of that quality in action My *valour* is certainly going I feel it oozing out (*Sheridan*) In both

than superlative courage or bravery it carries a far weaker implication of a persistent struggle against odds but a stronger one of fearlessness and audacity in conflict with a powerful enemy Real *valour* consists not in

sense differs from *valor* chiefly in its greater emphasis upon brilliant achievements or exploits in arms How insignificant a thing does personal *prowess* appear compared with the fortitude of patience and heroic martyrdom (*Wordsworth*) Chevaliers were seldom intellectually brilliant in the mediaeval romans [romances] and even the Chansons de Geste liked better to talk of their *prowess* than of their wit (*H Adams*) In current loose use *prowess* oftentimes loses its basic implication of distinguished skill and bravery in arms and means little more than distinguished skill as *prowess* in debating or in athletics Gallantry far more than *valor* its close synonym stresses mettle and spirit as well as courage and an almost gay indifference to ... that

Ana Bravery intrepidity dauntlessness, doughtiness (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE) *courage tenacity resolution mettle spirit *fortitude pluck, sand

*Hesitation
...ctance averseness indisposedness *or* indisposition (see corresponding adjectives at DISINCLINED)
...avering vacillation (see corresponding verbs ...E)
...rmination *decision resolution tenacity
...urage backbone pluck grit guts sand.

hesitant Reluctant loath averse indisposed *disinclined

Ana *Fearful afraid apprehensive diffident *shy

bashful recoiling flinching blenching shrinking (see RECOIL)
Con *Eager, avid keen resolute steadfast, stanch (see FAITHFUL)

tation resulting from one's inability to reach a fixed or final decision the term therefore connotes alternate decision and indecision or a shifting in opinions choices or the like "He may pause, but he must not *hesitate*—and tremble but he must not *vacillate*" (*Ruskin*) "He had *vacillated* between various substitutes for Oswald up to the very moment when he named the four upon whom he decided finally" (*H G Wells*) Falter suggests a

(*Conrad*)
Ana Balk, boggle, stick, stickle, scruple, *demur shy fluctuate, oscillate (see SWING)

hesitation. Hesitation, hesitancy are often used interchangeably as meaning a hesitating But hesitation more commonly applies to the act or fact or to a sign of hesitating as to accept without *hesitation* "without

mood of one who hesitates as to feel great *hesitancy*

ion)

with accepted doctrines (especially religious or scientific doctrines), interpretation (as of the Bible, the Constitution, or the like), or any view regarded as authorized by

(Ortodox), *heretical* books the propagation of *heretical* doctrines; Galileo's writings championing the *heterodox* Copernican theory of the solar system were condemned by the Inquisition as *heretical*
Ant. Orthodox.

omiscuous

*different
ous

like

oneself in an armchair before a cosy fire
Ana Cloak, mask, *disguise, dissemble *suppress

Expose, parade flaunt, display, exhibit, *show
ge, loom, *appear

High, tall, lofty agree in meaning above the aver
height. High, the general term (opposed to *low*), es marked extension upward, the term is applied y to things which rise from a base or foundation (as a *high* hill, a *high* building) or are placed at a con

spicuous height above a lower level such as a floor or

tall (better than high) pole a tall (not high) man Lofty is

business of man' (A Huxley) The term may also

or to tall talk In older and now practically obsolete English tall implied qualities not necessarily associated

(see INTENSIFY) increased augmented (see INCREASE v)
Ant Low

high-spirited *Spirited mettlesome spunky fiery

Ant Fore front

hinder, *adj* Hind rear *posterior after back
Ant Front fore

hinder, *v* Hinder impede, obstruct, block bar dam agree in meaning to put obstacles in the way of a person or thing or of his or its action To hinder (etymologically to put or keep behind) is to check or hold back someone or something in action or about to act move start or the like the term usually stresses harmful or annoying delay or interference with progress as From your affairs I *hinder* you too long (*Shak*) [the artist s]

dered their going To impede (etymologically to entangle the feet) is to impose upon a person or thing that is moving in action in progress or the like something that slows him or it up as by clogging hampering or fettering the term seldom suggests the stopping of movement or progress but it commonly implies difficulties so great that movement or action are painfully slow or nearly impossible, as around their tattooed limbs they often wore coiled brass rings or bands which

points, so the recalcitrant senators succeeded in *obstructing* legislation for several days the tall building *obstructed* the light from the west, the view was *obstructed* by several tall trees To block (or *block up*) is to obstruct

obstacles that prevent a continued flow as of water emotion or the like and so provide no outlet or exit as fallen trees *dammed* up the brook The strait pass was *damm d* With dead men (*Shak*) *dammed* up emotion
Ana *Arrest check interrupt *hamper fetter clog trammel shackle manacle hog tie *restrain inhibit curb check snaffle baffle balk *frustrate
Ant Further — *Con* *Advance forward promote accelerate quicken

Occasion *opportunity time chance break

Intimate insinuate imply *suggest

llude advert *refer

Voice utter *express vent declare *assert aver

*Wage wages pay salary stipend fee emolu

crew

*dismiss cashier sack

nt charter come into comparison

e taking or engaging of something or the granting the use of something for a stipulated price or rate Because some of these words are referable only to the act of the owner and some only to the act

return, as, we *hired* the house for the summer

theless *hire* especially when used of persons or by implication their services may be employed in either

sense, as, to *hire* a servant; to *hire* oneself (often with *out*) as a servant; to *hire* workers by the day, men willing to *hire* themselves out at any wage In most discriminating use lease means to let on a lease, that is, on a contract by which the owner conveys to another for a given term, and usually at a given rate, certain land, buildings, or similar property. "The lands in America

have *leased* the house from Mr Blank for three years Etymologically and in long-continued good use, *rent* implies the payment in money (or payment in kind) for the use of land and the buildings thereon As long as this idea is stressed, the verb may denote either to hire or to let a property, as they *rent* their house from the college the college *rents* these houses only to professors. In American, but rarely if ever in British, use, *rent* (in the

airplane
Ana Secure, obtain, *get, procure engage, contract *promise

hireling, *adj* *Mercenary, hack, hackney, venal
Ana Servile, menial, *subservient. *mean, abject sordid.

history. History, chronicle, annals, as here compared agree in meaning a written record of events important in the life or career of a race a nation an institution, or the like A history is more than a mere recital of what has occurred, in the modern conception at least, it requires order and purpose in narration but not necessarily a strictly chronological order nor a common definitely defined purpose Usually, also it is thought of as an interpretation of events especially in their causal rela

may not imply a discursive treatment or a continued narrative for some of the ancient annals are merely

more or less shifting abstractions. *History* usually signifies the known past, or the sum total of events that are remembered because recorded by historians, evidenced by documents, monuments, remains, or the like, as nothing like this has happened hitherto in the *history* of man 'A land without ruins is a land without memories —a land without memories is a land without *history*' (*A. J Ryan*) *Annals* most often signifies the sum total of events, with their dates that have become fixed in the mind because of the momentousness, often tragic momentousness, of those events, as, 'The short and simple *annals* of the poor'' (*Gray*), 'happy the people whose *annals* are blank' (*Carlyle*) Chronicle, on the other hand, is often applied to something concrete as a person or thing that records relates, or manifests events as they happen. "Good my lord will you see the players well bestowed?...let them be well used, for they are the abstract and brief *chronicles* of the time . you were better have a bad epitaph than their ill report while you

desultory, casual, chance, chancy

hoard, *v* Amass *accumulate
Ana Collect, assemble, *gather pile, *heap, stack, mass.
Con Dissipate disperse, *scatter *distribute, divide, dispense

hoax, *v* Hoodwink, bamboozle, *dupe, gull befool trick.
Ana. Delude mislead *deceive *cheat, cozen, over

p, vagrant, *vagabond truant bum stiff
lowner

Mummery, *gibberish, abracadabra

amper, trammel, clog fetter shackle manacle

npede *hinder, obstruct block bar dam curb, naffle *restrain *tie bind

*Lift, raise, elevate boost heave, rear

*Rise arise ascend mount, levitate

1 In form **hold back**. Withhold reserve detain, retain, *keep
Ana *Restrain, inhibit, curb, check snaffle preserve

The term, however, is often applied to a depression in a surface (as the ground was not quite smooth, but had many little heights and *hollows*), and specifically to a deep and usually narrow valley such as a gully or ravine

one in a substance or a saclike one in a body, it is

searching for veins and *pockets* of gold" (*B Taylor*) Void applies to any apparently empty space, especially one of marked extent or, figuratively, of conspicuous duration, whether in a thing that is normally continuous (as *voids* in a wall where the windows and doors are to be) or between things that are normally separate (as, the

that remains in it You are not asked, as you are by so

(*D H Lawrence*)

Ana *Aperture orifice interstice perforation puncture bore prick (see corresponding verbs at PERFORATE) slit slash, cut (see CUT, *v*)

holiness. Holiness, sanctity are very close synonyms

contracts" (*Justice Holmes*)

Ana. Sacredness, divineness *or* divinity, spirituality blessedness, religiousness (see corresponding adjectives at HOLY) devoutness *or* devotion, piousness *or* piety (see corresponding adjectives at DEVOUT) *goodness, virtue, rectitude

hollow, *adj* Empty, *vain nugatory, otiose idle

or thought of as having a character apart from that which is material or secular Their choice is often

strongest of these terms in its suggestion of a claim upon

names of days or periods of time set apart for

called *sacred* vessels, the vestments worn services are called *sacred* vestments *sacred* (as opposed history or history dealing

and profane love In more ...
chiefly to th...
to be violate...
low uses or ...
they saw all ...
Navajos lost heart ... to them laid waste the ...
ceased to fight ... They did not surrender ...
definite sense in ...
origin from or a ...
being implies t...
and from angel...
ture or essence of ...
human and *divine* ...
God *divine* servi...
worship of God I ...
a supernatural or a superhuman character or origin ... *divine* may suggest in hyperbolical use a perfection that is above that which is found on earth as that mighty orb of song The *divine* Milton (*Wordsworth*), the ... *divinest* music (*T* ...) that this *divine* sw... old charit (*Mered*...
charac...
earthy...
ence (a...
spiritua...
physica...
opposec...
soul or ...
God or ...
... perception of eternal values (as ... of dependence on ... sponsibility of human nature not merely on the moral side but equally on the *spiritual* side —*C Mackenzie* "The emotion of Morris is not more refined or more *spiritual* [than that of Marvell] it is merely more vague —*T S Eliot*) *Spiritual* in several legal and theological phrases is more or less equivalent to *ecclesiastical* and in this sense usually implies an opposition to *temporal* or *civil* thus in British use a *spiritual* lord ... lord *spiritual* is a bishop or archb... England who has a ... the *spiritual* versus ... the application of t... impl es an opposition to *secular* and ... ous see DEVOUT) kind to rel ...

... though it includes sacred music ... of use in services or may also apply to mus c not composed for church use but animated by feeling or prompted by themes associated with religion He stated that his discourses to people were to be sometimes secular and sometimes *religious* but never dogmatic (*Hardy*) Except for the nominal subjects of the legends one sees nothing *religious* about them the medallions when stud ed with the binocle turn out to be less *religious* than decorative (*H Adams*) Blessed which etymologically means consecrated is literally used in the phrase the *Blessed* Sacrament" (i e the Eucharist or the sacrament which involves the rite of consecration) But that phrase usually also suggests a supremely sacred and love-inspiring character and it is that connotation rather than the implication of consecration which obtains in the phrases our *Blessed* Lord and the *Blessed* Virgin In its derived senses *blessed* means beatified that is supremely happy because enjoying the sight of God in heaven (as the *blessed* spirits in heaven) or in Roman Catholic usage so designated because having gone through the process called *beatification* (the second step toward canonization) one has been adjudged worthy of veneration, as the *Blessed* Isaac Jogues (now a canonized saint) So in general use *blessed* sometimes means worthy of particular veneration love, or the like We have no green ... les here in winter and no one seems ever to have ... f that *blessed* plant the lettuce (*Cather*)
... hallowed consecrated dedicated (see DEVOTE) ... worshiped, venerated reverenced revered (see ...) *devout pious relig ous
... nholy — **Con** *Profane secular *impious ... ious sacrilegious profane

... 1 *Allegiance fealty
... reverence deference obeisance *honor
Ana Worship adoration veneration reverence (see under REVERE) fealty *fidelity devotion loyalty allegiance tribute panegyric eulogy *encomium

home ...
... house dwelling
... dress oration ha...
... gous, comparable parallel ... identical, alike analogous
Ana Congruous, compatible congenial *consonant equal equivalent *same
Ant Heterogeneous — **Con** Diverse d sparate various divergent *d fferent multifarious divers (see MANY)

homunculus, homuncle, homuncule Manikin midget, *dwarf pygmy runt

honest *Upright just conscientious scrupulous honorable
Ana Truthful veracious (see corresponding nouns at TRUTH) candid open pla n *frank *straightforward aboveboard forthright *fair equitable dispassionate objective
Ant ... shonest — **Con** Mendacious lying untruthful (see DISHONEST)

Honesty honor (*or* **honour**) **integrity, probity** ... all meaning uprightness as evidenced in one s character and actions Honesty implies refusal to lie steal defraud or deceive under any circumstances as you can rely on his *honesty* he is a man of scrupulous *honesty* in business matters it [New York in the 1870 s] exacted a limpid and impeccable *honesty* (*E Wharton*) this crisis will be surmounted if the Church has the faith and courage and above all the common *honesty* to face it candidly (*Inge*) Honor, as here compared (see FAME) adds to *honesty* the implication of high mindedness or a nice sense of allegiance to the standards of one s profession calling or position as, business *honor* is the foundation of trade I could not love thee dear so much Lov d I not *honour* ... fourth ...

... of a responsibil ty or to one s own stand ards as ... incapable of being ... his unimpeachable *integrity* as treasurer of a widows and orphans fund (*N Hawthorne*) The poet s sense of responsibility to nothing but his own inner voice is perhaps his only way of preserving poetic *integrity* against the influences of a perverse generation (*Day Lewis*) Probity stresses tried or proved honesty or integrity as That sort of *probity* which such men as Bailey possess (*Keats*) as a man of ind sputable *probity* Geake was entrusted with many odd jobs of th s kind [collecting rents] (*Quiller-Couch*)
Ana Veracity *truth, verity uprightness justness

conscienti
adjective
plainness
FRANK)
corresponding adjectives at RELIABLE) rectitude virtue *goodness
Ant Dishonesty — *Con* Untruthfulness deceitfulness mendaciousness *or* mendacity (see corresponding adjectives at DISHONEST) guile duplicity *deceit

honor *or* **honour,** *n* 1 Glory renown *fame celebrity,

ignominy infamy
2 **Honor** (*or* **honour**), **homage, reverence, deference, obeisance** are here compared as words meaning respect or esteem shown another as his due or claimed by him as a right Honor may apply to the recognition of one s title to great respect or esteem or to any expression or manifestation of such respect and esteem, as to hold every good and conscientious man in high *honor* he declined the *honor* that was offered him Homage (as here considered see ALLEGIANCE 1) adds to *honor* implications of accompanying praise or tributes of esteem especially from those who owe allegiance or service as All these are Thy gentle ministers who come to pay Thee *homage* and acknowledge thee their

reverence is that when a young man almost chides himself for longing to bring her [his beloved] close to his heart (*N Hawthorne*) Deference implies such respect

aristocracy was as incomprehensible to him as an attitude of *deference* (*Galsworthy*) Obeisance implies a show of honor or reverence by some act or gesture that indicates submission humility or the like as The Spanish prince was welcomed by a goodly company of English lords assembled to pay him their *obeisance* (*Prescott*) Sometimes the term is used in place of one of the other words in this group to suggest abject humiliation on the part of the one who pays honor or reverence as a throne to which conquered nations yielded *obeisance* (*Steele*)
Ana Recognition acknowledgment (see corresponding verbs at ACKNOWLEDGE) adulation *compliment tribute panegyric eulogy *encomium

It is also used as a prefix to the names of some persons of distinction such as members of parliament or of congress mayors certain scions of the nobility and the like (as *Honorable* T B Reed the *Honorable* Herbert

which is conferred awarded or given as an honor as an *honorary* degree *honorable* mention an *honorary* title *Honorary* (but not *honorable*) is also used before a title of an office or the like which is held without emolument or without responsibility for services as the *honorary* president of a society
Ana Respected esteemed admired (see corresponding verbs under REGARD *n*) illustrious eminent distinguished (see FAMOUS)

honest
virtu

Honorable
Hoax trick, *dupe gull befool bam

*deceive mislead cozen *cheat over
use muddle fuddle befuddle bemuddle
circumvent (see FRUSTRATE)

hop, *v* *Skip bound curvet lope lollop ricochet.
hope, *v* *Expect look look for await
Ana Aspire *aim pant yearn *long hunger thirst
one *rely trust depend count bank reckon
foreknow divine
spair (*of*) despond
Hopeful, optimistic, roseate, rose colored are
confidence

reasonably good grounds for one s having hope therefore typically but not invariably suggests confidence in which there is little or no self-deception or which is the result of a realistic consideration of the possibilities as the air of youth *Hopeful and cheerful* (*Milton*), I may (without being too sanguine) affirm
so fair and *hopeful*
poli
usually
ill turn
ar from

commonly suggests a failure to consider things closely and realistically or even a willingness to be guided by illusions rather than by facts as the *optimistic* or sentimental hypothesis that wickedness *always fares ill* in the world (*J Morley*) The barren *optimistic* sophistries Of comfortable moles (*Arnold*) Sometimes however the term carries a suggestion not of weakness
he triumph of good or
ore
orld
up

can boast (*A Repplier*) Roseate and rose-colored in their figurative senses only imply the optimism of an abound ngly cheerful temperament which enables such a one to see persons events s tuations and the like through *rose colored* spectacles, that is in their most attractive and allur ng aspects The terms definitely imply illus on or delus on and therefore connote an element of fals ty though not necessar ly intentional falsity as A persuas ve person who could dep ct the merits of h s scheme with *roseate* but delusive eloquence (*G Smith*) a *rose-colored* view of the world s future.
Ana. Expecting hoping awa t ng (see EXPECT) antici pating foreseeing d vining (see FORESEE) sanguine sure *confident assured
Ant Hopeless despa ring — *Con* *Despondent desperate forlorn pessimist c, *cynical

hopeless Despairing *despondent desperate forlorn
Ana. Dejected depressed melancholy sad (see corresponding nouns at SADNESS) gloomy glum morose (see SULLEN) acquiescent (see COMPLIANT)
Ant Hopeful — *Con* Optimistic roseate rose-colored (see HOPEFUL) *confident assured sanguine sure

hopelessness Despair despondency desperation forlornness See under DESPONDENT
Ana Dejection depression melancholy gloom (see SADNESS)
Ant Hopefulness — *Con.* Optim sm (see correspond ing adject ve at HOPEFUL) *confidence assurance aplomb *courage spirit tenacity resolution

horde *n* 1 *Tribe s b clan sept
2 Mob throng *crowd crush press, rout

horizon Purview ken compass reach *range scope sweep radius orb t, gamut
Ana. *Lim t bound confine term bourn end spread stretch, ampl tude, *expanse.

horrendous Horrific *horrible horrid.

horrible 1 Horrible horrid horrific horrendous agree in meaning inspiring horror or abhorrence Horrible (see also FEARFUL, 2) is the general term for that which insp res horror as, some *horr ble* form Which m ght deprive your sovereignty of reason (*Shak*) wrongs and shames, *Horr ble* hateful, monstrous not to be told (*Tennyson*) Horrid, often practically synonymous with *horrible* somet mes carries a stronger implication of inherent or innate offensiveness or repulsiveness as, This emperor from Rome retired To Capreae with purpose there H s *horrid* lusts in priva e to enjoy' (*Milton*) some *horrid* beliefs from which human nature revolts (*Bagehot*) In modern colloquial usage the word is often weakened to a general term of aversion as, *horrid* weather *horrid* little boys Horrific (see also FEARFUL, 2) a somewhat bookish term stresses the power to horrify as She was a brave narrator her vo ce sinking into a wh sper over the supernatural or the *horrific* (*Stevenson*) Horrendous is rarely used except n producing a literary effect such as the suggestion of extreme frightfulness an apt rhyme for *tremendous* or *stupendous* or an onomatopoeic rhythm as, Damnings most dreadful Execrations *horrendous* Blasphem es *stupendous* (*E. Hooker*)
Ana. Abhorrent abominable detestable *hateful *repugnant repellent obnoxious *offensive repulsive revolting loathsome
Ant Fascinat ng —*Con* *Pleasant pleasing grateful grat fying attractive alluring charming enchanting taking (see under ATTRACT)
2 Horrific shocking appalling *fearful awful dreadful frightful terrible terrific.
Ana., Ant & *Con* See those at HORRIBLE 1

horrid *Horrible horrific, horrendous
Ana D stasteful repellent *repugnant obnoxious loathsome *offensive revolting repulsive
Ant Delightful — *Con.* Attractive alluring fascinat ing taking charm ng (see under ATTRACT) *pleasant pleasing gratifying grateful

horrific 1 *Horrible horrid horrendous
Ana Horrifying appall ng d smaying daunting (see DISMAY *v*) terrorizing terrifying fr ghten ng alarm ng (see FRIGHTEN)
2 Horrible terrible terrific, shocking appalling *fearful, awful dreadful frightful
Ana See those at HORRIFIC, 1

horrify Daunt appall *dismay
Ana Agitate upset perturb *discompose *offend outrage
Con Delight rejoice gladden, gratify *please

horror Terror *fear dread fright alarm dismay consternation panic, trepidation.
Ana Aversion *antipathy repugnance abhorrence repellency *or* repulsion distastefulness *or* d staste (see correspond ng adjectives at REPUGNANT) reco ling *or* recoil flinching shrinking blenching (see corresponding verbs at RECOIL)
Ant Fascination

hors d oeuvre *Appetizer antipasto, smörgåsbord apér tif

horse sense See SENSE, *n* 2

hospitable *Social gregar ous conviv al co-operative companionable
Ana Sociable *gracious cordial, genial affable generous, *liberal bountiful friendly ne ghborly *amicable
Ant Inhospitable — *Con* Churlish boor sh (see under BOOR) *indiff rent aloof detached reserved taciturn uncommun cative (see SILENT)

host *Multitude army legion.

hostage Gage pawn *pledge earnest token.
Ana Surety security *guarantee guaranty

hostility *Enmity animosity antagonism antipathy rancor animus.
Ana Hatred *hate ill will malevolence malignity *malice aggress on *attack opposing *or* opposition combating resisting *or* resistance (see correspond ng verbs at OPPOSE)
Con *Friendsh p amity com ty good w ll forbearance tolerance clemency lenency indulgence (see under FORBEARING)

hound *v* Ride hector *bait badger heckle chevy
Ana Harry harass *worry annoy torment, torture try *afflict persecute oppress *wrong

house *n* Residence dwelling abode domicile, home *habitation.

house *v* Lodge board shelter *harbor entertain.
Ana Accommodate hold *contain.
Con Evict *eject oust expel d smiss.

hover *Flit flutter flitter flicker
Ana *Hang, suspend poise balance (see STABILIZE) float *fly skim sail.

however *But still nevertheless yet.

howler Boner bloomer floater *error mistake, blunder slip lapse faux pas, bull.

hub *n* Core *center middle nucleus heart focus, m dst omphalos.

hubbub *Din uproar pandemonium hullabaloo babel racket.

hue Chroma *color shade tint tinge

huff *n* Dudgeon pique resentment, *offense umbrage
Ana Petulance huffiness, irritabil ty fractiousness (see corresponding adjectives at IRRITABLE) *anger ind gnation rage wrath

huffy. Petulant, pettish *irritable, fractious, peevish, snappish waspish, fretful, querulous
Ana. *Angry, mad, indignant, irate
huge. *Enormous, gigantic, giant, gigantean, colossal mammoth, elephantine, immense, vast, titanic, hercu-

hullabaloo. *Din, uproar, pandemonium, babel, hubbub, racket
humane. Humanitarian, *charitable, benevolent philanthropic, altruistic
Ana Compassionate, *tender, warmhearted gentle, lenient, mild (see SOFT) clement, merciful tolerant *forbearing kindly, *kind, benign, benignant
Ant Barbarous, inhuman atrocious — *Con* Savage, cruel fell (see FIERCE). merciless relentless, implacable (see GRIM)
humanitarian. Humane, benevolent, philanthropic, *charitable, altruistic
humanities. *Literature, belles lettres, letters
I

depreciation or humiliation, sometimes verging on abjectness, as, ' She is *humble* to abjectness (*De Quin-*

in 4) In current use however the term so often

modest, but the respectability was prodigious" (*Bennett*). **Lowly** is often indistinguishable from *humble* except in its lack of derogatory connotations such as abjectness, sense of inferiority, or the like, as Surely he scorneth the scorners. but he giveth grace unto the *lowly*" (*Proverbs* iii 34), "Thy heart The *lowliest* duties on herself did lay" (*Wordsworth*)
Ana. Submissive, subdued (see TAME) resigned, acquiescent, *compliant.
Con. *Proud, arrogant, insolent, haughty lordly overbearing, disdainful vain, vainglorious proud (see under PRIDE, *n*). pompous, ostentatious pretentious *showy.
humble, *v* Humiliate, *abase, demean debase, degrade
Ana Abash, discomfit, *embarrass chagrin, mortify (see corresponding adjectives at ASHAMED)
Con. *Exalt, magnify, aggrandize
humbug, *n* Fake, sham, *imposture, cheat, fraud, deceit, deception, counterfeit, simulacrum
Ana. *Pretense, pretension, make-believe, make-belief *impostor, faker, charlatan, mountebank· hocus-pocus, mummery, *gibberish, abracadabra

2 *Wit, irony, satire, sarcasm, repartee
humor *or* **humour,** *v* *Indulge pamper spoil baby

fy, delight, *please, rejoice gladden tickle
tisfy.
*Witty, facetious jocular, jocose
comic comical, farcical funny, *laughable
verting entertaining (see AMUSE)
, *serious earnest, solemn sober
Yearn, hanker, pine, thirst *long
, *desire, covet wish want
hurl. Fling cast, *throw, pitch, toss sling
ch capture, nab, cop grasp, clutch, seize

Huzza, root, cheer, *applaud
Gale whirlwind cyclone typhoon tornado
, twister, *wind, breeze flaw, zephyr gust

*Speed quicken precipitate, *hasten.*
l drive *move
— *Con* Retard slow slacken detain (see
procrastinate, lag, loiter, dally, dawdle (see

*Haste speed dispatch expedition
tness rapidity expeditiousness quickness,
(see corresponding adjectives at FAST)
*celerity alacrity legerity flurry *stir, bustle, pother

, mar, spoil
ouble distress

of each group

Ana *Pain ache pang throe twinge stitch* *injustice wrong tort grievance

husbandry Farming *agriculture

husk, *v* Husk, hull, shell, shuck (*or* shock) agree in meaning to divest something especially a vegetable or nut of its covering or envelope Husk implies the removal of the outer envelope (called *husk* or *husks*) originally of certain grains seeds or nuts, but now usually especially in the United States, of the leafy outer covering of an ear of Indian corn thus, a *husking* bee is a gathering of the neighbors to help a farmer in *husking* his corn at harvest time Hull originally implied the removal of the pods or similar envelopes of peas beans and the like but in current use *shell* is more often applied to this process as to *shell* peas or Lima beans *Hull* on the other hand is now used to imply the removal of the calyx or leafy circle out of which some berries grow (as to *hull* strawberries) or the removal of the tough outer covering of a grain of corn of rice, or the like *Shell* is applicable not only to vegetables with a pod but also to nuts and to mollusks, or the like which are covered by a hard shell as to *shell* peanuts to *shell* pecans to *shell* oysters Shuck, or the dialect form shock is now rarely used except colloquially or locally It sometimes takes the place of *husk* in reference to Indian corn but it is usable where *shell* is the preferred term to imply the removal of pods nutshells and the shells of mollusks as to *shuck* corn to *shuck* chestnuts to *shuck* oysters It is also applicable to the removal of anything which suggests an outer envelope as to *shuck* off one s clothes before taking a swim

husky *Muscular brawny sinewy athletic, burly

Ana. Stalwart, stout, *strong sturdy tough *powerful, puissant potent, forceful

hussy *or* **huzzy** *Wench minx, baggage

huzza Hurrah, root cheer *applaud

hygienic Sanitary *healthful healthy wholesome salubrious, salutary

hymeneal Nuptial marital connubial conjugal *matrimonial

hymn Hymn, laud psalm canticle antiphon anthem canon are comparable when they mean a sacred song especially one used in a religious service Hymn, though historically applied to any rhapsodic poem of praise or worship is in popular (as distinguished from scholarly) English commonly restricted to a song suitable for use in worship especially one adapted to congregational singing In this application it often suggests supplication or thanksgiving as its motive as well as praise or adoration. Laud a somewhat literary word means distinctively a hymn of praise Psalm usually, and canticle in older liturgical use (especially in the canonical hours) both imply a Biblical source the former is applied to any of the songs which comprise the Old Testament Book of Psalms and the latter to other Biblical hymns of praise such as the Magnificat (the response of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth s salutation *Luke* i 46-55) or the Benedicite (the song of the three children in the fiery furnace *Daniel* iii 57 ff *D V*) Only the Benedicite is designated a *canticle* in the Book of Common Prayer but the term is often applied to other Biblical hymns of praise including some psalms, and to the Te Deum *Psalm* is sometimes used of any more or less spontaneous hymn (or poem) that represents the outpouring of the heart in praise in supplication or the like "When ye come together every one of you hath a *psalm* hath a doctrine hath a tongue (*I Corinthians* xiv 26) Antiphon designates a piece of verse or prose sung responsively as part of a liturgy Anthem which is etymologically a corrupt form derived from the same root as *antiphon* no longer implies responsive singing It is applied to a type of hymn that has a musical setting suitable for choral rather than congregational singing To Psalms and Hymns we may aspire If *Anthems* are too high (*C Wesley*) In extended use it is also applied to any serious or impassioned song of praise or glorification as of a hero or of one s country as the national *anthem* Canon is a technical term of the Orthodox and other Eastern churches applied to a long liturgical hymn consisting of several parts (often nine) each of which follows the structure of an ode

hypercritical Captious caviling carping censorious, faultfinding *critical

Ana Finical fastidious fussy pernickety squeamish particular (see NICE)

hypersensitivity, hypersensitiveness *Susceptibility, allergy anaphylaxis

hypochondriac, hypochondriacal *Melancholic melancholy atrabilious

hypocrisy Hypocrisy, sanctimony (*or* sanctimoniousness), pharisaism, cant, canting as here compared mean the pretense or affectation of being more virtuous or more religious than one actually is The same differences in implications and connotations are found in their corresponding adjectives, hypocritical (*or rare* hypocritic), sanctimonious, pharisaical (*or* pharisaic), canting Hypocrisy and hypocritical, the most inclusive of these terms imply an assumption of goodness sincerity piety or the like by one who is either not good sincere or pious or is actually corrupt dishonest or irreligious I thought where all thy circling wiles would end— In feigned religion smooth *hypocrisy* (*Milton*) "Be *hypocritical* be cautious be Not what you seem but always what you see" (*Byron*) Archer s New York tolerated *hypocrisy* in private relations but in business matters it exacted a limpid and impeccable honesty (*E Wharton*) Much of the religiosity which unwise parents delight to observe in their children is innocent *hypocrisy* (*Inge*) Sanctimony and sanctimonious, once terms of approbation implying personal holiness, are now exclusively terms of opprobrium implying an affectation or merely outward pretense of such holiness or of piety as he took pleasure in comparing the sanctity of the early Christians with the *sanctimony* of many modern churchgoers the preacher urged his flock to seek holiness but to take care lest they fall into *sanctimony* *sanctimonious* professions of faith Pharisaism (literally the beliefs and practices of the Pharisees the strictest sect of ancient Jews who were insistent on close and unfailing observance of the written law and of traditional ceremonies and rites) and pharisaical imply a stern and censorious attitude to the manners and morals of others or a conviction of one s own moral superiority or both (cf *Luke* xviii 10-14), the term frequently suggests sanctimony or less often out-and-out hypocrisy as the self righteousness of many leaders of reform movements had brought upon them and their followers the accusation of *pharisaism* Of all the *Pharisaisms* of the day our Churchgoing seems to me the masterpiece (*Pusey*) the assured the positive the *Pharisaical* temper that believes itself to be impregnably in the right and its opponents indubitably in the wrong (*A C Benson*) Cant (as here compared see also JARGON) and canting (both noun and adjective) commonly imply the use of religious or pietistic language or phraseology in such a way as to suggest sanctimony or hypocrisy rather than genuine holiness or deep religiousness often however especially in current use the terms suggest reference not only to such outward indications of sanctimony and hypocrisy but to the state of mind or the attitude of one

who is so pharisaical or so deeply convinced of his righteousness or holiness that he is unaware that he is d splaying his religion in a mechanical or perfunctory

(*Froude*) One of those rare artists who by virtue of

hypocritical Sanctimonious pharisaical canting See under HYPOCRISY
Ana Unctuous oily sleek *fulsome feigned affected assumed simulated shammed counterfe ted pretended (see ASSUME)
Con Genuine veritable bona fide *authentic *sin cere heartfelt wholehearted whole souled unfeigned

hypostatize Reify externalize materialize incarnate *realize actualize embody objectify substantiate, substantialize

hypothesis Hypothesis theory, law are often inter changeable in general use In the technical senses in which they are here considered however they are rig dly discriminated by the scientists and philosophers who employ them precisely In general the terms denote an inference from data gathered by observation and experiment that is offered as a formula to explain the abstract and general principle that lies behind them as their cause their method of operation their relation to

well founded conjecture that serves as a point of de parture for sc entific discussion or as a tentative guide for further investigation or as the most reasonable ex planation of certain phenomena now available A scientist says in effect— Observation shews that the follow ng facts are true I find that a certain *hypothesis* as to their origin is consistent with them all (*Jeans*)

The resemblance to electric polarization is very close it is in fact so close that it would not be foolish at all to make the *hypothesis* that the iron contains not only electrons but also tiny corpuscles of some subtle mag netic fluid (*Karl K Darrow*) In the last chapter I

general use often means little more than *hypothesis* or *conjecture* (as ' 'let us sit quiet and hear the echoes about which you have your *theory* Not a *theory* it was a fancy ' —*Dickens* In the course of my work in Egypt I had formulated certain *theories* of my own about plague and could not reconcile them to the find ings of the Commission —*V Heiser*) but in the precise technical sense in which it is here cons dered it presup poses much more supporting evidence than *hypothesis* does a much wider range of appl cat on and greater likel hood of truth It is not always obvious when *hypothesis* and when *theory* should be used the former being preferred by some scientists as the more modest in its cla ms the latter being preferred by others as sug gesting such conf dence in the reliab l ty of the inference and its supporting evidence as to imply that it deserves acceptance thus the Darwinian explanation of the origin of species is regarded by some as a *hypothesis* but is more often designated as the *theory* of evolut on

That exact verbal expression of as much as we know of the facts and no more which constitutes a perfect scient fic *theory* (*T H Huxley*) In 1905 Einste n crystallised these concepts and *hypotheses* in his *theory* of light-quanta according to which all rad ation con sisted of discrete bullet like un ts which he called light-quanta at the time although we now call them photons (*Jeans*) There was also a nascent *theory* of sound waves and out of it there grew a tremendous mathematical doctrine of waves which nowadays has almost come to dominate the physics of these times (*Karl K Darrow*) Law (as here considered for fuller

consonant system have undergone in the Teutonic lan guages However since even so-called laws are open

TURE *n*) Inference deduction conclusion (see under INFER)

hypothetical Conjectural *supposed suppos t tious, reputed putative.
Ana *Theoretical speculative academic *doubtful, dubious problematical questionable

ach group.

I

icon *or* **eikon, ikon** *Image portrait simulacrum effigy statue photograph mask

iconoclast *Rebel insurgent

icy Glacial arctic gelid *cold frosty frigid freezing cool chilly
Ant Fiery

idea Idea, concept, conception, thought notion, impression are here compared as meaning something which exists in the mind as a re—
apprehen
opinion a
comprehe
may be n
another a
something ... visualized from bits of information (as, to describe one s *idea* of a penthouse his *idea* of heaven does not correspond to that of most persons) or of something that is the clearly or vaguely defined product of fancy imagination inventive power or the like (as he invented a new kind of buoy which was found by the authorities to be excellent in *idea* but impracticable —*H Ellis* one of those accepted *ideas* which are always wrong that China is and was a country of immovable and unchanging traditions —*Binyon*) it may denote a mere supposition (as "I had no *idea* that the law had been so great a ...
Austen) or a good ...
A very clever
ideas —*Shaw*
ideas —*V Heiser*
gestion (as Mr
—*Austen*) Concep
which the mind
of the genus
devoid of all c
generic as the
"the author of ... abolished the whole *concept* of the citizen as we have known it from the days of Pericles (*D Thompson*) In more general use the term applies to any formulated and widely accepted idea of what a thing should be as [prose and verse demand] a different *concept* of what the writer should aim at and what avoid (*Quiller Couch*) We find among the Greeks germinal *concepts* which are a vital part of modern thought (*Buchan*) Conception is often used in place of *concept* in this latter sense in fact it is sometimes preferred by those who wish to keep *concept* as a technical term of logic However *conception* so strongly suggests the activity of the mental power of conceiving or of bringing into existence an idea of something not yet realized or not yet given outward form that it often implies not only the exercise of the reflective powers but of the imagination as colored by feeling the term therefore more often applies to a peculiar or an individual idea than to one held by men as a whole or by an entire class profession or the like as, compare Poe s *conception* of poetry as the rhythmical creation of beauty with the Aristotelian *conception* of it as the imitation of human actions according to probability and necessity , What I needed was some clear *conception* of the meaning of existence (*L P Smith*) *Conception* is also especially in literary and art criticism the prefer—
idea or des—
vanc
form
power
Ana

ing "the *conception* comes through the actual execution" (*S Alexander*) Thought applies either to an expressed or to an unexpressed idea especially one that comes into the mind as a result of meditation reasoning or contemplation as, a penny for your *thoughts* ...
thoughts about God ...
had not a
implicatio
whim or
tion as
(*Austen*)
beforehand
it (*Auster* ... of all Her *notions* hyperbolical (*Cowper*) Impression, as here compared (see also IMPRESSION 1) commonly applies to an idea which comes into the mind as the res—
stimulus ...
of
im
ster
the
Ana ...on view belief conviction sentiment theory hypothesis *law

ideal, *adj* *Abstract transcendent transcendent—
Ana Utopian (see ...

... —*Con* *Different disparate divergent *distinct separate several
2 Alike like uniform parallel *similar akin analogous, comparable homogeneous
Ana Matching equaling (see MATCH) agreeing squaring tallying jibing corresponding (see AGREE)
Ant Different

identification *Recognition apperception, assimilation.
Ana Perception *discernment discrimination clairvoyance divination image percept *sensation.

identify Identify, incorporate, embody assimilate come into comparison when they mean to bring (one or more things) into union with another thing Identify always involves the idea of a union of things that are identical or the same it may further imply either an actual union as by making one thing (sometimes things) the same as another or merely a theoretical union by mentally apprehending one thing as identical with the other Thus a man who *identifies* his interests with those of his neighbors may be said consciously to change his interests so that they are in conformity with those of his neighbors on the other hand a man who *identifies* his own enrichment with the impoverishing of others may be said merely to view the two things as identical This latter use frequently connotes confusion in thought or self-deception There is not much difference between *identifying* oneself with the Universe and *identifying* the Universe with oneself (*T S Eliot*) Incorporate implies union of one or more things with another or of different things, so that when blended fused or otherwise united

corporate because it can be used only when one or more things are made part of another thing that is a body or independent un t such as an organized structure a group or a system Yet so much of these treaties has

to cause the former to become the same as the latter to *identify* one s beliefs with those of another is to make them one and indistinguishable as well as the same the prefix af is a form of ad *assimilated* in Latin before f as in affectus for adfectus Our manufacturing class was *assimilated* in no time to the conservative classes (*H G Wells*) The *assimilation* of men to machines is hardly l kely to give us a just standard of values (*B Russell*)

Ana Fuse blend merge (see MIX) *mistake confuse confound

idiom. 1 Dialect *language speech tongue
Ana Jargon patois cant argot (see DIALECT)
2 Expression locution *phrase collocation

idiosyncrasy *Eccentricity
Ana Peculiarity individuality distinctiveness *or* distinction characteristicness *or* characteristic (see corresponding adjectives at CHARACTERISTIC) manner way *method mode mannerism affectation *pose

idiot. Imbecile moron *fool simpleton natural

idle, *adj* 1 *Vain nugatory otiose empty hollow
Ana Fruitless bootless *futile vain *ineffective ineffectual inefficacious trivial paltry *petty trifling
Con S gnificant pregnant meaningful (see EXPRESSIVE) profitable *beneficial advantageous
2 *Inactive inert passive supine
Ana Indolent faineant *lazy slothful dawdling dallying lagging procrastinating (see DELAY)
Ant Busy — *Con* Industr ous d l gent assiduous sedulous (see BUSY) employed (see EMPLOY 2)

idolize *Adore, worship
Ana Dote on *or* upon love, *like venerate *revere reverence
Con *Despise contemn scorn, disdain *hate abhor detest, loathe abominate.

Ana *Base, low vile churlish boorish loutish (see under BOOR) *petty puny, paltry measly trivial abased debased degraded (see ABASE)
Ant Noble magnanimous — *Con* Lofty *high sublime glorious *splendid illustrious eminent, distinguished (see FAMOUS)

ignominy. Infamy shame *disgrace opprobrium, dishonor, disrepute obloquy odium scandal
Ana Humiliation degradation abasement (see corresponding verbs at ABASE) contempt scorn disdain despite (see under DESPISE) mortification chagrin (see ...ding adjectives at ASHAMED)
...or glory (see FAME) respect esteem admira...
...ard

Ignorant, illiterate, unlettered, uneducated, untutored unlearned, nescient agree in mean... ...ving knowledge One is **ignorant** who is w thout ... whether in general or of some part cular ... 'a very superficial *ignorant* un veighing fel...k), the disputants on both s des were *ignorant* ...tter they were disputing about (*H Ellis*) ...erate, in the strict interpretation of that term ...thout the necessary rudiments of educat on ... in t e eigh teenth century this term often impl ed ignorance of Latin or Greek as an *illiterate Portuguese* friar who understood no language but his own (*Fuil...*

You might read all the books in the British Museum ... an utterly

language (as *illiterate* voters), when appl ed to words ... corruptions of words grammatical constructions, and the l ke it impl es violation of the princip s which ...

contemptuous description of a person an utterl... letter etc that shows l ttle evidence of educat on or cultivation (as his speech is pos tively *illiterate*) or who shows inabil ty to read and understand It is common knowledge that our profess onal students and cand da es for the I h D are *illiterate* One thing you learn very qu ckly in teaching students at the loftiest levels of education is that they cannot read (*R M Hut h s*) One is **unlettered** who is without the learning that is to be gained through the knowledge of books Often it implies mere knowledge of how to read and write but the absence of facil ty in both reading and wr ting (as, *unlettered* peasants) sometimes however it impl es general ignorance or illiteracy (as 'His [Prince Hal's] add ction was to courses vain His companies [companions] *unlettered* rude and shallow —*Shak*) One is **uneducated untaught untutored,** or **unlearned** who either has l ad no training in the sch ools or under teachers or whose ignorance or crudeness of general lack of intelligence suggests such a lack none of the words, however is used with great precision or in a strict sense as among *uneducated* men *untaught* savages 'Lo the poor Ind an! whose *untutor d* mind Sees God ... wh ch ... m ap... their group.

natures and the like, or to abstractions such as human

fully

A

ou

A

— polymathic scholarly

conscious *aware

ignore Disregard overlook, slight, *neglect omit forget

Ana Blink *wink (at) evade elude *escape avoid, shun eschew

Ant Heed (*a warning a sign a symptom etc*) acknowledge (sense 2)

ikon Variant of ICON

ilk Kind sort *type nature description character stripe kidney

ill, *adj* 1 *Bad evil wicked naughty

Ana See those at EVIL

Ant Good

2 *Sick

Ant Well

ill, *n* *Evil bale

Ant Good

illation Ratiocination *inference

Ana *Deduction induction reasoning reflection cogitation deliberation speculation thinking (see corresponding verbs at THINK) *reason understanding

illative Ratiocinative inferential See under INFERENCE

illimitable Boundless *infinite uncircumscribed eternal sempiternal

Ana Endless never-ending *everlasting interminable

illiterate, *adj* Unlettered uneducated untaught *ignorant untutored unlearned nescient

Ant Literate — *Con* Taught instructed educated schooled (see TEACH)

ill mannered *Rude uncivil ungracious impolite discourteous

trage *injure

illuminate illumine or **illume** Illuminate, illumine

about the life of which her careless words had given him so *illuminating* a glimpse (*E B Morton*) Illumine is chief

of providing with light for clear seeing than of throwing a light upon Light is the most consistently literal of these terms though it often carries a suggestion of brightening the way of one who otherwise might stumble

spirit with one clear heavenly ray (*J Davies*)

Sometimes the term implies that one has been supplied with information necessary to the understanding of

all needs and (especially in the adjective *enlightened*) to remove all traces of superstition prejudice or intolerance (as the civilized and *enlightened* portions of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence —*Ch Just Taney* What still there! in this *enlightened* age too since you [ghosts] have been proved not to exist! —*Shelley*) Illustrate (see also EXEMPLIFY) is now used less often than in the past in a sense approaching that of *illuminate* but it still occurs in the writings and speech of those learned or sensitive writers who have a fine feeling for the specific quality of words As compared to *illuminate* it suggests the shedding of luster rather than of light embellishment rather than elucidation

Ant Darken obscure — *Con* Complicate involve (see corresponding adjectives at COMPLEX)

illusion *Delusion mirage hallucination.

Ana *Imagination fancy fantasy phantasy *sensa

*imaginary

g deceptive

2 *Exemplify

Ana Elucidate interpret *explain expound vivify

ignominious disgraceful shameful infamous dishonorable scandalous (see corresponding nouns at DISGRACE)

[illegible]

image. 1 Image simulacrum effigy, statue, icon (*or* eikon *or* ikon), portrait photograph, mask are here compared only as meaning a lifelike representation especially (but not exclusively) of a living being Image (see also SENSATION 1) in its earliest English sense denotes a sculptured cast or modeled representation as of a god a sacred or saintly person or the like especially one intended for the veneration of the people The term is also applicable to a representation of a person made in wax clay or other plastic substance as for use in a museum waxworks or the like or by a sorcerer who wishes to injure or destroy the person through attack on his image in such cases however simulacrum (see also IMPOSTURE) is often used Effigy is now commonly limited to images as sculptured (especially on sepulchral monuments as in medieval cathedrals) or [illegible]

hanging) which he is supposed to deserve as in some parts of England Guy Fawkes is burned in *effigy* each fifth of November Statue applies not only to any image for use in a church but to any sculptured cast or modeled representation of the entire figure (as distinguished from a *bust* or *head*) of a living or dead person set up in a conspicuous (often a public) place as a reminder of a person s virtues or achievements or as a memorial or monument as a colossal *statue* of Christ on the peak of a high mountain overlooking the harbor an [illegible]

guttering lamp before it (*Buchan*) Portrait always *implies pictorial representation especially of the figure* or of the face of a person it may be used of such a [illegible]

plaster thus, a death *mask* is a copy made very soon after a person has died especially a cast or impression taken directly from the face of the dead person

Ana *Reproduction copy duplicate facsimile replica *form figure shape

2 Percept *sensation.

Ana *Idea concept impression conception notion fabrication figment (see FICTION) phantasy *fancy fantasy

imaginable *Imaginative imaginal imaginary

Ana Realized *or* realizable conceived *or* conceivable imagined envisaged, envisioned (see corresponding verbs at THINK)

[illegible]

(or in some instances to the persons who form the conceptions) and mean unreal or unbelievable and out of keeping with things as they are (or conceiving such unreal or unbelievable things) That is imaginary which is fictitious and purely the product of an active or especially an excited imagination as, *Imaginary* ills and fancied tortures (*Addison*) those nervous persons who may be terrified by *imaginary* dangers are often courageous in the face of real danger (*H Ellis*) That is (or less often one is) fanciful which (or who) indicates [illegible]

real and practical to the one who conceives it is usually [illegible]

arouse If a man happens not to succeed in su[illegible] enquiry he will be thought weak and *visionary* (*Burke*) That is fantastic (see also FANTASTIC 2) which is or now [illegible]

moral attitude to his fellow creatures was that of [illegible] who was *quixotically* high minded (*J M Robertson*) [illegible]

Ant Real actual

2 *Imaginative imaginal imaginable

imagination Imagination fancy, fantasy phantasy are here compared as denoting either the power or the function of the mind by which mental images of things are formed or the exercise of that power as manifested in poetry or other works of art The meanings of all of these terms have been greatly influenced by changing psychological and aesthetic theories with the result that

in the past they have often carried implications or con notations (sometimes denotations) not observable in their current use Imagination is not only the most in clusive of these terms but especially in present aesthetic use it is the freest from derogatory connotations As an inclusive term it may apply either to the power of form ing images of things once known but now absent (often called the *reproductive imagination*) forming i

r ... ity as well as of the ... suggests the use of recall the past in one s *imagination* her face haunted his *imagination* In the sense of productive imagination, it usually suggests either a new combination of elements found in one s experience or an ability to conceive of that which is seen in fragments or on the surface as a complete perfected and integral whole as a man of no *imagination* is less likely to feel physical fear with *imagination* enough to see the possible consequences And as *imagination* bodies forth The forms of things unknown the poet s pen Turns them to shapes and gives to airy nothing A local habitation and a name (*Shak*) It is only through *imagination* that men be come aware of what the world might be (*B R* Facts give us where stimulate cannot ru *gent*) Fan *phantasy* (see also FANCY 2 for all three words) like its ... earlier *fantasy* or original forms once denoted what is now called the reproductive imagination. Much earlier in their histories all these words but especially *fancy* and *fantasy* denoted a whimsical or fantastic notion a sense now frequently associated with *fancy* (see FANCY 2) By gradual inter mingling of these ideas *fancy* acquired its now common meaning of the power to conceive and give expression to images that are far removed from real ty or that repre sent purely imaginary things She saw with the creative eye of *fancy* the streets of that gay bathing place [Brighton] covered with officers (*Austen*) The world which any consciousness inhabits is a world made up in part of experience and in part of *fancy* (*J W Krutch*) In aesthetic use since the late 18th century the tendency has been to make *imagination* and *fancy* antithetical *Imagination* is often used to designate the representing the real ... real ty) in its in its ideal or inventing the r ments found represents men not only in their ... *imagination* inward life and produces a Hamlet outward but in their in alien surroundings, or essentially changed in their natural phys cal and mental constitution and produces centaurs and Brobdingnagians The *imagination* or shaping or modifying power the *fancy* or the aggrega tive and associative power (*Coleridge*) Fantasy now takes the place of *fancy* in naming the power of unre strained (often extravagant or delusive) fancy or its exhibition in art. [Readers] live a compensatory life of *fantasy* between the lines of print (*A Huxley*) Phan tasy as here compared (see FANCY 2) seldom occurs in modern use except in its technical sense of the image making power in general

Ana Invention creation (see corresponding verbs at INVENT) conceiving or conception, realizing or realiza tion (see corresponding verbs at THINK)

imaginative. Imaginative, imaginal, imaginable imagi nary are not synonymous adjectives but they are sometimes confused because of their verbal likeness Imaginative applies to that which is the product of the imagination or has a character indicating the exercise or the power of the imagination thus *imaginative* writings are often distingu shed from historical expository argu mentative and similar types of writing an *imaginative* poet is one whose imagination heightens a thing or brings out its fine and almost imperceptible essence It is a common fallacy that a writer can achieve this poignant quality by improving upon ... by using hi suit his purp (which is not only a brillia until recently or within the conceptive powers of the ... ng of the imagination been revived especially by psychologists to fill the need for an adjective which refers to the imagination has a function of the mind (rather than as a creative power) or to images as the mental representations which follow a sensation of any sort thus a person belongs to one *imaginal* type rather than to another because of his tendency to have sensory images of a particular kind (visual tactile auditory or the like) Imaginable often means little more than *conceivable* but in careful use it implies that the thing so qualified can be seen or appre hended in a clear mental image as St Thomas was perhaps of all the apostles the one most eas ly *imaginable* in the present (*C Mackenzie*) Imaginary (for fuller treatment see IMAGINARY 1) implies existence only in the imagination as, *imaginary* woes *Imaginary* Conversa tions a book by Walter Savage Landor giving *imaginary* dialogues and *imaginary* letters between famous persons of long ago

Ana Imagining fancying realizing conceiving (see corresponding verbs at THINK) creative inventive (see INVENT)

Con *Prosaic prosy matter-of fact

Imagine Conceive fancy real ze envisage envision *think

Ana *Invent create fabr cate form fashion shape *make *conjecture surmise guess

imbecile Idiot moron *fool s mpleton natural

imbibe *Absorb assimilate

Ana *Receive take admit accept *soak saturate impregnate *permeate pervade penetrate trate acquire obtain *get ooze exude

Inoculate leaven ingrain *infuse suffuse

Ana *Inform inspire fire animate impregnate saturate *permeate pervade

Imitate *Copy mimic ape mock

Ana Impersonate personate (see ACT *v*) simulate feign counterfeit (see ASSUME) *caricature burlesque parody travesty

immature Immature unmatured unripe unmellow (or unmellowed), unfledged agree in meaning not fully developed Except for this denial of full development the terms agree in implications and connotations with the affirmative adjectives *mature matured ripe mellow full fledged* discriminated at MATURE

Ana Crude callow green, *rude *premature pre cocious, untimely childish *childlike

Ant Mature — *Con* Matured ripe mellow adult, grown up, full fledged (see MATURE *adj*)

Immediate *Direct

Ana *Nearest next intuitive *instinctive

Ant Mediate (*knowledge relation operation etc*) distant (*relatives etc*)

immediately *D rectly instantly instantaneously forthwith straightway at once anon right away

immense Vast *enormous huge gigantic g ant gigantean colossal mammoth elephantine titanic herculean Cyclopean Antaean Gargantuan Brob dingnagian

Ana Tremendous prodigious stupendous *monstrous *large b g great

immerse *D p submerge duck souse dunk.

Ana Drench *soak saturate sop impregnate *infuse imbue ingrain engross absorb (see MONOPOLIZE)

immigrant, *n* **1** *Stranger al en fore gner outlander outs der ém gré.

2 *Emigrant

immigrate Em grate See under EMIGRANT

immigration Emigration See under EMIGRANT

imminent *Impending

Ana Threatening menacing (see THREATEN) l kely *probable possible *inev table ineluctable inescapable unavo dable expected awaited (see EXPECT)

Con *Distant remote far-off *doubtful dub ous questionable problemat cal

☞ *Do not confuse* imminent *with* immanent

immobile *Immovable immotile immotive

Ant Mobile

immoderate Inord nate *excess ve exorbitant ex treme extravagant

Ana *Profuse lavish prod gal exuberant superabounding teeming overflow ng (see TEEM)

Ant Moderate — *Con* Temperate (see MODERATE *adj*) restrained curbed checked inh bited (see RESTRAIN) reasonable *rat onal

immoral Immoral unmoral nonmoral amoral may all be defined briefly as not moral yet they are not often interchangeable and are frequently confused largely because the impl cations and connotations of the second element are not the same in each compound but partly also because the meanings of *unmoral* and *amoral* are still not fully establ shed Immoral describes the oppos te extreme of that which is *moral* or ethically good because in accordance with accepted eth cal principles or the dictates of one s conscience it therefore may be translated as eth cally wrong and unjustifiable or sinful "How *immoral* to impose it [the oath to support the Constitution] on them [judges] if they were to be used as the kno ving instruments for violating what they swear to support!" (*Ch Just Marshall*) *Immoral* is often used narrowly to imply ill cit sex relat ons then it is equal to *licentious* and *lascivious* as *immoral* women to lead a l fe of *immorality* Sometimes *immoral* implies reference not to a code or one s consc ence but to one s judgment of what is r ght or proper under the c rcum stances "It is one of the worst and most unintell gent forms of *immorality* for two people who irritate each other to expose themselves to m sery and anger by l ving together" (*R. Macaulay*) Unmoral is probably the most loosely used of these words The best modern

creature as the sparkle of sunshine on a rippling wave" (*Deland*) Nonmoral implies that the thing so qual fied cannot be described as moral in any sense of that word for it is neither good nor bad ethically and t does not demand any judgment of its rightness or wrongness as breathing walking eating and sleeping are *nonmoral* phys cal acts Amoral originally carried practically the same meaning as *nonmoral* Careful modern wr ters

exempted from moral judgments as perspective is a *nonmoral* element in the art of paint ng the painter contended that his representation of the nude was *amoral* To make it appear as though wars were not

moral standards sometimes because of absence of moral principles sometimes for the sake of one s ends as she was

lecherous wanton lustful *abandoned prof g dissolute reprobate obscene gross ribald (see COARSE)

Ant Moral chaste pure

immortal Immortal deathless undying unfading fadeless amaranthine agree in mean ng not subject to death or decay and hence everlasting W th the exception of *immortal* all of these words are found ch efly in poetic use and are d stinguishable especially in their connotations and appl cat ons In its strictest sense immortal impl es l ttle more than exemption from l abil ity to death and therefore is rarely appl ed l erally to anything other than the soul or spir t of man "Such harmony is in *immortal* souls But wh lst th s muddy vesture of decay Doth grossly close it in we cannot hear it" (*Shak*) In freer use *immortal* often equals *eternal* ("*Immortal* gods I crave no pelf"—*Shak*) more frequently it keeps close to the strict sense in be ng applied

lasts as *undying* love *undying* hatred Unfading meaning ch group

but they connote persistence of brightness or bloom rather than of intensity, as *unfading* recollections, *fadeless* memories In so far as they differ, *unfading* usually stresses a fact and *fadeless* an incapacity for

(*Wordsworth*)
Ana. *Everlasting never-ending endless
Ant. Mortal — *Con* Transitory, fleeting fugitive, ephemeral evanescent, *transient

immotile. Immobile, *immovable immotive

immotive. *Immovable immobile, immotile

immovable *or* **unmovable.** Immovable (or the less frequent unmovable), immobile, immotile, immotive come into comparison when they mean incapable of moving or being moved Except for this denial of power the terms otherwise carry the implications and connotations of the affirmative words as discriminated at MOVABLE
Ant Movable

immunity. *Exemption
Ant. Susceptibility allergy

immure. *Imprison incarcerate jail, intern
Ana Confine circumscribe *limit restrict
Con Liberate, *free release

tact so violent as to affect seriously one or the other or all of the persons or things involved Impact, though it

in injury, as the *impact* of a hammer upon a nail, a target constructed to resist the *impact* of a bullet, to live in an age where every mind feels the *impact* of new ideas 'Bashville seized the door to shut him out but Cashel forced it back against him, sent him reeling some paces by its *impact* ' (*Shaw*) It is not electricity which we see it is the air rendered incandescent by the vehemence of the *impacts* of the electrons against its molecules" (*Karl K. Darrow*) Impingement often means

lection of the forty t
Ana analogous word

'Ferndale', not the sort of cargo one thinks of with equanimity in connexion with a threatened *collision*" (*Conrad*) *Collision* may be used, though such use is somewhat infrequent, when the things which come together so as to seriously affect one another are immaterial

of crashing and jangling are more apparent than the

An appeal to the workers and employers to be good boys and not paralyze the industry of the nation by the *clash* of their quite irreconcilable interests" (*Shaw*) *Shock* denotes the effect as of shaking rocking, agitating stunning or the like, produced by an impact or collision As here compared, it may imply a physical, mental, or

son) ' The soft *shock* Of wizened apples falling Upon the hilly rock ' (*Millay*), ' For strong emotion however the *shock* of sudden external stimulus is necessary ' (*H Ellis*) Concussion is found more often than *shock*

produced by the impact of such a stroke knock or tap such as a sound an explosion a vibration or the like thus *percussion* instruments in an orchestra are those played by striking such as a drum a gong cymbals bells a tambourine and the like a *percussion* bullet contains a substance that is exploded by *percussion* a doctor by *percussion* (that is by tapping or striking the

enemy s attack"—*Wellington* Grindal bore the whole *brunt* of the queen s displeasure —*Hallam*) The term now more often denotes either the major part of such a shock or even more frequently the chief stress or strain imposed upon one by a crisis or a situation or condition beyond one s control as to bear the *brunt* of his parents support, the *brunt* of the defense fell on civil ans rather than on the trained soldiers

Ana Hitting *or* hit striking *or* stroke smiting slapping *or* slap (see corresponding verbs at STRIKE) beating pounding buffeting (see BEAT *v*)

impair. Damage mar *injure harm hurt spoil

Ana *Weaken enfeeble debilitate sap undermine disable cripple *deface disfigure disfeature *deform d stort contort warp

Ant Improve amend repair —*Con* Better, amel iorate (see IMPROVE)

impalpable. *Imperceptible insensible intangible inappreciable imponderable

Ana Tenuous rare slight (see THIN *adj*) attenuated extenuated rarefied (see THIN *v*)

Ant Palpable —*Con* *Perceptible sensible tangible appreciable imponderable

impart *Communicate

Ana *Share participate partake *distribute d s pense divide convey *transfer instill inculcate *implant imbue inoculate leaven *infuse

impartial. *Fair equitable unbiased objective just dispassionate uncolored

Ana Disinterested detached aloof *indifferent

Ant Partial —*Con* Influenced swayed affected (see AFFECT)

impassable. Impassable, impenetrable, impervious, impermeable agree in meaning not admitting passage

[illegible]

selves a barrier more *impenetrable* than the Greek language (*T S Eliot*) Often however *impenetrable*

[illegible]

chiefly to substances or materials whose surfaces have been finished or treated so that they are airtight watertight soundproof or the like as No surface coating has ever been found which is *impervious* to sun wind and rain (*C C Furnas*) When applied to persons or their minds or hearts *impervious* usually implies

[illegible]

a fluid such as water or gas and incapacity for becoming

[illegible]

as *impermeable* rocks gas pipes should be made of an *impermeable* metal *impermeable* roofing

Ant Passable

☞ *Do not confuse* impassable *with* impassible.

impassible. Insensitive *insensible anesthetic.

☞ *Do not confuse* impassible *with* impassable *or with* impassive.

impassioned. Impassioned, passionate ardent, fervent, fervid perfervid agree in meaning actuated by or manifesting intense feeling Impassioned though applicable to persons is far more often found in current use in reference to utterance or artistic expression or to the mood or mental state which evokes such utterance or expression The word usually implies intensity without violence and feeling of such depth sincerity and

[illegible]

worth) The letters are written by this master of *impassioned* recollection in a style so musical so magical and moving that the experiences he recounts become our own (*L P Smith*) Passionate on the other hand always implies vehemence and often violence of emotion when the latter idea is suggested the word also may connote loss of rational guidance or wasteful dissipation (sometimes even perversion) of emotional power as a *passionate* (usually better than *impassioned*) harangue, a *passionate* reformer, *passionate* (not *impassioned*)

[illegible]

enthusiasm acts of devotion and the like as an *ardent* desire for the truth an *ardent* supporter of liberal ideas an *ardent* lover, *ardent* love Heredity in man is hardly the simple thing that many of the *ardent* eugenists would have us believe (*C C Furnas*) *Fervent* also implies a quality of fire but it suggests a fire that glows

[illegible]

tumult of the soul A *fervent* not ungovern[illegible] (*Wordsworth*) **Fervid** like *impassioned* is applied more to moods and expressions than to persons In contrast to *impassioned* however it sometimes suggests more obvious more warmly expressed and often more

[illegible]

mologically allied thus *fervent* thanks suggest the depth and sincerity of the emotion which prompt them *fervid* thanks suggest profuseness or an overwrought state of mind "Was it because his *fervid* manner of love-making offended her ?" (*Bennett*) Perfervid, however always carries an implication of too great emotional excitement or of overwrought feelings it far more than *fervid* casts doubt upon the sincerity of the emotion that is displayed with vehemence "To court their own discomfiture by love is a common instinct with certain *perfervid* women" (*Hardy*)

Ana Vehement, *intense *deep profound *sentimental romantic, maudlin

Ant Unimpassioned — *Con* Dispassionate uncolored objective (see FAIR, *adj*)

impassive, Impassive, stoic, phlegmatic, apathetic, stolid denote in common unresponsive or but slightly responsive to something that might be expected to excite emotion or interest or to produce a sensation The distinctions to be drawn between these adjectives hold true also of their corresponding nouns impassivity or impassiveness, stoicism, phlegm apathy, stolidity One is impassive who feels or shows no emotion or sensation without necessary implication of insusceptibility "His majestic *impassivity* contrasting with the overt astonishment with which a row of savagely ugly attendant chiefs grinned and gaped" (*Shaw*) "Under their *impassive* exterior they preserve emotions of burning intensity" (*G P Lathrop*) One is stoic who is indifferent to pleasure or (esp) pain the word frequently suggests unflinching fortitude "Not only the cataclysm of a world but also the *stoic* and indomitable temper that endures it" (*Lowes*) Phlegmatic implies a temperament or constitution in which emotion is hard to arouse or when aroused is moderate or restrained "Cold and *phlegmatic* must he be who is not warmed into admiration by the surrounding scenery" (*C Waterton*) "His fervid manner of love-making offended her English *phlegm*" (*Bennett*) Apathetic in its earliest philosophical use implying the extinction of the passions by the ascendancy of reason (*W Fleming*) now usually implies either a remiss and culpable indifference or such a preoccupation with a particular depressing emotion (as care grief or despair) or bodily pain as makes one insensible to other emotion or pain and deficient in or devoid of the usual human interests "There is only one alarming aspect of our national debt the *apathy* and ignorance of the American public with regard to it The common attitude is why should an ordinary citizen add the national debt to his other workaday worries" (*H Scherman*) "The dull *apathy* of despair" (*Wilde*) "An uncomplaining *apathy* displaced This anguish and, indifferent to delight, To aim and purpose he consumed his days To private interest dead and public care" (*Wordsworth*) Stolid implies heavy dull obtuse impassivity or apathy or utter blankness of countenance mirroring or suggesting such quality often specifically impassive mechanical plodding unquestioning unresourceful adherence to routine "*Stolid* Saxon rustics in whom the temperature of religious zeal was little above absolute zero" (*A Huxley*) "The *stolidest* mask ever given to man" (*Meredith*) "[One] who said I won t have any soup steward I'll have the fish was met by a *stolidly* reproving glance The soup is being served sir" (*V Heiser*)

Ana *Cool composed collected imperturbable reserved taciturn *silent reticent callous *hardened indurated *insensible insensitive

Ant Responsive — *Con* *Tender compassionate sympathetic warm warmhearted

☞ *Do not confuse* impassive *with* impassible.

impassivity *or* **impassiveness** Apathy stolidity phlegm stoicism See under IMPASSIVE

impatient Impatient nervous, nervy, unquiet, restless, restive, uneasy, fidgety skittish feverish, hectic jumpy, jittery come into comparison only when they mean manifesting signs of unrest or an inability to keep still or quiet Impatient implies an inability to bear delay opposition discomfort undue prolixity and the like with composure it therefore connotes as a rule not physical but mental or emotional unrest and may suggest unrestrained eagerness, extreme irritableness brusqueness, testiness, intolerance or the like as "So tedious is this day As is the night before some festival To an *impatient* child that hath new robes" (*Shak*) "Cease your contention which has been too long I grow *impatient*" (*Pope*), "When we pursue the ulterior significance of the colours into yet wider regions I fear the august common sense of the Occident becomes affronted and *impatient*" (*Binyon*) Nervous or often, in informal British use nervy, implies unsteadiness of nerves and a proneness to excitability the word may suggest any one of various causes such as disease or temperament, or anxiety as, a *nervous* (or *nervy*) fretful woman "you and I whose ordinary daily talk maintains its slow or hurried *nervous* or phlegmatic but always pedestrian gait" (*Lowes*) "Becoming more *nervous* as the gloom increased" (*Hudson*) Unquiet, though applicable to anything that is not quiet is commonly used with a strong implication of prolonged or conspicuous agitation or of troubling or disturbing distractions that hinder one's peace of mind or soul or prevent concentration the word is applicable both to the person and to the thing which troubles him as "these *unquiet* times" "*Unquiet* meals make ill digestions" (*Shak*) Restless (whose basic term is ultimately a Teutonic word meaning bed grave stopping place) usually implies constant and more or less aimless motion or activity often specifically it connotes mental agitation (as "our heart is *restless* until it repose in Thee —*St Augustine transl by Pusey*" "indubitably not happy *restless* and disquieted his disquietude sometimes amounting to agony" —*Arnold*) or eagerness to change (as "He was *restless* and dissatisfied with his life" —*S Anderson*) or continuous or unceasing movements to and fro or back and forth (as the *restless* sea a *restless* crowd a *restless* drumming on the table with his fingers "he was as *restless* as a hyena" —*De Quincey*) Restive (ultimately from a Latin verb meaning to stay back withstand resist) not only has no etymological connection with *restless* but in its earlier and stricter senses implies an unwillingness to move (see CONTRARY 2) however it has so long been confused with *restless* even by good writers that it is now an acceptable if not a universally approved synonym Even in the sense here considered it implies impatience under attempts to restrain to control or especially to keep attentive and suggests either inability to keep still or to persist in what one is doing "He did right to preach to women men would not have listened to him As it was, Miss Joy Blewins and Mrs M Murphy were *restive*" (*Meredith*) "They were all becoming *restive* under the monotonous persistence of the missionary" (*Cather*) "As *restive* and dissatisfied as a party of 7 bridge-players" (*Eddington*) Uneasy usually implies restlessness born of anxiety doubt uncertainty or insecurity as he is *uneasy* over business conditions an *uneasy* conscience an *uneasy* sense that all was not well with his family "*Uneasy* lies the head that wears a crown" (*Shak*) "So we come down *uneasy* to look, *uneasily* pacing the beach These are the dykes our fathers made we have never known a breach" (*Kipling*)

Fidgety implies restless movements resulting from nervousness boredom or uneasiness of mind it usually

or impatience of restraint, and a dancing backwards and forwards in or as if in a fright as they never allowed their daughter to ride a horse known to be *skittish* The term is appl ed to persons (or to things that are personi fied) whose movements or actions suggest those of a skittish horse, in such use *skittish* may connote extreme liveliness and frivolity (as a young *skittish* widow) unsteadiness or undependableness (as ' *skittish* fortune —*Shak* they are jealous of each other—fearful

ness or incapacity for ease quiet or calm *Feverish* suggests the hotness rush or intensity of a high fever as, Work pressed forward with the same *feverish* haste (*H Adams*) his life broken by *feverish* business trips across the ocean (*Van W Brooks*), the world has become a laboratory where immature and *feverish* minds experiment with unknown forces (*Buchan*) *Hectic*

students found examination week a *hectic* time *hectic* preparations for a big dinner Jumpy and jittery (both

still *jittery* from their experiences under heavy fire the ch ef factor in making children *jittery* is *jittery* parents (*Time*)

impeach Indict incriminate criminate, *accuse charge arraign
Ana Condemn denounce blame censure (see CRITICIZE) try test *prove
Con *Exculpate vindicate exonerate, acquit absolve

impeccable Impeccable, faultless flawless, errorless are often used with little distinction in the sense of

but it is sometimes preferred when the emphasis is upon the absence of defect or blemish of any kind rather than upon technical correctness, as Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see, Thinks what ne er was, nor is, nor e er shall be (*Pope*) Its distinctive impl cat on how ever is often that of ins pidity or tediousness as

(as a *flawless* diamond a *flawless* flower) to character reputation or the like which is admittedly perfect or unblemished (as to sacrifice one s *flawless* reputation by a single act) to a work of art or its execution (as a *flawless* lyric, the *flawless* technique of the pianist) Errorless usually implies absence of all mistakes, especially of such mistakes as are technically regarded as errors thus an *errorless* baseball game may not involve *flawless* playing
Ana Inerrant unerring *infallible *correct accurate precise right nice *perfect entire whole intact.
Con *Deficient defective *superficial shallow uncritical cursory culpable *blameworthy

impede *Hinder obstruct block bar dam
Ana Clog *hamper fetter, trammel shackle manacle hog tie *embarrass d scomfit disconcert rattle faze thwart baffle balk *frustrate
Ant Assist promote — *Con* *Advance further forward *help aid

*Obstacle, obstruction bar snag
y hardship rigor vicissitude barrier
(see ADVANTAGE 1)
tance advantage (sense 1)
*Baggage luggage.
*move actuate
constrain *force *provoke excite stimulate *incite instigate foment goad spur (see corresponding nouns at MOTIVE)
in — *Con* Curb check snaffle inhibit
N)

Impending Imminent come into compari ing highly likely to occur very soon or with warning Impending carries a strong implication that the thing which is likely to occur forecasts itself long enough ahead by some om nous or threatening signs as to keep one in suspense as, an *impending* storm an *impending* dismissal not so ill that he was unaware of his *impending* death Th impen ng woe sat heavy on his breast (*Pope*) h s face gave me no clue to the character of the *impending* communica applies to

imminent death (*Shak*) discovery was *imminent* one thing plain was that a new war was *imminent* and he longed for Brutus and Cassius now exiles beyond the sea (*Buchan*)
Ana *Close near nigh approaching nearing (see APPROACH v) likely *probable threatening menacing (see THREATEN)

impenetrable impermeable *impassable
rd *firm
IMPACT v)
adamant

ble — *Con* *Soft mild gentle lenient rciful clement *forbearing tolerant.
Interpenetrate penetrate *permeate egnate saturate

dicates place of treatment of each gro p.

Ana *Enter pierce probe penetrate invade entrench (see TRESPASS) drench *soak, sog

imperative Peremptory imperious *masterful domineering

Ana Commanding ordering bidding (see COMMAND *v*) magisterial authoritative *dictatorial dogmatic oracular arbitrary autocratic despotic (see ABSOLUTE)

Con. Supplicating or supplicatory entreating imploring beseeching begging (see corresponding verbs at BEG) mild gentle, lenient *soft

imperceptible *Imperceptible*, insensible, impalpable, intangible, inappreciable, imponderable come into comparison when they mean incapable of being apprehended by the senses or intellect in form nature extent degree or the like even though known to be real or existent Except for this denial of apprehensibility these terms carry the same implications and connotations as the affirmative adjectives discriminated at PERCEPTIBLE as the *imperceptible* movement of the earth "he grew into the scheme of things by *insensible* gradations (*H G Wells*), "the almost *impalpable* beauties of style and expression (*Prescott*) "we shall consider that more subtle and *intangible* thing the soul which he [Augustus] sought to build up in his people" (*Buchan*) "that *inappreciable* particle of an element called an atom" "the *imponderable* factors, such as temperament and mental stability which make or mar a promising career"

Ant Perceptible

imperial *Kingly regal royal queenly princely

Ana Majestic august stately noble *grand sovereign *dominant

☞ *Do not confuse* imperial *with* imperious

imperious Domineering *masterful peremptory imperative

Ana *Dictatorial authoritative authoritarian magisterial despotic tyrannical arbitrary autocratic (see ABSOLUTE) lordly overbearing (see PROUD)

Ant Abject. — *Con* Obsequious servile menial *subservient, slavish *compliant acquiescent

☞ *Do not confuse* imperious *with* imperial

impermeable Impervious impenetrable *impassable

Ana Solid hard *firm *tight

Con. Absorbing *or* absorbent imbibing assimilating *or* assimilative (see corresponding verbs at ABSORB)

impersonate Personate play *act

Ana Imitate mimic, ape *copy simulate counterfeit feign (see ASSUME) *caricature burlesque

impersonator *Actor player mummer mime performer Thespian trouper

impertinent Impertinent, officious pragmatical (*or* pragmatic), meddlesome intrusive obtrusive come into comparison when they are applied to persons and their acts and utterances and mean given to exceeding or manifesting a disposition to exceed the bounds of propriety regarding the interposition of oneself in another person's affairs Impertinent as here compared (it is also the opposite of *pertinent* see RELEVANT) implies a concerning oneself more or less offensively with things which are another's business or at least not in any sense one's own "I told him of all that had occurred to make my former interference in his affairs absurd and *impertinent*" (*Austen*) "I should have liked to ask the girl for a word which would give my imagination its line But how was one to venture so far? I can be rough sometimes but I am not naturally *impertinent*" (*Conrad*) Officious implies the offering often well meant offering of services attentions or assistance that are not needed or that are unwelcome or offensive as, "Twas but the *officious* zeal of a well meaning creature for my honor" (*Sterne*) "I cannot walk home from office, but some *officious* friend offers his unwelcome courtesies to accompany me" (*Lamb*) Pragmatical (*or, less often* pragmatic) now the least common of all the terms here discussed stresses the disposition to busy oneself fussily, especially in that which is not one's own affair it also carries a stronger connotation of self importance or self-assurance than any of the others as "like some *pragmatical* old coxcomb represented on the *stage*" (*Burney*) "Coming to-day in this *pragmatical* way when nobody sent for you" (*Godwin*) "*Pragmatical* insolence" (*Scott*) Meddlesome carries a stronger implication of annoying interference in other people's affairs than any of the preceding terms It may imply the qualities of character suggested by any of the other words but it usually also connotes a prying or inquisitive nature as a *meddlesome* old woman the people found the government unduly *meddlesome* "to poke *meddlesomely* into another's affairs" Intrusive, as here compared applies largely to persons, actions, words, and the like that reveal a disposition to thrust oneself into other people's affairs or society or to be unduly curious about what is not one's concern "Navajo hospitality is not *intrusive* Eusabio made the Bishop understand that he was glad to have him there and let him alone" (*Cather*) Obtrusive as here considered is applicable like *intrusive* and often carries very similar implications Distinctively however it connotes objectionable actions more than an objectionable disposition and so stresses a thrusting forward of oneself as into a position where one can harm more often than help or where one is unduly or improperly conspicuous "Rebels against a *social* order that has no [illegible] d of them and is disposed to [illegible] y are not [illegible]

Ana [illegible]

[illegible]

insol[illegible]

faced [illegible] [illegible]pugnant

Con [illegible] *decorous seemly proper *comme il faut* reserved reticent *silent

imperturbable Composed collected *cool unruffled nonchalant

Ana. Immobile *immovable serene *calm tranquil, placid *complacent self satisfied smug

Ant Choleric touchy — *Con* Discomfited disconcerted rattled fazed (see EMBARRASS) *irascible splenetic, testy techy

impervious *Impenetrable* impermeable *impassable

Ana. Resisting or resistant withstanding opposing combating (see corresponding verbs at OPPOSE) *hardened indurated callous obdurate adamant adamantine *inflexible.

Con Open exposed susceptible sensitive *liable prone.

impetuous Headlong *precipitate abrupt hasty sudden.

Ana Impulsive *spontaneous vehement *intense forceful forcible *powerful violent (see corresponding noun at FORCE) *impatient restive feverish hectic *impassioned passionate fervid ardent

Con *Steady even equable *deliberate premeditated considered advised

impetus 1 Momentum *speed velocity pace

Ana Energy force *power impelling or impulsion driving moving (see corresponding verbs at MOVE)

2 *Stimulus incitement stimulant

Ana Incentive impulse spur goad *motive spring

impingement *Impact collision clash, shock concussion percussion jar jolt brunt.

Ana Hitting *or* hit striking *or* stroke smiting (see corresponding verbs at STRIKE) encroachment en

trenchment (see corresponding verbs at TRESPASS) *impression impress imprint stamp print.

impious Impious, profane, blasphemous, sacrilegious agree in meaning showing marked irreverence for that which is sacred or divine Impious usually implies extreme disrespect for God or the laws of God or for those endowed with God given authority particularly as shown positively in thought or in actions as 'Against

(*Cowper*) Profane (see PROFANE, 1) applies to men and to words and acts that manifest not only impiety but

of a sacrilege (see PROFANATION) but in its extended sense which is now the more common it implies the defilement of that which is holy or sacred as by acts of depredation disrespect contempt or the like as the *sacrilegious* despo lers of ancient churches A most

Ana Nefarious iniquitous flagitious (see VICIOUS) *irreligious ungodly godless
Ant Pious reverent — *Con* *Holy sacred blessed religious sp ritual divine

impish Roguish waggish mischievous *playful wanton frolicsome sportive
Ana *Saucy pert arch naughty *bad *sly cunning tricky

implacable Relentless unrelenting merciless *grim
Ana *Inflexible inexorable obdurate adamant pitiless ruthless compassionless (see affirmative nouns at PITY)
Con Yield ng submitting capitulating (see YIELD) merciful lenient, clement, *forbearing indulgent tolerant

implant. Implant, inculcate, instill (*or* instil), inseminate, infix are here compared chiefly in their secondary senses in which they agree in meaning to introduce into the mind Implant (literally to plant something in or as if in the so l so that it will take root and grow) usually

sedulously *inculcated* into the mind of her son maxims of worldly wisdom (*Edgeworth*), Skillful conscientious schoolmistresses whose lives were spent in trying to

l teral meaning (to pour in drop by drop) the implication of a gradual and gentle method of imparting knowledge it usually suggests either a teaching that extends over a

pervade

accomplish one or more of those operations Nearly all of these words (the distinct exception is *appliance*) are interchangeable in their general senses, but custom and

thus the *implements* of modern warfare consist ... the weapons necessary to a well equipped army navy and air force The sit-down strike a relatively new *imple-* ... *Annual* 1935) In

preferred term for the various crude devices ... peoples, as weapons

the critic (*T S Eliot*) In specific use *tool* is the preferred term when reference is made to any of the implements used by carpenters mechanics or other artisans or craftsmen in accomplishing a particular kind of work, such as sawing boring piercing or chipping thus a saw a gimlet an awl a chisel are *tools* Ordinarily *tool* suggests manipulation by the hand but some machines for doing work that may be accomplished more slowly by manual labor and tools are called *machine tools* (as for example the lathe) An instrument as here compared (see also MEAN *n* 2 PAPER 1) is in general any delicately constructed device by means of which work (not exclusively a mechanical operation) may be accomplished with precision. Many *instruments* are by definition *tools* but *instrument* is the preferred term among surgeons, dentists draftsmen surveyors artists and the like whose technique requires delicate tools and expertness and finesse in their manipulation Some instruments however are not tools but implements in the larger sense for they are requisite to the effecting of one's ends but do not necessarily facilitate any manual operations thus a thermometer and a barometer are recording *instruments* essential to the meteorologist a telescope is an astronomical *instrument* a piano a violin a cello are musical *instruments* by means of which a performer evokes musical sounds An appliance (see also MACHINE) is in general a device which effects work but which is moved by some kind of power (such as hand power water power steam or electricity) usually but not necessarily under the guidance of a hand thus a dentist's drill may be called an *appliance* when it is attached to a dental engine in industry an *appliance* is often distinguished from a *tool* though they may both do the same kind of work in that a *tool* is manipulated by hand and an *appliance* is moved and regulated by machinery A utensil is in general anything that is useful in accomplishing the work associated with a domestic or similar establishment such as cooking cleaning and the like it may be applied to tools used in cookery and other household work such as eggbeaters graters rolling pins brooms mops and the like but it is most commonly applied to containers such as pots pans pails jars especially those which form part of the kitchen, dairy or bedroom equipment Consequently *utensil* in other than household use often means a vessel as the sacred *utensils* of a church

Ana *Machine engine apparatus appliance contrivance *device contraption gadget

Implement *v* *Enforce

Ana Effect fulfill execute achieve accomplish *perform *realize actualize materialize.

Implicate 1 Imply involve *include comprehend embrace subsume

Ana Connect link, associate relate *join.

Ant Dissociate — *Con* *Exclude eliminate rule out *extricate disentangle untangle

2 *Involve

Ana *Concern affect incriminate criminate (see ACCUSE)

Con *Exculpate absolve acquit exonerate.

Implication Implication inference are often used even by careful writers without a clear sense of their fine distinctions when they specifically refer to something that is hinted at but not explicitly stated Implication applies only to that which is hinted whether the writer or speaker is aware of it or not or whether the reader or hearer recognizes it or not When however the reader or hearer recognizes that which is implied and gathers from it its full significance or makes an explicit statement of it he has drawn or made an inference as You misunderstood the *implications* of his speech so that your *inferences* misrepresent his point of view by *implication* (not *inference*) you argue that this is the only possible solution by *inference* (not *implication*) from what you leave unsaid I know you believe this the only possible solution he did not perceive the *implications* (not *inferences*) of his remark the *inferences* (not *implications*) to be drawn from his remark are inescapable.

Ana Hinting *or* hint suggestion intimation (see corresponding verbs at SUGGEST) *insinuation innuendo

Implicit Implicit, virtual constructive come into comparison only when they mean being such (i e the thing expressed by the term qualified) by correct or justifiable inference rather than by direct statement or proof That is implicit (as opposed to *explicit*) which is implied by the words, acts appearance character methods or the like of the person or thing concerned but is not definitely stated or expressed as A good present behavior is an *implicit* repentance for any miscarriage in what is past (*Spectator*) the distinction between poetry and drama which Mr Archer makes explicit is *implicit* in the view of Swinburne (*T S Eliot*) That is virtual (as opposed to *actual*) which exists in essence or effect but is not actually designated or recognized or put forward or regarded as such as his statement is a *virtual* confession But America [i e the Colonies] is *virtually* represented What! does the electric force of *virtual* representation more easily pass over the Atlantic than pervade Chester and Durham surrounded by abundance of representation that is actual and palpable? (*Burke*) the dictator's constant associate and his *virtual* chief-of staff (*Buchan*) That is constructive (chiefly a legal term opposed to *manifest*) which is inferred from a text from known acts known conditions or the like and which rests therefore on an interpretation of this text these acts or these conditions rather than upon direct statement or direct evidence thus if the law explicitly gives a governor the right of removal of certain officials he may claim the right to control and direct their official acts as a *constructive* power a mere failure to obey the orders of the court may be interpreted by the judge as *constructive* contempt.

Ana Implied suggested intimated hinted (see SUGGEST) inferred deduced gathered (see INFER)

Ant Explicit — *Con* Express definite specific (see EXPLICIT) expressed voiced uttered (see EXPRESS, *v*) stated recited recounted described (see RELATE)

Implore Entreat beseech supplicate *beg importune adjure conjure

Ana Pray plead sue appeal petition (see under PRAYER) *ask request solicit

Imply 1 Involve implicate comprehend *include embrace subsume

Ana Import *mean signify denote *contain hold comprise consist of (see COMPOSE) convey *carry bear

2 *Suggest hint intimate insinuate

Ana Connote *denote *presuppose presume assume postulate betoken bespeak, *indicate attest argue prove.

Ant Express — *Con* State *relate utter voice broach (see EXPRESS, *v*) declare predicate affirm *assert aver

3 *Infer

Impolite Uncivil, discourteous *rude ill mannered ungracious

Ana Churlish boorish loutish (see under BOOR) curt, gruff brusque blunt (see BLUFF)

Ant Polite — *Con* *Civil courteous chivalrous.

gallant *suave urbane diplomatic politic *thoughtful considerate attentive

Imponderable. Impalpable *imperceptible inappreciable insensible intangible

Ant Ponderable appreciable — *Con* Weighty consequential important significant momentous (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE)

import, *v* *Mean denote signify

Ana *Denote connote involve imply *include comprehend *suggest imply intimate hint mean *intend

import, *n* **1** Significance *meaning sense acceptation signification

Ana Denotation connotation (see under DENOTE 2) interpreting *or* interpretation construing *or* construction (see corresponding verbs at EXPLAIN) drift tenor (see TENDENCY) *implication

2 Significance *importance consequence moment, weight.

Ana *Worth value purpose intent design object objective (see INTENTION) *emphasis stress.

i

Importance, probably the most inclusive of these terms, implies a judgment of the mind by which superior value worth influence or the like is ascribed to a person or

art] an *importance* equal to that of figure-painting with us (*Binyon*) Consequence is often used interchangeably with *importance* especially in implying superior social rank or distinction (as men of *importance* or *consequence*) but among discriminating writers and speakers it usually implies importance because of the

was eager to have the Cathedral begun but whether it was Midi Romanesque or Ohio German in style seemed to him of little *consequence* (*Cather*) To marry one of the right people is of the greatest *consequence* for a

self-evident consequence as enterprises of great pitch and *moment* (*Shak*) a mistake of no very great *moment*—in fine a mere slip (*Barham*) What was of

at dinner time I forget now What for but then twas a matter of more *weight* Than laying siege to a city (*Millay*) Significance and import are often used as though they were indistinguishable in meaning from *importance* or *consequence* actually they imply a quality or character in a person or thing which ought to mark it as of importance or consequence but which may or may not be recognized thus one may miss the *significance* (not the *importance*) of an occurrence one may recognize

the *import* (better than *importance*) of a piece of testimony, so a widespread recognition of the *significance* of that achievement (*H Ellis*) the book was invested with a *significance* which its intrinsic literary and philosophical merits could not justify (*A Huxley*) fear that the spectator might lose in the shock of crude sensation the spiritual *import* of the catastrophe (*Binyon*)

Ana Prominence conspicuousness saliency (see corresponding adjectives at NOTICEABLE) eminence illustriousness distinguishableness *or* distinction (see corresponding adjectives at FAMOUS) seriousness, gravity (see corresponding adjectives at SERIOUS) magnitude *size extent

Ant Unimportance — *Con* Pettiness triviality paltriness (see corresponding adjectives at PETTY)

importune *Beg entreat beseech implore supplicate adjure conjure

Ana Tease pester plague harry *worry hound, hector badger (see BAIT) plead appeal sue (see under PRAYER)

ficent,

Ant Unimposing — *Con* *Contemptible despicable sorry, cheap scurvy pitiable beggarly

impost *Tax levy excise customs duty toll assessment tariff tribute t the te nd cess

Impostor, faker, empiric, quack, mountebank

term for anyone who assumes a title character or profession that is not his own He [Jesus] stripped the

personal observations and experience the bas ... medical practice The term by extension now applies to any ignorant and untrained practitioner in medicine law or other profession The term always suggests pretensions to knowledge and skill Gordon s efforts to suppress it [slave trade in the Sudan] resembled the palliatives of an *empiric* treating the superficial symptoms of some profound constitutional disease (*L Strachey*) Quack is the popular and contemptuous term for ...

honesty is the raw material not of *quacks* ... but also in great part of dupes (*Carlyle*) Mountebank and charlatan were both originally applied to an itinerant quack who mounted a platform and by his tricks and buffoonery attracted a crowd to whom he sold his remedies In extended use *mountebank* may or may not

suggest quackery but it always suggests cheap and undignified efforts (such as by buffoonery) to win attention, as political *mountebanks* 'Our Sabbaths [will be] closed with mummery and buffoon, Preaching and pranks will share the motley scene God's worship and the *mountebank* between (*Cowper*) *Charlatan* now applies to any writer, speaker preacher or the like who covers his ignorance, lack of skill, or the like, by pretentious flashy or magniloquent display 'Insolent pretentious and given to that reckless innovation for the sake of noise and show which was the essence of the *charlatan* (*G Eliot*)

Ana Cheat, fraud fake humbug (see IMPOSTURE) deceiver beguiler misleader (see corresponding verbs at DECEIVE)

Imposture, *n* Imposture, cheat, fraud, sham, fake, humbug, deceit, deception, counterfeit, simulacrum come into comparison when they mean a thing which pretends to be one thing in its nature character or quality, but is really another Imposture applies not only to any object but to any act or practice which is foisted upon or passed off to another as genuine authentic or bona fide as several of the gallery's paintings reputed to be the work of Rubens and Rembrandt were *impostures* the hero is as gross an *imposture* as the heroine (*Shaw*) Cheat applies chiefly to something (sometimes to someone) that wins one's belief in its (or his) genuineness either because one is deliberately misled or imposed upon by another or is the victim of illusion or delusion 'When I consider life 'tis all a *cheat* Yet fool'd with hope men favour the deceit (*Dryden*) 'What man Shall prove (what argument could never yet) The Bible an *imposture* and a *cheat*!' (*Cowper*) 'Hence pageant history! hence, gilded *cheat*!' (*Keats*) If I passed myself off on Miss Carew as a gentleman I should deserve to be exposed as a *cheat*' (*Shaw*) Fraud applies to any imposture or impostor that positively reveals perversion of the truth often criminal perversion in the claims made for it or for him Many persons persisted in believing that his supposed suicide was but another *fraud*' (*J McCarthy*) 'O fallen nobility that over awed Would lisp in honey'd whispers of this monstrous *fraud* [Louis Napoleon]!' (*Tennyson*) We may take it as undisputed that Swinburne did something that had not been done before and that what he did will not turn out to be a *fraud* (*T S Eliot*) The not uncommon term *pious fraud* applies to any imposture for the sake of a good end especially for the advancement of religion 'The outworn rite the old abuse The *pious fraud* transparent grown (*Whittier*) The term is also commonly applied to a person whose piety or zeal for religion is pretense or hypocrisy Sham applies to any close copy of a thing especially to one that is more or less obviously a fraudulent imitation 'A strong living Soul in him and Sincerity there a Reality not an artificiality not a *Sham*! (*Carlyle*) He smiled in his worldliest manner But the smile was a *sham* (*Bennett*) Fake (a colloquial term) applies either to a person that represents himself as someone he is not or more often to a worthless thing that is represented as being something that it is not *fake* differs from *fraud* in not necessarily implying dishonesty in these representations for a *fake* may be a joke or a theatrical device or the like or it may be a clear fraud as this testimonial is clearly a *fake* one of the great *fakes* of all time was the Cardiff Giant actors using *fakes* instead of real swords on the stage Humbug (a colloquial rather than a literary term much used however by good writers) applies to a person or far less often a thing that pretends or is pretended to be other and usually more important than he or it is not necessarily because of a desire on the part of the person involved to deceive others but often because he is self deceived 'You will take to politics where you will become . the henchman of ambitious *humbugs* (*Shaw*) "What *humbugs* we are who pretend to live for Beauty and never see the Dawn! (*L P Smith*) Deceit and deception, as here compared both apply to something that misleads one or deludes one into taking it for what it is not *Deceit* however, usually but not invariably suggests the work of a deceiver, or of one (not necessarily a person) that misleads or leads astray the unwary as 'the *deceits* of the world the flesh and the devil (*Book of Common Prayer*), 'Thy painted baits And poor *deceits*, Are all bestowed on me in vain' (*Wither*) *Deception* on the other hand often suggests a quality or character in the thing which causes one to mistake it or frankly to take it as other than it really is, as, the rising and the setting of the sun are pure *deceptions* 'Sylph was it? or a Bird ..? A second darted by;—and lo! Another Transient *deception*! a gay freak Of April's mimicries! Those brilliant strangers Proved last year's leaves pushed from the spray To frolic on the breeze (*Wordsworth*) Counterfeit commonly applies to a close imitation or copy of a thing such as a coin a postage stamp paper money, a bond or other security depending upon pictorial devices or engraved designs for assurance of its genuineness the term usually also implies the passing or circulation of such an imitation as if it were genuine, as the city is being flooded with *counterfeits* of five-dollar bills The term is also applicable to any thing or, less often to any person that passes for something other than it actually or truly is, as his newly purchased painting by Raphael was proved to be a clever *counterfeit*, 'She had the illusion that she was not really a married woman and a house-mistress but only a kind of *counterfeit*' (*Bennett*) Simulacrum may be used in place of any of the preceding words that do not carry a strong implication of deliberate deception or of intentional imposition It implies a counterfeiting of something real but not an attempt to pass off as real, as "The dead-alive gape stare and hue of the lumpish *simulacrums* of a wax show (*Pall Mall Gazette*) Often however, the term applies to a person an object or an immaterial thing that is what he or it is supposed to be only in external appearance it suggests lack of substance or of life or in reference to a person such as a sovereign or ruler a lack of all the qualities essential to his station as 'Some spirit of life breathed into their *simulacrum* of a faith (*Edinburgh Review*), '[George IV] nothing but a coat and a wig and a mask smiling below it—nothing but a great *simulacrum* (*Thackeray*)

Ana *Trick ruse feint artifice, wile stratagem maneuver

impotent 1 *Powerless impuissant.

Ana *Ineffective ineffectual inefficacious inefficient *incapable incompetent disabled crippled debilitated enfeebled (see WEAKEN)

Ant Potent — *Con* *Powerful puissant forceful forcible *vigorous energetic, strenuous *effective effectual efficacious efficient *able capable

2 *Sterile barren unfruitful infertile

Ant Virile

impoverish. Bankrupt exhaust *deplete drain

Ant Enrich — *Con* Enhance heighten *intensify augment *increase

imprecation *Curse malediction malison anathema

Ana Execration, damning objurgation (see corresponding verbs at EXECRATE) *blasphemy, profanity swearing

Ant Prayer — *Con* *Blessing benediction benison

impreg... invulnerable, *
Ana. * ... afe protected, ... nded (see DEFEND)
Con Exposed open, *liable, susceptible, subject

impregnate. 1 Saturate, *permeate, pervade, penetrate, interpenetrate, impenetrate.
Ana. Imbue, inoculate, ingrain, *infuse, suffuse leaven· *enter, pierce, probe penetrate
2 *Soak saturate, drench, steep, sog, sop, ret, waterlog
Ana. Immerse, submerge, *dip, souse

impress, *v* Touch strike, *affect, influence sway
Ana *Move, actuate *thrill, electrify enthuse *provoke, excite stimulate, galvanize, pique

impress, *n* *Impression, imprint, print, stamp
Ana. See those at IMPRESSION 1

impression. 1 Impression, impress, imprint, print, stamp come into comparison as denoting the visible or ...

denture But *impression* may also be used of any definite or distinct trace or traces left on the mind soul character, or memory by the impact of sensation, experience ...

pecially when the reference is to any clear trace left on ...

dusting of the white paper is a symbol of the sweeping clear from the mind of all accumulated prejudice that it may receive the *impress* of beauty in all its freshness and power (*Binyon*) Imprint carries a strong implication of sharpness clearness or permanence in outline It may be used in reference to any impression left on a plastic substance, as the *imprint* of a heel in the soil, the children left *imprints* of their feet on the fresh cement of the walk. The term specifically applies to the printed name of the publisher (sometimes of the printer) and place ...

original, as, the *print* (better than *imprint*) of a finger tip It is the preferred term in combinations as foot*prints* in the sand, finger*prints* left by a burglar hoof*prints* Stamp applies to an impression produced by ...

nates a marked or conspicuous impress which was ...

have been to the artists of the Far East what Greek marbles have been to us' (*Binyon*)
Ana *Trace, vestige, track, rack mark token *sign *stigma, brand, blot stain
2 Notion thought, *idea, concept, conception
Ana. Image, percept, *sensation sentiment *opinion view
Con. Explanation, interpretation, elucidation (see corresponding verbs at EXPLAIN)

impressive. *Moving, affecting, poignant, touching pathetic.
...

*vain, nugatory, empty hollow idle

Print *impression impress stamp

...

use and in some literary use) is often preferred to *incarcerate* in its literal sense as a simpler and more generally intelligible term, as to be *jailed* for life Often, however, *jail* the verb following *jail* the noun in its present accepted sense connotes imprisonment in a building in which persons are held for short periods either paying the penalty for minor offenses or for the purpose of awaiting legal proceedings Immure (etymologically to enclose with walls, later to enclose within walls) is a literary rather than technical term. When it implies punishment for a crime especially in the type of romantic fiction known as the 'Gothic novel (tale or story) it may connote burial alive within a wall usually however the term suggests imprisonment in closely confined quarters as a captive a devotee to duty or religion or the like, as 'Constance was now *immured* with her father it being her 'turn' to nurse (*Bennett*) 'a convent of nuns vowed to contemplation who were *immured* there for life, and never went outside the convent walls' (*L P Smith*) Intern is chiefly in military or wartime use, it seldom implies incarceration and usually suggests a keeping within prescribed limits (as in a guarded camp) and under severe restraints as, to *intern* all enemy aliens for the duration of a war, to *intern* all the war refugees entering a neutral country to *intern* [i e keep in port] a ship carrying contraband
Ana Confine circumscribe, restrict, *limit *restrain.
...

... Improvised.
... y
... ompt, *quick.

... of each group

Con Considered premeditated *deliberate studied designed advised finished *consummate

improper 1 Inappropriate unfitting unsuitable unmeet *unfit, inapt unhappy infelicitous

Ana Wrong *bad poor *amiss astray incongruous, *inconsonant.

Ant Proper — **Con** Right *good *regular, natural normal typical *due rightful condign legitimate licit, *lawful legal

2 *Indecorous indecent unseemly unbecoming indelicate

Ana Unconventional unceremonious, informal (see affirmative adjectives at CEREMONIAL) *shameless brazen impudent brash barefaced obscene ribald *coarse vulgar gross

Ant Proper — **Con** Right *correct *decorous comme il faut decent seemly nice demure.

impropriety Barbarism *solecism

improve Improve, better help ameliorate agree in denoting to mend or correct in part or in some degree Improve (the general term) and better (more vigorous and homely) apply both to objects and to states or conditions, not of necessity bad as, the faculties of the mind are *improved* by exercise (*Locke*) Striving to *better* oft we mar what s well (*Shak*) to *improve* (or *better*) one s circumstances With a reflexive pronoun *improve* implies a change for the better within oneself *better* a change for the better in one s social or financial status [She] had from her youth *improved* herself by reading (*J Fordyce*) Girls marry merely to *better* themselves, to borrow a significant vulgar phrase (*M Wollstonecraft*) To help is to improve while still leaving something to be desired as a coat of paint would *help* that house Ameliorate is used chiefly in reference to conditions that are hard to bear or that cause suffering and implies partial relief or changes that make them tolerable There is no hope whatever of *ameliorating* his condition (*Peacock*)

Ana *Benefit profit amend *correct rectify reform revise enhance heighten (see INTENSIFY)

Ant Impair worsen — **Con** Corrupt pervert vitiate *debase deprave *injure harm damage mar

improvised Unpremeditated impromptu offhand *extemporaneous extempore extemporary

Ana & **Con** See those at IMPROMPTU

impudent *Shameless brazen barefaced brash

Ana. *Impertinent intrusive, obtrusive, officious meddlesome *rude impolite discourteous uncivil ungracious

Ant Respectful — **Con.** *Shy modest, diffident bashful

impugn Gainsay contradict negative traverse *deny contravene

Ana *Attack assail refute rebut confute controvert *disprove

Ant Authenticate advocate — **Con** *Confirm corroborate substantiate *support uphold back.

impuissant Impotent *powerless.

Ana & **Con** See those at IMPOTENT 1

Ant Puissant

impulse, *n* *Motive spring incentive inducement spur goad

Ana Impetus, *stimulus incitement stimulant urge passion lust *desire appetite moving *or* movement, driving *or* drive impelling *or* impulsion actuation (see corresponding verbs at MOVE)

impulsive *Spontaneous instinctive automatic, mechanical.

Ana Impetuous *precipitate headlong abrupt sudden hasty

Ant Deliberate (sense 1) — **Con** *Voluntary intentional premeditated considered *deliberate designed *cautious circumspect calculating

impute Attribute *ascribe assign refer credit accredit charge

Ana Attach *fasten affix *accuse charge indict allege advance, *adduce intimate, insinuate hint (see SUGGEST)

in *Un a non

in, *prep* 1 *At on.

2 *At on.

in abeyance Dormant quiescent *latent potential abeyant

Ana & **Con** See those at ABEYANT

inability. Inability, disability are sometimes confused because of their verbal likeness. Although both denote a lack of ability to perform a given act or to follow a given trade or profession, they are otherwise clearly distinguished Inability implies lack of power (sometimes an inherent lack) to perform it may suggest mental deficiency or temperamental unfitness but more often it suggests lack of means lack of health lack of training or the like, as an *inability* to laugh (*Lucas*) an *inability* to see (*T Huxley*) the *inability* of the economic system to effect a cure (*J A Hobson*) Disability implies the loss or the deprivation of such power as by accident illness disqualification or the like the term therefore is applicable not only to the resulting inability but to the injury the impediment or whatever it is that makes one unable to do a certain thing hold a certain office or the like as because of *disabilities* many of the soldiers could not return to their former occupations when the war ended to teach new trades to all those suffering from *disabilities* one may be ineligible to office on account of some legal *disability* such as foreign birth; a judge is under a *disability* of deciding in his own case

Ana Incapability incompetence unqualifiedness (see corresponding adjectives at INCAPABLE) unfitness unsuitability (see corresponding adjectives at UNFIT)

Ant Ability — **Con** Capacity capability (see ABILITY)

inactive Inactive idle inert passive supine come into comparison when they mean not engaged in work or activity Inactive is applicable to anyone or to anything that for any reason is not in action, in operation in use at work or the like as *inactive* machines delicate children are usually *inactive* an *inactive* account Idle (see also VAIN 1) applies chiefly to persons who are without occupation or not busy at the moment but it is also applicable to their powers their organs the implements they use and the like as Why stand ye here all the day *idle*? They say unto him Because no man hath hired us (*Matthew* xx. 6-7) Though his pen was now *idle* his tongue was active (*Macaulay*) Is a field *idle* when it is fallow? (*Shaw*) Inert as applied to a thing (matter a substance a drug and the like) implies inherent lack of power to set itself in motion or by itself to produce a given or understood effect as [comets] were now shewn to be mere chunks of *inert* matter driven to describe paths round the sun by exactly the same forces as prescribed the orderly motions of the planets (*Jeans*) Commercial fertilizers consist of three to five hundred pounds of available plant food extended with harmless *inert* materials to make a ton of product (*A C Morrison*) As applied to persons or their activities *inert* always suggests inherent or habitual indisposition to activity or extreme difficulty in stimulating or setting in motion thus *inert* citizens are not easily aroused to action when evidence of graft or waste of the city s money is presented to them many students are too

inert to derive much stimulation from the books they read The *inert* Were roused and lively natures rapt away! (*Wordsworth*) Passive (etymologically the reverse of *active* that is being the thing that is affected by another s action) impl es immob lity or a lack of a positive reaction when subjected to external driving or impelling forces or to provocation of any sort as the mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas (*Locke*) To s t as a *passive* bucket and be

helps the person or side that attacks or seeks to impose its will (as, *passive* obedience *passive* resistance) but it still more often impl es a failure to be provoked to action or resistance (as to be *passive* in calamity is the province of no woman —*Mered th*) Supine implies abject or

ACTIVE) *busy industrious d ligent employed used util zed applied (see USE *v*)

inadvertent Heedless *careless thoughtless.

Con Conscious *aware cognizant alive awake *deliberate advised des gned studied *voluntary intentional

inalienable *Indefeasible

inane Banal wishy washy jejune *insipid vap d flat

Ana Fool sh silly fatuous asinine (see SIMPLE) *vain idle empty hollow nugatory vacuous blank (see EMPTY)

Con *Expressive s gnificant meaningful pregnant

inanimate Lifeless *dead defunct deceased departed late

Ana Inert * nactive

Ant An mate — *Con* *Living alive quick.

inappreciable Imponderable impalpable *imperceptible insensible intangible

Ant Appreciable ponderable

Ant Appropriate — *Con* Fitting proper happy felicitous suitable meet *fit

inapt Unhappy infelicitous inappropriate unfitting unmeet unsuitable improper *unfit

Ana Inept maladro t gauche *awkward clumsy banal flat jejune *insipid

Ant Apt — *Con* Happy felicitous appropriate (see FIT) apposite germane pertinent *relevant

inarticulate *Dumb speechless mute

Ana *Silent taciturn reserved

Ant Articulate — *Con* *Vocal fluent eloquent voluble glib

inasmuch as Since *because for as

inaugurate 1 Install induct invest *initiate

Ana Introduce admit *enter

2 Initiate start *begin commence

Ana *Found establ sh institute organize

Ana Threatening menacing (see THREATEN) *sinister mal gn malefic baleful

Ant Auspicious — *Con* *Favorable propitious benign fortunate *lucky happy providential

inborn *Innate congen tal hered tary inherited inbred

Ana *Inherent intrinsic constitut onal essential natural normal *regular typ cal *native ind genous.

Ant Acquired

inbred *Innate inborn congen tal hered tary in-

Ingrained *inherent constitutional intrins

oted deep-seated *inveterate confirmed.

Con Infused imbued inoculated (see INFUSE)

incapable, *adj* *Incapable incompetent,* unqualified come into comparison when they mean mentally or physically unfit or unfitted by nature charac er or training to do a given kind of work. Except for this correspond to the

cons dered

Ana Ineff cient *ineffective disabled crippled deb l tated (see WEAKEN)

Ant Capable — *Con* Competent *able qual fied efficient *effective

incarcerate *Imprison ja l immure intern

Ana Confine circumscribe restrict *lim t

incarnate, *v* Embody hypostatize mater al ze externalize objectify substantiate substant alize *real ze actual ze reify

incense, *v* Enrage infuriate *anger madden

Ana Exasperate *irritate ro l provoke nettle aggravate *offend outrage affront insult

Ant Placate — *Con* Appease moll fy *pacify propitiate conciliate

incense, *n* Redolence *fragrance perfume scent bouquet

Ana Odor aroma *smell

incentive Inducement *motive spring spur goad impulse

Ana *Stimulus incitement st mulant impetus provoking *or* provocation excitement stimulat on (see ng verbs at PROVOKE) reason *cause

it

*Origin source root provenance proven

Ana Beginning commencement starting *or* start initiation inauguration (see correspond ng verbs at BEGIN) ris ng *or* rise orig nation derivat on (see

incessant Continuous constant perpetual *continual perennial

Ana Unceas ng interminable never-end ng endless *everlasting *steady constant vexing irking annoying bothering (see ANNOY)

Ant Interm ttent — *Con* Per od c recurrent (see INTERMITTENT)

incest *Adultery fornication

inchoate Unformed *formless amorphous shapeless chaotic.

beginning commencing ng verbs at nplete (see ach group.

affirmative verbs at CLOSE) *immature unmatured
Con *Perfect, whole entire intact *consummate finished

incident, *adj* *Liable subject open exposed prone susceptible sens tive
Ana Typical (of) -
LAR) *
inciden
incident
adventit
Ana. In ... (see LIABLE) *subordinate secondary collateral associated related linked connected (see JOIN)
Ant Essential (sense 2) — *Con* Fundamental cardi nal vital (see ESSENTIAL)

incisive Incisive trenchant, clear-cut, cutting, biting, crisp come into comparison when they are applied to utterances thoughts style mentalities or the like and mean having or manifesting the qualities associated with

West) Trenchant, literally applied to weapons with an extremely sharp edge or point (as a *trenchant* spear)

be in his criticism of the popular faith (*G L Dickinson*) Clear-cut is applied chiefly to that which is the effect of

often used in place of *incisive* when a less pleasant or less

have me here without money or
cold *cutting* voice (*Bennett*) B

Ana analogous words *Ant*

especially to utterances expressed ideas style, and the like suggests a power to grip and deeply impress itself on the mind or memory as acid bites into an etcher's plate it therefore often suggests a caustic or mordant quality as his *biting* wit *biting* epigrams her *biting* words. Crisp (as here compared see also FRAGILE, 1)

(*Lowes*)
Ana Terse succinct laconic *concise poignant *pungent piquant
Con Prolix diffuse verbose *wordy *loose lax slack unctuous *fulsome

incite Incite, instigate, abet, foment are synonymous terms meaning to spur on to action or to excite into

action, it also commonly connotes underhandedness and evil intention as one may be *incited* (not *instigated*) to the performance of a good act one may be *incited* or *instigated* to the commission of a crime The early

supporting and encouraging Unthinkingly I have laid myself open to the charge of aiding and *abetting* the seal-cutter in obtaining money under false pretenses (*Kipling*) Mr Howells seconded him [Mark Twain] as often as not in these innocuous infantile ventures *abetting* him in the production of plays of an abysmal foolishness' (*Van W Brooks*) Foment stresses persistence in goading One who *incites* rebellion may provide only the initial stimulus one who *foments* rebellion keeps the rebellious spirit alive by supplying fresh incitements
Ana Stimulate excite *provoke pique galvanize arouse rouse *stir
Ant Restrain — *Con* Curb check inhibit snaffle (see RESTRAIN) *frustrate thwart foil circumvent outwit

*Stimulus stimulant impetus
goad incentive inducement impulse
ing provoking or provocation excitement
piquing (see corresponding verbs at PRO-
tivation activation actuation (see corre-
bs at ACTIVATE)
int Inhibition
*Slant slope incline grade gradient
acclivity declivity
CURVE v) leaning slanting
slope
careen heel bend turn
iate deflect *turn.
edispose come into compari
uence one to take a stated or

mind or the feelings have been so affected that one is already leaning toward one of two or more possible conclusions or projects or decisions or objects of affection or the like The word never suggests more than the tipping of the balance toward one and therefore connotes merely a tendency to favor one more than the other or others Such considerations are not supposed to be entertained by judges except as *inclining* them to one of two interpretations (*Justice Holmes*) Only a system with order and progress in the heart of it could elaborate itself so perfectly and intricately There is assuredly much to *incline* us to 'assert Eternal Providence And justify the ways of God to men (*J A Thomson*) ' On this visit I found Australia generally *inclined* to be inimical (*V Heiser*) Bias implies a stronger and more settled leaning than *incline* suggests it usually connotes a prejudice for or against, as It would be mortifying to many ladies could they understand how little the heart of man is affected by what is costly or new in their attire how little it is *biassed* by the texture of their muslin (*Austen*), she was unfairly *biassed* towards the Liberal party in the state and too apt to approve of the measures they passed (*R Macaulay*) Dispose differs from *incline* in stressing the implication of putting one into a frame of mind that is proper or necessary for the end in view or that makes one ready or willing to do something or to take some stand therefore it often connotes the sway of one s disposition mood temper or the like as his open face *disposes* one to believe him innocent the depression *disposed* many persons to become more thrifty a thinker so little *disposed* to treat the names of these religious philosophers with respect (*Inge*) Predispose differs from *dispose* in implying the existence of the frame of mind or of the proper disposition in advance of the opportunity to manifest itself in action as circumstances are *predisposing* men to accept principles which they attacked a few years ago, if she is flattered and indulged she will be *predisposed* to be favorable to him *Predispose* is also used of a physical tendency or condition which makes one susceptible to a given infection or disease as *predisposed* to tuberculosis

Ana Influence *affect sway *move drive impel

Ant Disincline indispose.

incline, *n* Inclination *slant, slope grade gradient acclivity declivity

Ana *Mountain mount peak alp embankment bank dune terrace *mound

include Include, comprehend, embrace involve imply,

violets the collection will not *include* any examples of the artist s earliest and inferior paintings an edition of the Bible which *includes* the Apocrypha, It would not be argued today that the power to regulate does not *include* the power to prohibit ' (*Justice Holmes*) Comprehend (etymologically, to grasp) suggests that within the scope or range of the whole under consideration (such as

selling or the interchange of commodities, and do not admit that it *comprehends* navigation (*Ch. Just. Marshall*) Embrace, as here compared (see also ADOPT) suggests a reaching out to gather the thing embraced within the whole (such as the content of a mind or of a course a construction or interpretation of a law etc) as The scene before the reddleman s eyes *embraced* hillocks pits ridges acclivities one behind the other (*Hardy*), By Baudelaire s time it was no longer necessary for a man to *embrace* such varied interests in order to have the sense of the age (*T S Eliot*) Whatever disagreement there may be as to the scope of the phrase due process of law there can be no doubt that it *embraces* the fundamental conception of a fair trial (*Justice Holmes*) Involve (etymologically to roll up in, or to infold) suggests inclusion by virtue of the nature of

volves a deplorable waste of talent —*B Russell*) or one of its antecedent conditions (as Clerkship did not necessarily *involve* even minor orders —*Quiller-Couch*, I should supply the humanistic elements of education in ways not *involving* a great apparatus of learning —*B Russell*) or one of the parts or elements which comprise it by necessity or definition (as, that fusion of public and private life which was *involved* in the ideal of the Greek citizen —*G L Dickinson*) Imply is very close to *involve* in its etymological meaning for it also connotes a carrying within its folds however the term stresses

especially by definition (as embrace *implies* a reach ... or because

INVOLVE 1) Subsume, a technical term in logic ... implies inclusion within a class or category (as an individual in a species ... comprehended by a ... generic ... could be

Ana Comprise consist of *compose constitute *contain hold accommodate

Ant Exclude — *Con* Eliminate rule out debar ... omit forget (see EXCLUDE)

de guerre, ... nience trouble, ... ock disturb ... of each group.

Ant Accommodate (sense 2) — *Con* *Oblige, favor *indulge humor *please gratify

incomparable Peerless, *supreme superlative, transcendent surpassing pre-eminent banner

Ana Unrivaled unmatched unapproached unequaled (see affirmative verbs at MATCH)

Con Ordinary *common fair mediocre *medium second-rate average

incompatible Incongruous, *inconsonant, inconsistent discordant, d screpant, uncongenial unsympathetic,

Ana Antagonistic counter *adverse *antipathetic, averse contrary contrad ctory antithetical ant podal *opposite irreconcilable unconformable unadaptable (see affirmative verbs at ADAPT)

Ant Compatible — *Con* Congruous, *consonant cons stent congenial harmonizing *or* harmonious, correspond ng or correspondent, agreeing (see corresponding verbs at AGREE)

incompetent Unqualified *incapable.

Ana Inefficient *ineffective

Ant Competent — *Con* *Able capable qualified skilled *proficient expert

incongruous *Inconsonant uncongenial incompat ble inconsistent discordant d screpant, unsympathetic

Ana Al en fore gn extraneous (see EXTRINSIC) grotesque bizarre *fantastic.

Ant Congruous. — *Con* Fitting suitable appropriate meet, *fit *consonant compatible congenial con s stent.

inconsistent *Inconsonant incompat ble incongru ous, uncongenial unsympathetic discordant d screpant

Ana D vergent disparate diverse *different irreconcilable (see affirmative verb at ADAPT)

Ant Consistent — *Con* *Consonant compat ble congruous accord ng *or* accordant agreeing tallying j bing correspond ng *or* correspondent (see corresponding verbs at AGREE)

inconsonant *Inconsonant, inconsistent incompatible* incongruous uncongenial unsympathetic discordant discrepant come into comparison as mean ng not in agreement with one another or not agreeable one to the other Except for this den al of reciprocal agreement or agreeableness the first six words correspond to the affirmative adjectives as discriminated at CONSONANT especially in regard to their specific implications and the r syntact cal differences Discordant (see also DISSONANT) is more common than *inconsonant* when appl ed in the sense of devo d of harmony to things com ng into contact or comparison w th each other as *discordant* voices the *d scordant* v ews of cab net officers D screpant is also often preferred to *inconsistent* in attr but ve use especially when a w de variance between details of two things that should be al ke or cons stent is to be suggested thus, two *d screpant* accounts of an acci dent *suggests more obvious* d fferences in deta ls than their accounts are *inconsistent* *Inconsistent* is now usually preferred in pred cative use.

Ana *D ssonant d scordant

Ant Consonant — *Con* Congruous, compatible, con sistent congen al (see CONSONANT) harmonized or harmonious, attuned (see corresponding verbs at HARMONIZE)

inconstant *Inconstant* fickle capricious, mercurial unstable come into comparison when they mean lacking or showing lack of firmness or stead ness in purpose attachment devotion or the l ke Inconstant, now usually applied to persons, though sometimes st ll applied to *th ngs, suggests an inherent or constitutional* tendency to change frequently (cf CHANGEABLE) it commonly impl es an incapacity for fixity or steadiness as in one s affections, aspirations, course or the like as O swear not by the moon the *inconstant* moon, That monthly changes in her circled orb (*Shak*), people seldom know what they would be at young men especially they are so amazingly changeable and *inconstant* (*Austen*) One of his [Montaigne s] own *inconstant* essays never true for a page to its proposed subject (*Pater*) Fickle now retains only a hint of its etymolog cal implication of deceitfulness or treacherousness, but its basic impl cations of instability and unrel ability are colored by the suggest on of an incapacity for being true steadfast or certa n as, O fortune fortune! all men *call thee fickle* (*Shak*) *B tter experience* soon taught him that lordly patrons are *fickle* and their favour not to be relied on (*A Huxley*) "La she is *fickle!* How she turns from one face To another face — and smiles *into them all!* (*Millay*) *Capricious* suggests qualities which manifest or seem to manifest a lack of guidance by law by authority by reason or by any power that tends to regularize movements or acts When used in reference to persons, it suggests gu dance by whim mood freak or the l ke as, Louis XIII a boy of e ght at his accession grows up *capricious* restricted and cold hardly normal (*Belloc*) he judged her to be *capricious* and easily wearied of the pleasure of the moment (*E Wharton*) When used in reference to th ngs it impl es an irregularity an uncertainty or a variableness that seems incompat ble with the operat on of any law as a *capricious* climate The *capricious* hues of the sea (*Lamb*) the *capricious* uncertain lease on which you and I hold l fe (*Quiller-Couch*) "The ol ve is slow growing *capricious* in its y eld (*A Huxley*) Mercurial is a synonym of the other words here d scriminated only when it carries a strong imp cat on of resemblance to the metal mercury and its fluctuations when subjected to any external influence The word however is seldom devo d of impl cat ons derived from its earl er *association with the god Mercury such as* swiftness eloquence cleverness and volatil ty Consequently when as here cons dered it appl es to persons, their temperaments their natures and the like, it usually suggests a pleasing even if a baffling variab lity an amaz ng succession of gifts capable of being displayed at will or at need and various other qualities such as sprightliness restlessness flashing wit elusive charm, and the like as The gay gallant *mercurial* Frenchman (*D sraeli*) I was ardent in my temperament quick *mercurial* impetuous (*Irving*) It seems impossible that her br ght and *mercurial* figure is no longer among us that she w ll del ght us no more with the keen precision and stabb ng br lliance of that jewelled brain (*New Republ c*) Unstable which is appl cable to persons as well as to things implies a constitut onal incapacity *for remaining in a fixed position mentally or emot onally as well as physically it suggests therefore such* fluctuat ons in behavior as frequent and often unjust fied changes in occupat on or in residence or sudden and startl ng changes of faith or of interests as *Unstable* as water thou shalt not excel (*Genesis* xlix. 4) *His nature* lamentably *unstable* was not ignoble (*Macaulay*)

Ana *Changeable changeful, var able protean mutable *fa thless d sloyal false treacherous traitor ous perfid ous volat le frivolous light light minded (see correspond ng nouns at LIGHTNESS)

Ant Constant. — *Con* *Rel able dependable trust worthy trusty true leal loyal, stanch steadfast *fa thful

inconvenience *n* Inconvenience incommode discommode trouble molest come into comparison in the

sense of to subject one to disturbance or annoyance Inconvenience usually suggests little more than interference with one s plans one s comfort one s freedom or the like it seldom carries suggestions of more than a temporary or slight disturbance or annoyance as I hope the new arrangement will not *inconvenience* you do not *inconvenience* him by intruding upon him while he is writing will it *inconvenience* you to send an answer by return mail? Incommode and even more discommode carry a somewhat heightened suggestion of disturbance or annoyance but still of not so much as to imply actual suffering or injury rather they connote some mental agitation such as embarrassment or vexation or more or less disagreeable interference with one s comfort or plans as very little *incommoded* [in reading a book] by the remarks and ejaculations of Mrs Allen (*Austen*), Lucian was soon *incommoded* by the attention his cousin attracted (*Shaw*) It could not *discommode* you to receive any of his Grace s visiters or mine (*Scott*) Finding herself and the younger children *discommoded* in the boat (*Galt*) Trouble is often used in polite intercourse (especially in requests) in a sense close to that of *inconvenience* when it suggests even less effort or disturbance as may I *trouble* you to pass the salt, will it *trouble* you to drop this letter in the box when you are passing? It is however also used to imply serious disturbance or annoyance such as worry deep concern great pains or the like in this sense and sometimes in the lighter sense it is frequently a reflexive verb or in current colloquial use an intransitive verb taking the place of a reflexive as do not *trouble* yourself about our bad fortune Men *troubled* themselves about pain and death much as healthy bears did (*H Adams*) An artist who does not *trouble* about the philosophy of things but just obeys the dim promptings of instinct (*C E Montague*) Molest implies extreme disturbance or annoyance as through meddlesomeness or through hostile or malicious interference with one s rights one s freedom one s security etc as safe where no critics damn no duns *molest* (*Pope*) It does not seem to follow that she intended to persecute or *molest* Protestants (*A Lang*) the nurse went wherever called with out fear of being *molested*

Ana Disturb *discompose interfere intermeddle *meddle

incorporate, *v* Embody assimilate *identify

Ana Merge blend fuse coalesce (see MIX) *unite combine conjoin consolidate unify *compact

increase, *v* Increase enlarge, augment, multiply come into comparison as meaning to become or cause to

In transitive use *increase* may or may not imply pro-

press on *increased* his misery the girl s actions increased the observer s suspicions good teaching *increases* one s desire for knowledge Enlarge stresses expansion or extension so that whatever is affected is greater in some or all of its dimensions or in its size or capacity as he *enlarged* his farm by the purchase of one hundred adjoining acres to *enlarge* a hotel by building a new wing Figuratively *enlarge* is applicable in discriminating use only to that which may be thought of as capable of being made larger or smaller in extent or size thus, one does not *enlarge* one s interests or one s activities but the field of one s interests or the scope of one s activities hence to *enlarge* the circle of one s acquaintances to *enlarge* one s capacity for enjoyment Nevertheless, field scope capacity etc are sometimes implied Its [a constitutional clause s] terms purport to *enlarge* the

implication of *augment* is a growing greater more numerous larger more intense or the like Even an increase of fame served only to *augment* their industry (*S J Reynolds*) To fret over unavoidable evils, or *augment* them by anxiety (*Austen*) Multiply commonly implies an increase in number especially by natural generation as the Creator bade his creatures to *multiply* and fill the earth Hookworms live a long long time in the small intestine but they cannot *multiply* there (*V Heiser*) Sometimes however the word implies increase in numbers by indefinite repetition of things of the same kind as a machine for *multiplying* typewritten copies if there were space we might *multiply* illustrative citations

... enhance ...

abbreviate curtail retrench *contract condense

... Disbelief *unbelief
... dubiety dubiosity skepticism *uncer...
...ty — *Con* Certitude *certainty assu...
...tion positiveness cocksureness, sureness
...ding adjectives at SURE)
... Accretion *addition accession.
... Criminate impeach indict *accuse.

Ana ... involve implicate
... ...ulpate exonerate absolve acquit vindicate.
... *Implant instill inseminate infix
... ...fuse inoculate imbue leaven *teach, instruct educate impart *communicate.

... come into comparison when
...elf something especially
...s or injurious. Incur
... may or may not imply
...reatment of each group

foreknowledge of what is to happen (as, to *incur* a debt, to *incur* criticism) but it usually implies the responsibility of the person or thing for the acts which bring about that which he (or it) incurs as to *incur* a serious risk by submitting to an experimental operation ... said he would tell the tr...

... has it. But *contract* often distinctively implies a meeting between two things that permits either an interchange of qualities (as ... Each ...

... ary and most ordinary of these terms usually implies infection or something analogous to it, as to *catch* a contagious disease to *catch* a heavy cold With such immunity [a mind highly resistant to literary suggestion] he is not likely to *catch* harm from the most insinuating book (*S M Crothers*) religion in point of fact is seldom taught at all it is *caught* by contact with someone who has it (*Inge*)

Ana *Get obtain, acquire

Con *Escape elude evade, avoid shun eschew avert ward off *prevent

incurious Unconcerned *indifferent aloof detached, disinterested

Ana Uninterested (see DISINTERESTED) *abstracted preoccupied absent absent minded distrait distraught

Ant Curious inquisitive — *Con* Prying snoopy nosy (see CURIOUS) intrusive meddlesome *impertinent observing or observant remarking noticing noting (see corresponding verbs at SEE)

incursion *Invasion raid irruption inroad

indebtedness *Debt debit obligation, liability arrear arrearage

indecent Unseemly indelicate improper *indecorous unbecoming

Ana Obscene ribald *coarse gross vulgar lewd lascivious *licentious *immoral *offensive revolting repulsive repugnant loathsome

Ant Decent — *Con* *Chaste pure modest virtuous, *moral ethical

indecorous Indecorous improper, unseemly indecent unbecoming, indelicate agree in meaning not in conformity with the accepted standard of what is right or fitting or is regarded as good form The first four words, *indecorous improper unseemly indecent* are in general the antonyms or diametrical opposites, of *decorous proper seemly decent* (discriminated at DECOROUS) but the negative terms are often more sharply distinguished from each other than the affirmative terms That is *indecorous* which transgresses the conventions of polite society or its notions of what constitutes good form or good manners as *indecorous* behavior at a funeral they regarded argument in the drawing room as *indecorous* That is *improper* which violates propriety or the standard of what is right correct or fitting determined by those who are the authorities especially in etiquette in language in aesthetics or in morals as, I am sure if I had known it to be *improper* I would not have gone with Mr Thorpe at all but I always hoped you would tell me if you thought I was doing wrong (*Austen*) It was most *improper* to intrude the dog into the houses of the people they were calling on (*Conrad*), 'He was telling her a funny story probably an *improper* one for it brought out her naughtiest laugh (*Cather*) That is *unseemly* which is not only indecorous or improper but also offensive to persons of good taste or to strict followers of the conventions as to bury the old man with *unseemly* haste I consider it very *unseemly* to talk in this loose fashion before young men (*Cather*), Maurice disgraced Amy and himself by joining in an *unseemly* fracas with the police (*R Macaulay*) We were in no danger of being betrayed into any *unseemly* manifestations of religious fervour (*L P Smith*) That is *indecent* which is grossly offensive to those who observe the proprieties or in its present stronger sense to persons of sound morals or high standards of modesty or propriety, as, when wine has given *indecent* language birth (*Cowper*) *indecent* plays *indecent* behavior these dances, though to the eyes of Johnston grossly *indecent* are danced ... That is unbe... or ... sta... kno... her ... coming in a menial position ... look in (*H G Wells*) That is *indelicate* which verges upon immodesty or (sometimes) which betrays lack of tact or of refined perceptions as, She had visions so startling that she half repudiated them as *indelicate* of coarse masculine belongings strewn about in endless litter (*M Wilkins*) "Think no more of the matter It is very *indelicate* for a young lady to dwell on such subjects (*Deland*)

Ana Unfitting inappropriate unmeet unsuitable *unfit incongruous *inconsonant *rude ill mannered uncivil, discourteous impolite *coarse vulgar gross

Ant Decorous. — *Con* Decent nice comme il faut demure (see DECOROUS) ceremonious formal, conventional (see CEREMONIAL)

indefatigable Indefatigable, tireless, weariless, untiring unwearying unwearied unflagging carry as their basic meaning not feeling or manifesting fatigue, but they are closer synonyms in their extended sense of capable of prolonged and arduous effort Indefatigable etymologically implies an incapacity for fatigue but in its actual use it usually suggests persistent and unremitting activity or effort as *indefatigable* fingers (*E Wharton*) The *indefatigable* pursuit of an unattainable perfection (*L P Smith*) the strenuous persevering and absolutely *indefatigable* champion of every victim of oppression (*J Morley*) Tireless and weariless are sometimes employed with little distinction from *indefatigable* frequently however they connote less busyness and even greater or more remarkable power of continuance as the *tireless* sweep of the eagle's flight out in the breakers *tirelessly* tossing (*Whitman*) Was not [Matthew] Arnold the *tireless* critic of his country and his age the lifelong arraigner of British limitedness and complacency? (*C E Montague*) A sturdy Dissenter a *weariless* promoter of godliness (*Times Lit Sup*) Untiring and unwearying differ from *tireless* in carrying a stronger implication of uninterrupted activity often they specifically suggest an extraordinary ability to go on continuously and without a break (*tireless* and *weariless* by contrast often imply repeated returns over a very long course of time) as, an *untiring* (or *unwearying*) search for a lost child *tireless* (or *weariless*) efforts to attract attention *untiring* devotion to a cause the *tireless* reiteration of a call the *unwearying* pursuit of an ideal Unwearied differs little from *untiring* in its meaning but it is more often applied

directly to the person or thing concerned than to the

dogged, pertinacious (see OBSTINATE) energetic, strenuous, *vigorous
Con. Wearying tiring (see TIRE, *v*) · lagging dawdling, procrastinating (see DELAY) · indolent, fainéant, slothful *lazy.

legal language cannot be defeated, as by a subsequent condition), that is inalienable which one cannot give away or dispose of even if one wishes Thus one has an *indefeasible* title to the house which one owns absolutely, but this title may be transferred to another if one wishes

they are often employed without clear distinction when the intent is to imply that no superior force can take them away, as, The great writers . have mostly asserted freedom of conscience as an *indefeasible* right (*J S Mill*), ' By the *inalienable* claim of nature Anna belonged to the woman who had brought her into the world (*Deland*)

indelicate. Indecent, unseemly, improper, *indecorous unbecoming
Ana. *Coarse, gross vulgar obscene *rude, rough crude, callow lewd, wanton (see LICENTIOUS)
Ant. Delicate, refined — *Con* Pure, modest *chaste decent

indemnify. Reimburse recompense requite compensate, remunerate, *pay repay, satisfy

indemnity. *Reparation redress amends restitution

indentation. Indenture nick, notch *dent, dint

indenture. 1 *Contract, bargain compact pact treaty, entente, convention cartel, covenant, concordat mise
2 Indentation, notch, nick, *dent, dint

indentured. Articled *bound, bond

independence. Autonomy, freedom, sovereignty autarky See under FREE, *adj*
Ana Liberty, *freedom license self reliance reliance (see corresponding adjectives at RELIANT)
Ant. Dependence — *Con* Subordination, subjection (see corresponding adjectives at SUBORDINATE) *servitude, slavery, bondage

independent. Autonomous autonomic, *free, sover-

indicate. Indicate, betoken, attest, bespeak, argue,

in medicine as the necessary treatment or remedy as the facts revealed by the auditor's investigation indicate that the peculations were not confined to one person such symptoms *indicate* an operation "The similarity [between a certain trademark and an imitation] *indicates* nothing except perhaps the poverty of the designer's invention" (*Justice Holmes*) One thing betokens another when the former serves as visible or sensible evidence, or more narrowly, as a presage or portent, of the latter; as "his appearance *betokened* complete security" (*Meredith*), the black clouds betoken a storm "Like a red morn that ever yet betokened Wreck to the seaman tempest to the field (*Shak*) One thing attests another when the former serves as indisputable evidence of the latter and has the force (not necessarily the character) of legal testimony

Darrow) One thing **bespeaks** another when the ... *leads to the inference that it is the outward* manifestation of the latter "To Him whose works *bespeak* his nature" (*Cowper*) "The large abstention from voting in our elections must certainly *bespeak* an indifference not without meaning" (*Frankfurter*) One thing argues another when the former gives good reason for belief in the existence, the reality, or the presence of the latter "his evasion, of course, was the height of insolence but it *argued* unlimited resource and verve" (*Kipling*) To the grub under the bark the exquisite fitness of the woodpecker's organism to extract him would certainly *argue* a diabolical designer" (*W James*) One that proves another when the former serves to demonstrate or manifest the truth of the latter, as "Your language *proves* you still the child" (*Tennyson*)
Ana Intimate, hint, *suggest evince evidence, demonstrate, manifest, *show import signify denote *mean

indict. Incriminate, criminate, impeach, charge arraign *accuse

possible to remain *indifferent* to political ... when great issues are at stake, she was completely *indifferent* to him He was exceedingly difficult to please not because he was hypercritical and exacting but because he was *indifferent*" (*Bennett*) Unconcerned implies indifference ... insensitiveness

each group

Incurious implies indifference arising from a lack of intellectual interest or normal curiosity it often suggests incapacity because of age temperament or state of mind Irving and Una had been led heedless and *incurious* to each of papa s places of worship in turn (*R Macaulay*) Aloof and esner
aloofn

t
c
s
aloofness of
plies a com
freedom fron
personal int
which s em w ought in the soul and the inevitable efflorescence of the Chr stian sp rit (*Gutney*) Sometimes t distinctively suggests a point of vie v or way of looking at persons or th ngs as though they bear no relat on to one s own l fe. Rome
spectacle u h

an
or
the
a d
An u spass onate *fair unin teres ed (see DISINTERESTED) apathetic, *impass ve phlegmatic *cool nonchalant
Ant Avid — *Con* *Eager keen agog sympathet c respons ve compassionate (see TENDER) *antipathetic unsympathet c averse
2 Average moderate *med um m ddling fair medi ocre, second-rate
Ana. Ordinary *common
Ant Choice — *Con* Exqu site rare recherché (see CHOICE) superlat ve surpassing peerless *supreme
3 *Neutral adiaphorous negat ve.

indigence Penury want, *poverty destitution privation.
Ana Stra ts, exigency emergency pass (see JUNCTURE)
Ant Affluence opulence

indigene *n* Nat ve aborigine, autochthon. See under NATIVE, *adj*

indigenous *Native autochthonous, endemic aborig inal
Ant Natural zed exotic — *Con* Foreign, al en extraneous (see EXTRINSIC)

indignant *Angry irate wrathful acrimonious mad
Ana Incensed infuriated enraged angered maddened (see ANGER *v*) exasperated roiled provoked nettled (see IRRITATE) roused aroused st rred (see STIR)
Con *Complacent smug self satisfied *indifferent unconcerned aloof

indignation Wrath *anger ire rage fury
Ana Resentment, dudgeon, *offense *pass on.

indignity *Affront insult.
Ana Injury wrong *injustice grievance offending or offense outrag ng or outrage (see corresponding verbs at OFFEND)

indirect Indirect circuitous roundabout come into comparison when they are appl ed to ways routes, means and the l ke and agree in meaning not lead ng by or as if by a stra ght path to a dest na ion or goal Indirect in literal use implies departure from the stra ght and short line between two po nts as the *ind ect* road to the city is the w der and better paved and therefore the speed er F gurat vely *indirect* implies following a course that is not plain obvious, explicit stra ghtforward or the l ke as *ind rect* methods of teach ng moral pr nc ples Jane s mother was mak ng *ind ect* but perfectly leg t mate inquiries into his pros pects (*M A st n*) *ind ect* taxation *ind re t* ev dence Circuitous impl es not *only* ind rection, but usually a wind ng and because of its length slow w ay or course as they were forced to take a *c u ous* route on account of the floods a *c rcu tous* approach to the hou e a *c rcuitous* method of solving a problem Paths more *c rcu tous* but not less sure Duly to reach the po nt marked out by Heaven (*Wo dsworth*) And though *c rcuitous* and obscure The feet of Nemesis how surel (*W Watson*) Roundabout may be used interchangeably w th *c cu tou s* but specif cally in its l teral sense it impl es a following of a more or less circular (or sem circular) course f om one po nt to another the term far more often than *ind re t* or *c rcuitous* e pec ally n its extended use impl es del berate often blame worthy evas on or avoidance of the d rect course or way as to take a *roundabout* course to one s destination a *roundabo t* explanation a *roundabout* process of reasoning the *roundabout* d ffident appeal for p ty (*Day Lew s*) She declared that she would have nothing to do with any *ro ndabout* ways but go openly and instantly to law (*Burney*)
Ana. Dev ous obl que *crooked *w nding sinuous tortuous anfractuous.
Ant Direct forthright stra ghtforward

indiscriminate Ind scriminate wholesale sweeping come into comparison only when they carry the meaning includ ng all or nearly all w thin the range of cho ce operat on or effectiveness That is indiscriminate wh ch does not d stingu sh that which deserves from that which does not deserve but g ves treats selects in cludes or the l ke regardless of ind vidual deserts or merits as *ind scr m nate* char ty *ind scr m na e* praise The critic does a wrong who brings them under his *indiscr m nate* censu e (*Quiller-Couch*) Wholesale somet mes (perhaps usually) implies ind scriminateness but sometimes it carries almost no suggest on of it Invariably however it stresses extens veness, usually suggesting that no person or thing within the range of cho ce operat on or effectiveness has escaped as the *wholesale* vaccination of a commun ty the *wholesale* slaughter of a people T me for *wholesale* trust (*Mrs H Ward*) Communism can sp ead only as a devel opment of exist ng economic civilizat on and not by a sudden *wholesale* overthrow of it (*Shaw*) Sweep ng impl es a reach ng out n or as if in a wide c cle to draw n everyone o everyt ng with n range t usua ly carr es a stronger suggestion of ind scr m nateness than *wholesale* and often specifically mpl es exceeding the bounds of right, justice ju sdiction, or the l ke or general ty rather than a concrete specific cha acter as *sweep ng* reforms *sweep ng* accusat ons A *sweep ng* and consummate vengeance for the nd gnity alone should satisfy him (*Mered th*) the statute s of a very *sweep ng* and general character (*Just ce Holmes*)
Ana Prom scuous motley heterogeneous, assorted, *miscellaneous uncr t cal *superficial shallow
Ant Selective discriminating

indispensable Essent al necessary requisite *needful
Ana Vital card nal fundamental *essential.
Ant Dispensable.

indisposed *Dis nclined loath averse hesitant reluctant.
Ana. Inimical hostile antagonistic ant pathet c (see corresponding nouns at ENMITY)
Ant D sposed — *Con* *Eager avid keen anxious

friendly *amicable neighborly sympathetic respon sive (see TENDER)

individual, *adj* 1 Particular specific, *special especial concrete respective
Ana *Single sole separate particular
Ant General — *Con* Generic *universal common.
2 Pecul ar distinctive *characteristic
Ana Unique singular (see STRANGE) *distinct sepa rate several
Ant Common — *Con* Ordinary familiar popular (see COMMON)

individuality *Personality *disposition temperament* temper complexion character

individually *Each apiece severally respectively

indolent Fainéant slothful *lazy
Ana *Lethargic, sluggish comatose *inactive inert idle passive supine *languid languorous lackada s cal l stless
Ant Industrious — *Con* *Busy d ligent ass duous sedulous energetic strenuous *vigorous

indomitable *Inv ncible unconquerable impregnable

(see BRAVE)

indorse Variant of ENDORSE

induce Induce persuade prevail on *or* upon agree in

who is convinced that another course or act is better

authority is required the end aimed at has not been

usually carries a stronger impl cat on of oppos tion to be faced or of good arguments to be overcome as He had never before supposed that could Wickham be *prevailed on* to marry his daughter it would be done w th so l ttle inconven ence to h mself as by the present arrangement (*Austen*) I will go now and try to *prevail on* my mother to let me stay with you (*Shaw*)
Ana *Inc te instigate abet *move actuate drive impel motivate *activate actuate
Con *Command order enjoin direct bid charge *prescribe ass gn define

inducement Incentive spur *motive goad spring impulse
Ana Temptation enticement seduction luring *or* lure (see correspond ng verbs at LURE) *stimulus incite ment impetus stimulant

induct Inaugurate install *init ate invest.

induction 1 Prologue *introduction, prelude, over ture preface foreword prolegomenon proem exord. preamble prolus on protas s avant propos
2 *Deduction
Ana *Inference illation ratiocination.

inductive Deductive See under DEDUCTION
Ana Illative ratiocinative inferential (see under INFERENCE)

indulge **Indulge pamper, humor** (*or* **humour**) **spoil, baby mollycoddle** come into compar son when they *mean to show undue favor or attent on to a person or his* desires **Indulge** impl es complaisance or even weakness

indulged in food and d scipl ned in p ay

When schoolboys were less *indulged* with pocket money (*Arch Marshall*) **Pamper,** wh ch originally implied overfeeding still carries an impl cat on of inord nate gratification of an appetite or taste especially for what is luxurious or dainty and therefore soften ng in its physical mental or moral effects as, rich though *they were they refused to pamper the r children.* H [Socrates] preserved without an effort the suprema y of character and mind over the flesh he ne ther starved nor *pampered*' (*G L. Dickinson*) **Humor** stresses either attention to or an easy yield ng to whim caprice or chang ng desires it therefore often suggests accommo dation to the moods of another Like a froward ch ld, that must be played with and *humored* a l ttle to keep it quiet (*Temple*) I hate send ng the ch ldren to the Great House their grandmamma *humours* and in*dulges* them to such a degree that they are sure to come back s ck and cross for the rest of the day (*Austen*) **Spoil** stresses the injur ous effect on the char acter or disposition of one who is indulged pampered, humored or otherwise made the rec p ent of special attention however the word is often used to imply attentions that are likely to have th is effect " She talks a great deal sir Elizabeth apologized She s our only little g rl and I m afraid we *spo l* her " (*Deland*) **Baby** impl es excess ve attent ons the kind g en to those who are unable to care for themselves and need the constant ass stance of a mother or nurse it also carries a strong implication of humoring or pampering as she refused to *baby* her children after they were able to care for themselves and attend to the r own needs **Mollycoddle** usually implies baby ng it d stinct vel suggests inord nate attention to another s health or phys cal comfort or in extended use undue efforts to rel eve another of stra n or hardsh p It often also connotes as the effect or danger of such *treatment* effeminateness or infantilism (retarded physica men al or emotional development) as schools where grown bo s and g rls are *mollycoddled* Look here mother dear I m as well as ever I was and I m not go ng to be moll co d any more (*M E Braddon*)
Ana Favor accommodate *obl ge grat fy *please regale arride del ght
Ant Disc pl ne (*others*) abstain (*with reference to one self one s appet te etc*)

indulgence 1 Forbearance tolerance clemency mercifulness len ency See under FORBEARING
Ana *Mercy charity len ty grace k ndness, be t nancy *or* benignity ben gnness kindl ness (see corre sponding adjectives at KIND) mildness, gentleness (see corresponding adjectives at SOFT)
Ant Strictness — *Con* Severity sternness (see

corresponding adjectives at SEVERE) rigorousness rigidity (see corresponding adjectives at RIGID) harshness (see corresponding adjective at ROUGH)

2 *Pardon amnesty absolution

indulgent. Lenient *forbearing tolerant clement merciful.

Ana Humoring pampering (see INDULGE) forgiving pardoning condoning excusing (see EXCUSE *v*) benignant benign *kind kindly mild gentle (see SOFT)

Ant Strict — *Con* Stern *severe rigorous stringent (see RIGID) harsh (see ROUGH)

indurated *Hardened callous

Ana Rigid *stiff inflexible obdurate adamant adamantine inexorable *inflexible

Ant Pliable — *Con* *Plastic pliant ductile malleable flexible *elastic supple resilient

industrious Diligent *busy assiduous sedulous

Ana *Active operative live *dynamic* persevering persisting *or* persistent (see corresponding verbs at PERSEVERE) *indefatigable tireless untiring unflagging unwearied

Ant Slothful indolent — *Con* Idle *inactive inert supine *lazy faineant *lethargic sluggish torpid

industry *Business, trade commerce, traffic

inebriate inebriated, *adj* *Drunk drunken intoxicated tipsy tight

inebriate, *n* *Drunkard alcoholic dipsomaniac sot soak toper tosspot tippler

Ant Teetotaler

ineffable *Unutterable inexpressible inenarrable unspeakable indescribable

Ana. *Celestial heavenly empyrean empyreal ethereal (see AIRY) spiritual divine *holy sacred transcendent transcendental ideal, *abstract

Con Expressible utterable (see corresponding verbs at EXPRESS)

ineffective Ineffective ineffectual inefficient inefficacious and their less frequent forms in un (uneffective etc) come into comparison as meaning not producing or incapable of producing a result or results Except for this denial of production or capacity for production these adjectives correspond in their applications and implications to the affirmative adjectives as discriminated at EFFECTIVE

Ana. *Futile vain fruitless bootless abortive *vain nugatory otiose idle empty hollow *sterile barren unfruitful infertile

Ant Effective — *Con* Effectual efficacious efficient (see EFFECTIVE) fruitful *fertile fecund forceful forcible *powerful potent

ineffectual *Ineffective inefficacious inefficient

Ana See those at INEFFECTIVE.

Ant Effectual — *Con* *Effective efficacious efficient useful profitable (see corresponding nouns at USE)

inefficacious *Ineffective ineffectual inefficient

Ana. *Inactive inert idle *futile vain fruitless bootless abortive *powerless impotent

Ant Efficacious — *Con* *Powerful potent forcible forceful cogent, telling (see VALID) *effective effectual efficient

inefficient *Ineffective ineffectual inefficacious

Ana Incompetent unqualified *incapable infirm decrepit feeble *weak indolent slothful *fainéant* *lazy remiss lax slack *negligent neglectful

Ant Efficient — *Con* Competent *able capable qualified skillful skilled *proficient expert adept

ineluctable *Inevitable inescapable unavoidable

Ana Destined *prescribed appointed *certain, inevitable necessary apodictic

Con Escapable avoidable evadable *or* evasible eludible (see corresponding verbs at ESCAPE) *doubtful dubious questionable possible *probable

inenarrable Indescribable inexpressible *unutterable unspeakable ineffable.

inept *Awkward clumsy maladroit gauche

Ana Inapt *unfit unsuitable inappropriate *impertinent intrusive obtrusive *vain nugatory idle empty hollow otiose fatuous asinine foolish silly (see SIMPLE)

Ant Apt adept able (*as a result of nature training etc*)

inerrable *Infallible inerrant unerring

inerrant. Unerring *infallible inerrable

Ana *Impeccable flawless faultless accurate exact *correct precise *reliable dependable trustworthy inevitable *certain

inert *Inactive, passive idle supine

Ana Lifeless inanimate *dead impotent *powerless apathetic *impassive phlegmatic stolid

Ant Dynamic animated — *Con* *Active operative live alert vigilant, *watchful

inescapable *or* **unescapable** *Inevitable ineluctable unavoidable

Ana *Certain necessary apodictic inexorable *inflexible

Ant Escapable

inevitable 1 **Inevitable, ineluctable, inescapable unescapable, unavoidable** agree in meaning *incapable of being shunned or evaded* **Inevitable** (see also CERTAIN) implies that causes are already in operation or that the conditions of one's existence one's work one's temperament or the like are such that the thing so described is bound to occur as "Life is full of perils, but the wise man ignores those that are *inevitable* (*B Russell*) As soon as one lays down a rule one has to face the *inevitable* exception" (*C E Montague*) She was winding up all sorts of affairs with the *inevitable* result that she was encountering all sorts of urgent expenses which she was unable to meet (*H Ellis*) **Ineluctable** adds to *inevitable* the suggestions that struggle or defiance is futile and that no way out is possible Doesn't the very seriousness that we attribute to life mean that *ineluctable* noes and losses form a part of it ? (*W James*) Social tolerance was not dealt in the same measure to men and to women and neither Delia nor Charlotte had ever wondered why like all the young women of their class they simply bowed to the *ineluctable* (*E Wharton*) **Inescapable** *or* **unescapable** (both forms are common) carries a stronger suggestion than either *inevitable* or *ineluctable* that the person concerned would if he could avoid what must be or is convinced of its *inescapable* character as his *inescapable* fate (*D. V.*) Lawrence was always and *unescapably* an artist Yes *unescapably* is the word for there were moments when he wanted to escape from his destiny (*A Huxley*) **Unavoidable** carries a weaker implication of necessary occurrence than the other terms but it does imply that the exercise of foresight or care has not enabled one to escape what has occurred, as, *unavoidable* delays an *unavoidable* accident

Ana *Prescribed destined appointed *certain necessary apodictic determined settled decided (see DECIDE) inexorable *inflexible

Ant Evitable — *Con* Escapable avoidable eludible evadable *or* evasible (see corresponding verbs at ESCAPE) preventable avertible (see corresponding verbs at PREVENT)

2 *Certain necessary apodictic

Ana. *Infallible, inerrant, unerring *perfect, entire, whole definitive determinative, decisive, *conclusive

inexorable. Obdurate, adamant, adamantine, *inflexible

Ana. *Rigid, rigorous strict· resolute, steadfast (see FAITHFUL)· *immovable, immobile implacable, unrelenting relentless, merciless *grim

Ant. Exorable — *Con.* Compassionate responsive sympathetic, *tender merciful, clement, lenient, indulgent, *forbearing

inexpressible. *Unutterable, ineffable unspeakable inenarrable indescribable

Ana *Subtle, subtile tenuous rare (see THIN). *infinite, boundless, illimitable.

*invincible

atable, irre-

into comparison when they mean incapable, or mani

medium for the revelation of moral or spiritual truth, thus the pope is held by Roman Catholics to be *infallible* only when he speaks ex cathedra and defines a doctrine

colloquial word) is often preferred to *infallible*, its very close synonym, as a more explicit or a less technical term, as 'No man or men on the globe compose a tribunal from whose *inerrable* decision we may not appeal' (*J Rogers*), "Many speak wisely, some *inerrably*' (*Patmore*) Inerrant (also chiefly literary) emphasizes not so much the incapacity for making mistakes or

as a marksman of *unerring* aim, 'an *unerring* eye for [the] fleeting expression of the moral features of char

ful

infamous. Nefarious, flagitious, iniquitous, *vicious villainous, corrupt degenerate.

Ana Scandalous ignominious disgraceful, disreputable, shameful (see corresponding nouns at DISGRACE)

Ant Illustrious. — *Con* Glorious *splendid sublime

infamy. Ignominy shame, *disgrace dishonor, disrepute opprobrium, obloquy, odium, scandal

umiliation

e, repute

fancy, because of its more familiar general senses, is seldom used in this denotation outside of legal documents and court reports, it is there, however the preferable term when reference is made to the condition or

infancy and *minority* in their legal senses, but it is to be distinguished from them in its acquired connotations and by its greater susceptibility to literary and figurative use. Very often, *nonage* suggests immaturity not infrequently it suggests adolescence and its weaknesses and is thought of, by an etymological confusion as the opposite of *dotage*, or *senility* 'Nations outgrow their spiritual *nonage*' (*F. W Farrar*) 'Three million such people as can read the Globe with interest are as yet in too crude a state of *nonage* to deserve any regard' (*Emerson*)

Con. *Age majority

verb at STUNT)

Con. Sensible, prudent, sane, judicious, *wise *rational reasonable

they denote either the way in which a disease is transmitted or acquired, or the disease itself (though less

disease, as the *infection* (or *contagion*) spread from town to town. 'Manila the only large city until recent years where an imported *infection* has been eradicated' (*V Heiser*) *Infection* and *contagion* (technical contagium) are interchangeable when they denote the matter producing a contagious disease, such as a germ laden secretion or a virus, as the air of a sickroom is charged with *contagion* There is even a strong possibility that the *infection* [of smallpox] may be carried through the air (*V Heiser*) Figuratively, these words are not as close in their meanings as *infectious* and *contagious* because *infection* rarely loses the implication of corruption so strong in *infect*, as, the ignorant are susceptible to the *infection* of false propaganda, everyone felt the *contagion* of her merriment

infectious. 1 Infectious, contagious, communicable, catching, when applied to diseases are distinguishable in

nd analogous microorganisms) that produce destroy or injure tissues. Contagious designates

*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

that type of infectious disease caused by receiving living germs directly from a person afflicted with it or by contact with a secretion of his or some object he has touched The tendency to use *infectious* more narrowly and only

but it implies even more the dangers of contact

Of these four terms *infectious, contagious,* and *catching* are used figuratively The fine distinctions exhibited in their technical senses are not carried over into the extended senses with the result that they are nearly exact synonyms meaning rapidly imparted to others, as *contagious* (or *infectious*) enthusiasm, What a bad temper! I hope it's not *catching* 'Fear is exceedingly *infectious* children catch it from their elders even when their elders are not aware of having shown it (*B Russell*)

Ana Toxic, mephitic, pestilent, pestilential, virulent, *poisonous

2 Infectious, infective agree in denoting that infects or tends to infect. **Infectious,** however, is more often restricted to the technical and figurative senses expounded in the preceding article **Infective,** an older word than *infectious,* was for a time displaced by it, but it has recently been revived especially in pathology where it is applied chiefly to matter and means potentially infectious as, an *infective* secretion an *infective*

indelicate indecent inept, maladroit, gauche, *awkward

Ant Felicitous. — *Con.* Happy apt appropriate fitting (see FIT *adj*) apposite, apropos, germane pertinent, *relevant

Infer. **1 Infer, deduce, conclude, judge, gather** come into comparison when they mean to arrive at by reason

mental formulations derived by reasoning are even more precisely fixed in careful usage. **Infer** implies the

In strict logical use, it means to derive an inference from a general principle; that is to make a deduction as opposed to an *induction* (see DEDUCTION 3) This distinction an important one to logicians and philosophers is nearly lost in general use where *deduce* and *deduction* imply inferences of any kind 'Then the diets [of polished and of unpolished rice] were reversed. The sick

dies, what he produces as a means continues to the end of time We cannot deny this but we can deny the consequences *deduced* from it' (*B Russell*) **Conclude** is often loosely employed as an equivalent of *deduce* in its general sense Strictly, it means to draw the inference that is the necessary consequence of preceding propositions whether these propositions be the premises of a syllogism or the members of a series of previously drawn inferences constituting an unbroken chain of reasoning A conclusion is therefore either the third proposition of a syllogism or the final, summarizing proposition in a rational process. In general use *conclude* and *conclusion*

Judge and **judgment,** as here compared are nearly

guess.

2 Infer, imply are not always as strictly distinguished

means to draw a conclusion from facts evidence premises statements or the like by deductive or inductive

for in precise English only that which gives the ground for or permits an inference or which leads to a given conclusion can rightly be the subject as 'This doth *infer* the zeal I had to see him (*Shak*) Consider first that great Or bright *infers* not excellence (*Milton*), ' Matters were by no means so far advanced between the young people as Henchard s jealous grief *inferred* (*Hardy*) Many good writers of the present prefer *imply* to *infer* in this particular sense

inference 1 Deduction conclusion judgment See under INFER

2 Inference illation, ratiocination come into comparison when they denote the process of arriving at conclusions from data or premises Inference in colloquial use often

extended process or the passing by steps from one inference to another In present use it often carries the humorous connotation of tediousness or of logic chopping The same distinctions in implications are observable in the corresponding adjectives **inferential, illative,** and **ratiocinative**

Ana Deduction conclusion judgment (see under INFER 1) reasoning thinking speculation cogitation (see corresponding verbs at THINK) surmise conjecture (see under CONJECTURE *v*)

Con Intuition understanding (see REASON) assumption presumption presupposition (see under PRESUPPOSE)

3 *Implication

inferential Illative ratiocinative See under INFERENCE 2

Ana Hypothetical putative conjectural supposititious *supposed *theoretical speculative academic *implicit constructive virtual

Con *Explicit express definite categorical intuitive *instinctive proved demonstrated tried tested (see PROVE)

infernal Infernal chthonian hellish, Hadean Tartarean Stygian agree in meaning of or characteristic of the abode of the dead **Infernal,** which is derived from a Latin word meaning subterranean in its strictest sense denotes of or characteristic of the underworld or regions inhabited by the earth gods and spirits of the dead Through confusion of pagan conceptions of the underworld with Jewish and Christian conceptions of hell as the abode of devils and a place of torment for the souls of the damned *infernal* has acquired connotations of horror torturing fiends and unendurable suffering

abhorred fiend in the *infernal* regions is sent to torment me (*Scott*) **Hellish** comes close to the current meaning

(*Shelley*) **Hadean Tartarean,** and **Stygian** are used in poetry in place of *infernal* sometimes without any reference to the conception of Hades Tartarus and the Styx in classic mythology Very frequently *Hadean* is a

Ana *Fiendish devilish diabolical demoniacal damnable accursed cursed *execrable nefarious flagitious iniquitous villainous *vicious

Ant Supernal

infertile *Sterile barren impotent unfruitful

Ana *Dry arid impoverished exhausted, drained depleted (see DEPLETE)

Ant Fertile — *Con* Fecund fruitful prolific (see FERTILE) producing *or* productive bearing yielding (see corresponding verbs at BEAR) reproducing propagating breeding generating (see GENERATE)

infest Infest, overrun beset come into comparison only when they are used in reference to disagreeable or noxious things and mean to make trouble because of their

ing) nevertheless the term is always derogatory "To poison vermin that *infest* his plants (*Cowper*) The idle rich who at present *infest* the older universities (*B Russell*) **Overrun** as here compared is often interchangeable with *infest* especially in the passive Usually it retains the implications of its literal sense and is therefore the precise word when the idea of running or spreading is to be conveyed, as the cellar is *overrun* with mice the garden is *overrun* with weeds **Beset** which in its primary sense denotes to set or stud has now more frequently the meaning to trouble through frequency and persistence and often connotes assailing or attacking as he was *beset* by enemies on every side She hurried at his words *beset* with fears (*Keats*)

abate

infidel Unbeliever *atheist freethinker agnostic deist

Ana Heathen *pagan paynim

infinite Infinite, eternal, sempiternal boundless ... in meaning having

and to his attributes in such applications it implies immeasurability or an incapacity for being estimated in extent duration or in any conceivable respect as

numerals) is *infinite* (i e no one can set a limit number that can be indicated) an *infinite* decimal is one that cannot be brought to a termination such as a repeating (or recurring) decimal or a circulating decimal The total number of stars is supposed even by those who reject the idea of *infinite* extension to run into thousands of millions (*Inge*) In general and looser use *infinite* usually implies not only exceeding greatness or vastness but indefiniteness or seeming endlessness of extent as Chinese landscape [painting] is certainly pre-eminent in suggesting *infinite* horizons the look of ... so is not for ...) Eternal in ... each group

its earliest and still prevailing sense implies neither beginning nor end in time it is therefore applied chiefly to God in the sense of being *uncaused or uncreated* and unending as The *eternal* God is thy refuge (*Deuteronomy* xxx i 27) *Eternal* Providence (*Milton*) It is also sometimes applied to things especially to those regarded as abstractions which are creations of the human and therefore finite mind for which no beginning is known or under present conditions is discoverable and for which no end can be foreseen or predicted as, to argue that matter is *eternal* the idea that the world is *eternal* is now seldom, if ever advanced If space is *infinite* and time *eternal* Mark murmured I am in infinity and I am in eternity (*C Mackenzie*) In some thinking *eternal* applies to that which is independent of or capable of being thought of without reference to human and finite concepts such as those of time and space as to think of heaven as a state rather than a place—a state too which is *eternal* in a deeper sense than that of unending time-succession (*Inge*) Equally common is the use of *eternal* in the sense of *endless* or *everlasting* (see EVERLASTING) when it applies to things which have a known or an acknowledged beginning in time as to enter into *eternal* life those dying unrepentant *will suffer eternal punishment for their sins* In nonreligious contexts this sense is frequent in hyperbolical or humorous use (as the staircase door opened with its *eternal* creak —*Bennett*) but it also applies to that which though it changes in appearance form or method never dies out as The tragedy of *The Changeling* [i.e. of the not naturally bad but irresponsible and undeveloped nature caught in the consequences of its own action] is an *eternal* tragedy (*T S Eliot*) Macaulay who has a special affinity for the *eternal* schoolboy (*Inge*) Sempiternal a bookish word is in origin at least an intensive of *eternal* with somewhat greater emphasis upon the continuity of the thing so described (as, All truth is from the *sempiternal* source Of Light Divine —*Cowper* he did not really believe that infinity was *infinite* or that the *eternal* was also *sempiternal* —*Shaw*) but as is often the case with intensives it is now chiefly a hyperbolical term (as, Dull dinners with the *sempiternal* saddle of mutton —*J Jekyll*) Boundless, except in recent scientific and mathematical use where it and *infinite* are employed as contrasted terms implies little more than an apparent lack of restrictions or bounds, or a capacity for extending expanding or increasing indefinitely it often applies to something which so far exceeds in range measure or amount what is usual for a thing of its kind that it staggers the human mind, as *boundless* wealth *boundless* impudence My bounty is as *boundless* as the sea (*Shak*) A *boundless* command of the rhetoric in which the vulgar express hatred and contempt (*Macaulay*) When that which drew from out the *boundless* deep Turns again home (*Tennyson*) In current mathematical and scientific usage *boundless* refers to a space (as represented by a closed curved line, or a spherical surface etc and without regard to its calculable extension or area) which has the property of permitting an object starting from any point in the space and proceeding by one mathematical law to return to the same point without being interrupted thus in the Einsteinian conception, physical space is *boundless* but not *infinite* since a ray of light assumed to travel along a curve rather than a straight line can conceivably return to its starting point after an estimated 500 billion years Illimitable also stresses a lack of bounds or limits, and may be used in place of *boundless* (as, an *illimitable* appetite —*L Stephen*) but it is often applied specifically to that (such as a distance) which can usually be measured in extent but which in the instance noted exceeds the capacity of human ingenuity or of any human instrument for measurement or determination of extent as, The heavens *illimitable* height (*Spenser*) the *illimitable* distances between the earth and some of the stars Uncircumscribed implies the lack of a determinable limit in any conceivable direction it applies to anything that extends or expands or seems to extend or expand in all directions in the manner of radii from the center of a circle as *uncircumscribed* freedom So arbitrary and *uncircumscribed* a Power (*Charles I of England*)

Ant Finite —*Con* Circumscribed limited restricted (see LIMIT *v*) *dependent conditional contingent relative adjective

infirm Feeble decrepit *weak frail fragile

Ana Debilitated disabled crippled (see WEAKEN) *sick ill

Ant Hale —*Con* *Strong sturdy stalwart stout *healthy robust sound

infix *Implant inculcate instill inseminate

Ana *Set settle fix establish firm *enter introduce admit ingrain inoculate *infuse imbue

inflame Fire kindle enkindle *light ignite

Ana *Inform inspire animate incense infuriate enrage (see ANGER *v*) exasperate provoke aggravate nettle *irritate

Ant Extinguish (*a fire a passion*)

inflate Distend swell *expand amplify dilate.

Ana Enlarge *increase augment magnify aggrandize *exalt

Ant Deflate —*Con* *Contract compress shrink condense constrict

inflated Inflated flatulent tumid turgid are here considered not only in their literal senses but also, and chiefly in their secondary senses especially as applied to persons their temperaments their language and their style Literally all agree in meaning filled with something insubstantial such as air or gas Inflated implies expansion by the introduction of air or gas or something equally lacking in substance to the point where the walls are stretched taut or tension is evident as an *inflated* tire, an *inflated* balloon. In its extended use *inflated* implies a stretching or expanding often by artificial or questionable means to a point not justified by reality or truth thus currency is said to be *inflated* when the amount in circulation far exceeds the amount normally necessary to meet the demands of trade and commerce one's ego is said to be *inflated* when one is puffed up with self-confidence and pride not warranted by one's ability or achievements a style may be described as *inflated* when it is far more pretentious or imposing than its subject matter warrants Flatulent in literal use is applied chiefly to persons or their organs affected by a condition (flatulence) where wind or gases generating in the alimentary canal cause distention of stomach or bowels In its extended use *flatulent* usually implies emptiness with the appearance of fullness or a lack of pith or substance as *Flatulent* with fumes of self applause (*Young*) A score or two of poems each more feeble and more *flatulent* than the last (*Swinburne*)

To this day he [Emerson] is the victim of gross misrepresentation by enthusiasts who read into him all sorts of *flatulent* bombast (*Mencken*) Tumid implies noticeable enlargement by swelling or bloating especially as a result of a morbid or abnormal condition as my thighs grow very *tumid*' (*Johnson*) So high as heaved the *tumid* hills [at the command of the Creator] so low Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and

(Shelley)

measured or restrained and perfectly in keeping with the thought The *turgid* speech And stately tone of moralists who boast As if l ke him of fabulous renown They were each An Orpheus and omnipotent in song (*Cowper*) The effects already show in French arch tecture—which is grow ng repulsive—and in French prose—which is growing *turgid* (*Belloc*)
Ana Bombastic grandiloquent magniloquent aureate flowery *
*showy
nouns at
Ant Pit
terse succinct laconic

inflection *or* **inflexion** Inflection (*or* inflexion), intonation accent are comparable when they designate a particular manner of employing the tones of the voice in speech Inflection implies change in pitch or tone it often suggests a variation expressive of emotion or sentiment and usually a momentary mood as it was not her words but her *inflection* that hurt. A slight

write for the actors reckon upon their *intonations* their gestures (*Quiller-Couch*) That pecul ar and pleasant *intonation* that marks the speech of the Hebridean (*W Black*) In some languages (as Chinese) called tone languages fixed pitch or *intonation* distinguishes the various meanings of single words In a more specific sense *intonation* often (as intone always) implies reciting or speaking a psalm prayer or the like in a singing voice usually in monotone *Intonation* of that majestic iambic [Greek] verse whose measure would

Ant Flexible — ***Con*** *Elastic resil ent, supple, springy pliable pliant *plastic malleable duct le fluid *liquid
2 **Inflexible Inexorable, obdurate, adamant adamantine** come into comparison when they mean not to be moved from or changed in one s predeterm ned course or purpose All are appl cable to persons dec s ons, laws, and principles otherwise they vary in their applications. **Inflexible** usually implies firmly established principles rigidly adhered to, sometimes it connotes resolute steadfastness sometimes slavish conform ty

ordains that the human race shall perish of fail u stops working (*Shaw*) It is also often appl ed to that which exists or happens of necessity or which cannot be avoided or evaded as the *inexorable* l mitations of

Ana *Rigid str ct rigorous stringent
headstrong *unruly, ungovernable
relentless, unrelenting *grim stubborn
dogged stiff necked mul sh
tible. — ***Con*** *Elastic resil ent expansive
uoyant amenable tractable docile b ddable
ENT)
n **Influence authority prestige weight credit** come into comparison when they mean power

when the word impl es the effect or effects wh ch o person or thing insensibly has on another or the ascendancy which one person or thing similarly acqu res over another as every close friend has some *influen e* in shaping one s character or personality, he was not

the like or to any of his writings or utterances that had the power to compel belief or to win acceptance In such cases the word usually imputed great learning great wisdom divine inspiration or the like to the person or his work By turning over *authorities* I have made familiar To me the blest infusions That dwell in vegetives in metals stones (*Shak*) In modern use *authority* is still applied to the person book or the like that is able to gain such credence or to inspire belief in its authoritativeness as do not cite this historian he is not an *authority* An economist should form an independent judgment on currency questions but an ordinary mortal had better follow *authority* (*B Russell*) From this use mainly but also from its other sense (see POWER 3) *authority* has come to be applied also to the power resident in any person or thing that is able because of his or its inherent qualities to win the devotion or allegiance of men and to gain (rather than exact) their obedience and belief as a book of manifest *authority* That personal *authority* [of Augustus] which far more than any legal or constitutional device was the true secret of his later power (*Buchan*) A doctrine that has acquired *authority* in our own time (*S Alexander*) "Some of the new philosophies undermine the *authority* of science as some of the older systems undermined the *authority* of religion (*Inge*) Prestige, in contrast with *authority* implies the power to gain ascendancy over the minds of men and to command their admiration for distinguished and superior performance or for conspicuous excellence in its kind Nothing more affects the *prestige* of a power than its dramatic and rapid defeat in the field (*Belloc*) Augustus sought to make of it [the Roman Senate] a true colleague and in every way to enhance its *prestige* (*Buchan*) "The almost magical *prestige* that had belonged to the original humanists (*A Huxley*) Weight denotes measurable influence especially in determining the acts of others as persons whose judgments have *weight* on the decisions of others Mrs. Hawthorne's authoritative air was beginning to have some *weight* with him (*Arch Marshall*) She seemed scarcely of any *weight* beyond a man's need of her youth and her gift of making men comfortable (*E M Roberts*) Credit (as here compared see also BELIEF 1) denotes influence that arises from one's reputation for inspiring confidence or admiration, or the like Buckingham resolved to employ all his *credit* in order to prevent the marriage (*Hume*) As it [the ballet] declined as an art so also it declined in *credit* and in popularity it became scarcely respectable even to admire dancing" (*H Ellis*)

Ana Driving *or* drive impelling *or* impulsion actuation (see corresponding verbs at MOVE) *power control dominion sway authority ascendancy *supremacy dominance (see corresponding adjective DOMINANT)

influence, *v* *Affect sway impress touch strike

Ana *Move actuate drive impel stimulate, *provoke excite *stir arouse rouse *incline dispose predispose bias.

inform, *v* 1 Inform animate inspire, fire are synonyms when they mean to infuse into (a person or thing) a spirit a principle an idea a passion or the like, that gives (him or it) effective power or an urge to action or activity Sometimes especially in the last three words the idea of driving or actuating is so strong that it becomes their common denotation and the idea of infusion is merely a common connotation. To inform is to endow with a form or formative principle But in its philosophical earlier sense *inform* implies a concept of form as that element in a thing which makes it what it is generically or specifically (a man a tree a horse) as distinguished from the matter in which the form is embodied, in modern literary use it suggests a concept of form as the active principle of a thing or the spirit or quality that gives it its peculiar essential and often abiding character The inspiration of religion passed on to *inform* and subtly to perfume an art [Buddhist art] nominally concerned with the aspects of earth and sky wild creatures and wild flowers (*Binyon*) Everything that is made from without and by dead rules, and does not spring from within through some spirit *informing* it (*Wilde*) That which makes Chartres Cathedral the *Song of Roland* the Arthurian Legends great art and unique is the peculiar spiritual impulse which *informed* the time (*R. A Cram*) To animate is to endow with a soul or a principle of life or an impulse to action. Although *animate* is often used where *inform* is also possible it suggests far more than *inform* vitality and living energy as religion which is *animated* by faith and hope (*Johnson*) When that which is affected is a person or when motivation of action or transiency of impulse is to be implied *animate* is the required word as he was *animated* (not *informed*) with love for all men when the community is *animated* with anger against some heinous offence (*S Alexander*) his hatred of restraint *animated* his resistance to authority To inspire is to communicate to a person as if by breathing in power or energy in excess of that which he believes to be his own In its strictest sense the word usually implies both the operation of a supernatural power or of some inexplicable agency and an effect such as a spiritual illumination or a quickening of intellectual or imaginative activity or an exaltation of feeling Great artists know or believe that they are *inspired* from something outside themselves (*S Alexander*) That sublimated language used by the finest minds in their *inspired* moments (*Hudson*) We climb the mountains for their views and the sense of grandeur they *inspire* (*Jefferies*) In looser use *inspire* often implies indirect rather than inexplicable influence methods or source as in imparting knowledge arousing a feeling or the like, as teachers should *inspire* their pupils to work hard today's editorial on the mayor's policy was certainly *inspired* (that is, it does not represent the editor's views but those of someone in power) To fire is to animate or inspire so powerfully that one is inflamed with passion ardor enthusiasm or the like. Patient of constitutional control One step beyond the boundary of the laws *Fires* him at once in Freedom's glorious cause (*Cowper*) O how they *fire* the heart devout (*Burns*)

Ana *Infuse inoculate imbue leaven instill *implant inculcate inseminate enlighten *illuminate inflame fire enkindle kindle (see LIGHT *v*) endue endow (see DOWER)

Con Stultify atrophy *stunt.

2 Inform acquaint apprise advise notify, advertise agree in meaning to make one aware or cognizant of something One informs a person *of* something when one imparts knowledge of any sort but particularly of occurrences or of facts necessary to the understanding of a situation as to *inform* a person of his success in a competition the radio announcer *informed* his audience of the accident ten minutes after it happened Fyne told her that I was fully *informed*" (*Conrad*) Also one *informs* oneself (*of on upon how why* etc.) when by study or investigation one gathers the pertinent facts as, to *inform* oneself why the expedition was a failure He must *inform* himself upon Miss Mary Ferris's condition, if he would make himself pleasing to the family" (*Deland*) *Inform* in a more restricted use also carries the implication of talebearing or accusation. I

shall not *inform* upon you It is not my business (*Wilde*) One acquaints a person *with* something when by introducing him to the experience of it or by imparting information concerning it one makes him familiar with it as In the first meeting of the class the teacher *acquainted* his pupils with the program of study Familiarity is even more strongly impl ed in the participial adjective *acquainted* than in the finite verb A man of sorrows and *acquainted* with grief (*Isaiah* liii 3) One apprises a person *of* something when by a message or sign one communicates something which is of interest or importance to him as to *apprise* one s employers of

in public sentiment Oftentimes there is a suggestion of forewarning or counsel as the passengers were *advised* of the risk before the vessel left New York One notifies a person *of* something when one sends a notice or formal communication concerning a thing requiring his attention as to *notify* students of a change in the date of opening college the court clerk promised to *notify* the witnesses when to appear In commercial use *advise* is used in preference to *notify* when information is given by letter telegram cable or the like as please *advise* us when the shipment is made One advertises a person *of* or *concerning* something when one gives him information by way of warning or of formal notification This sense of *ad ertise* once common is now obsolescent Let me now add a short hint on the subject of another [event] of which we have been *advertised* by the same authority (*Austen*)

Ana *Communicate impart *teach instruct school discipline educate train *warn forewarn caution

information Lore learning *knowledge science erudition scholarship

Ana *News tidings intelligence advice

infraction *Breach violation transgression infringement trespass contravention

Ana *Offense sin crime vice scandal slip lapse faux pas *error

Ant Observance

infrequent Infrequent uncommon scarce, rare occasional, sporadic are not close synonyms but they come into comparison because they agree in mean ng appearing happening or met with so seldom as to attract attention or to create a shortage That is infrequent which does not occur often especially within a given period of time or which does not recur except at very wide intervals of time or of space as tornadoes are

Santa Fé communication with that region was so *infrequent* that news traveled to Santa Fé from Europe more quickly than from Pike s Peak (*Cather*) That is uncommon wh ch does not occur or is not found ordinarily and which therefore is singular exceptional or extraordinary as smallpox is now *uncommon* in most parts of the United States In certain country d stricts

scarce a bad harvest makes wheat *scarce* highly skilled mechanics are now *scarce* That is rare (as here compared see also CHOICE THIN) of which but few examples specimens or instances are found also the term often carries the implications of *uncommon* such as exceptional or extraordinary character as *rare* postage stamps *rare* books and first editions A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the *rarest* th ngs in the world (*Burke*) Great men are *scarce* (to use the book

guests he received in his grim old house (*E Wharton*) That is occasional which happens or is met with merely now and then *Occasional* more than any of the preceding terms implies irregularity or nonconformity to any rule

barb that by its unexpectedness d d the more damage (*Lucas*) That is sporadic which has no cont nuous existence or continuity in its manifestat ons and wh ch

torical facts by no means parallel, human sm has been *sporadic* but Christianity continuous (*T S Eliot*)

Ana *Exceptional s ngular unique *strange *irregular anomalous unnatural

Ant Frequent — *Con* *Usual customary accustomed ordinary *common familiar

infringe Encroach trench entrench *trespass invade

Ana *Intrude obtrude butt in interlope violate break transgress (see corresponding nouns at BREACH)

infringement *Breach infraction violation, trespass transgression contravention

Ana Encroachment invading *or* invas on entrenchment (see corresponding verbs at TRESPASS) intruding *or* intrusion obtruding *or* obtrusion (see corresponding verbs at INTRUDE)

infuriate Enrage incense *anger madden.

Ana Provoke roil exasperate aggravate (see IRRITATE) outrage insult affront *offend

infuse Infuse, suffuse imbue ingrain (*or* engrain inoculate leaven are here compared as meaning to introduce one thing into another so as to change or affect it

heaven When I Under my burthen groan'd (*Shak*) He *infused* his own intrepid spirit into the troops (*Gibbon*) Unfortunately Okio [a Japanese temperament to *infuse* a

infused with the skies incandescent sickly illum w ll in fact each group

or nature that no part is left untouched or unaffected unlike *infuse* which it otherwise closely resembles *imbue* takes as its object the person or thing affected

object (or when the verb is passive as its subject) the

of a gentleman s code was deeply *ingrained* in him (*E Wharton*) The feeling is so deeply *engrained* in human nature (*Max Müller*) Inoculate (literally to introduce a disease germ virus or the like so that it

an introduction of an idea an emotion a taste or the like by highly surreptitious or artificial means, in order to achieve a desired end less often it also implies a

glories the splendours which veil it [*religion*] would melt like unsubstantial wreaths of smoke (*A C Benson*)

Ana. Impregnate saturate impenetrate *permeate pervade *inform inspire animate fire instill inculcate *implant inseminate infix.

ingeminate *Repeat iterate rei

ingenious Cunning *clever adr

Ana Inventing or inventive creati ering (see corresponding verbs at i feat handy deft skillful adept ficient.

☞ Do not confuse ingenious with

ingenuous *Natural simple n artless.

Ana Open, *frank candid plain

*childlike childish *straightforward aboveboard *sincere unfeigned

Ant Disingenuous cunning — *Con* Stealthy covert furtive surreptitious underhand (see SECRET) wily artful crafty tricky foxy *sly

☞ *Do not confuse* ingenuous *with* ingenious

ingrain *or* **engrain** *Infuse suffuse imbue inoculate leaven

Ana Impregnate saturate *permeate pervade interpenetrate impenetrate instill infix inculcate *implant inseminate incorporate embody (see IDENTIFY)

ingrained *Inherent constitutional essential intrinsic

Ana Confirmed *inveterate deep-seated deep-rooted d implanted inseminated (see IMPLANT) lated (see INFUSE)

*superficial external outward *outer de extraneous, *extrinsic alien foreign

*Disarming insinuating insinuative ious *subservient servile fawning

n Constituent component *element ctor

Ana *item detail particular

Con Compound composite amalgam *mixture admixture blend

Ingress *Entrance entry entree access.

Inhabitant, denizen, resident, citizen are ed as meaning one whose home or dwelling definite location Of these terms *inhabitant*

specifically to a naturalized alien (as Charles [I] seemed ambitious of making English *denizens* of every man of genius in Europe —*I D Israeli*) Even when substituted in literary use for *inhabitant denizen* retains

Ana analogous words. *Ant* an

matters? In reference to a country *resident* is preferred to *inhabitant* as a designation of an alien living in that country for a time and regarded as subject to certain taxes An al en actually present in the United States

country) applies to a resident of a city or town especially to one of full age who enjoys the right to vote and other privileges as to call a mass meeting of *citizens* to protest the proposed legislation.

inherent. Inherent ingrained, intrinsic, essential constitutional come into comparison as meaning being a

indestructible qualities of the human mind

[Arabs] to the cond tion of static lethargy in which they now find themselves (*A Huxley*) That is ingrained (originally dyed a fast red now technically dyed in the fiber or yarn as distinguished from the woven fabric) which is wrought into the very fiber or

tions or conditions that affect its usefulness value significance or the like as "When the subject has no *intrinsic* dignity it must necessarily owe its attractions to artificial embellishments (*Johnson*) A fine big bird he [the turkey-cock] is but there is no *intrinsic* beauty about him (*Jefferies*) The knowledge of geographical facts is useful but without *intrinsic* intellectual value (*B Russell*) That is essential (see also ESSENTIAL 2 NEEDFUL) which is an element of a thing s essence and therefore indissolubly involved in its very nature or

body or m ... given ... by nature as a *cons* ... infirmity, his vigor is *constitutional* thoughtful ones will assure you that happiness and unhappiness are *constitutional* and have nothing to do with money (*Shaw*)

Ana *Innate inborn inbred congenital *inner inward internal natural typical normal *regular integrated *or* integral (see correspond ng verb INTEGRATE)

Ant Adventitious — *Con* *Accidental fortuitous incidental extraneous foreign alien *extrinsic

and then transmitted by *inheritance* in succeeding generations (*Darwin*) Heredity may be used in place of *inheritance* but more often it designates the biological law in accordance with which such transmission takes place as These two *heredity* and environment are the master influences of the organic world (*H Drummond*)

inherited. Hereditary inborn inbred *innate, congenital

Ana Transmitted conveyed (see CARRY) generated, engendered bred (see GENERATE)

Con Acquired gained obtained gotten (see GET)

inhibit 1 *Forbid prohibit interdict ban enjoin

Ana *Prevent preclude obviate avert ward off debar rule out, *exclude *hinder impede obstruct, block bar

Ant Allow — *Con* *Let permit suffer leave

2 *Restrain curb check snaffle bridle.

Ana *Suppress repress *prevent forestall *arrest, check

...ate (sense 2) activate (sense 2)

Savage barbarous, *fierce truculent, ...ruel fell

...ess ruthless (see affirmative nouns at PITY) ... malignant *malicious despiteous merciless, relentless unrelenting implacable *grim *fiendish diabolical devilish

Ant Humane — *Con* Benevolent humanitarian, *charitable altruistic, philanthropic compassionate, *tender

Nefarious flagitious *vicious villainous, ... he nous *out ... rreligious ... *moral eth cal

initiate, *v* 1 *Begin commence start inaugurate.

Ana *Found establish organize institute

Ant Consummate — *Con* Effect fulfill, execute, accompl sh achieve *perform *enforce implement.

2 Initiate, induct inaugurate, install (*or* instal), invest agree in meaning to put one through the processes ... regarded as essent al to

doctrination in its mysteries or mysterious pseudo-mysterious) rites or ceremonies in the introduction of new members as to *initiate* the newly elected members of a college fraternity to *initiate* young people in the elements of physical science (*T H Huxley*) to *initiate* a new reporter into the secrets of successful news gathering Induct may often be used in place of *initiate* especially when introduction under guidance is also implied as to *induct* a person into a new position or into the duties of a new post on. But *induct* as well as inaugurate, install, and invest may imply a formal or ceremonious endowing of a person with the powers and prerogatives of an office or post as to *induct* the new governor of a colony *Induct* is used technically of clergymen who are put in possession of a ... who are established in ... as to ... group.

president of the university *Install* etymologically implies an establishing in a stall or seat, in both literal and figurative use it implies induction into an office associated with a seat as *to install* the officers of a society *to install* a canon of a cathedral *to install* a bishop as the archbishop of his new diocese The term also may be used in reference to persons who are formally or comfortably seated (as, *to install* the guest of honor in the most comfortable of their chairs *to install* the tottering old lady in a chair by the fireside), it is also the *only* one of these terms which may be used (in the meaning here discussed) in reference to things as well as to persons (as *to install* new machinery in a fac

light fixt

see CLOTH

other ins

powers of ... implies a ceremony

shall)

Ana introduce admit, *enter

Con *Eject oust expel dismiss *exclude eliminate disbar blackball shut out divest *strip

initiative Referendum *mandate plebiscite

injunction *Command order bidding behest mandate dictate.

Ana. Instruction direction charging *or* charge (see corresponding verbs at COMMAND) warning (see WARN) precept rule, regulation, *law statute ordinance canon.

injure Injure, harm, hurt, damage, impair, mar, spoil agree in meaning to affect someone or something so as to rob it of soundness strength or perfection or to reduce its value usefulness, or effectiveness Injure, in its earliest and still not uncommon sense implies the doing of an injustice or the wronging of another as by robbing him of his good name of a rightful possession or the like In this sense it often suggests intent or knowledge on the part of one that injures as, "When have I *injured* thee? when done thee wrong? (*Shak*) I would not *injure* him so much as to suppose the truth *of* it possible (*Austen*) In later use the verb came to imply the infliction not of injustice but of anything detrimental to one's appearance health success comfort, or the like as a bullet *injured* his eye Is it best for you to *injure* your prospects for such a voluptuous, idle woman as that?" (*Hardy*) Industrialism has been very injurious to art may it not have *injured* religion also?" (*Inge*) Harm often carries a stronger implication of inflicting annoyance pain suffering or loss than *injure* as the

... it's damnable to have to *hurt* the people we love (*R Macaulay*) a limitless desire to *hurt* and humiliate (*H G Wells*) Damage implies an injury that results in lowered value or involves loss in effectiveness attractiveness, efficiency or the like as, his automobile was *damaged* in a collision the frost *damaged* the late crops her fair skin little *damaged*

by time" (*R. Macaulay*) "Whatever psycho-analysts may say the parental instinct is essentially different from the sex instinct and *is damaged* by the intrusion of emotions appropriate to sex (*B Russell*) Impair,

the strength of a good argument, his value as a candidate *has been impaired* by his hysterical attacks *on* his opponent) or a weakening as of a function or power of functioning (as his eye was *injured* and his vision *impaired*) Kindness that left an impression on my heart not yet *impaired*" (*De Quincey*) Religion always a principle of energy in this new people is no way worn out or *impaired* (*Burke*) Mar implies the infliction of

Dickinson) Spoil, as here compared (see also DECAY INDULGE) carries a stronger implication of ruin than *mar* for it suggests the operation of something that not

... the obvious punishment is banishment (*B Russell*)

Ana *Deface disfigure, disfeature *deform distort contort *afflict, torture torment *maim cripple mutilate mangle batter *abuse ill treat maltreat outrage mistreat misuse

Ant Aid. — Con. *Help assist *benefit profit avail bestead preserve conserve *save

injury. 1 Injury, hurt, damage, harm, mischief are here

or causes a partial or entire loss of something of value as, an *injury* to one's eyes to one's feelings, to one's reputation to forgive an *injury* an *injury* to a tree to a watch. The very essence of civil liberty consists in the right of every individual to claim the protection of laws whenever he receives an *injury* (*Ch. Just Marshall*) Hurt applies literally to a physical injury such as a wound a lesion a contusion or the like that results from a hit a stab or other blow as Get him to bed and let his *hurt* be look'd to" (*Shak*) Figuratively *hurt* applies chiefly to an act or result that involves pain suffering or loss thus, a person whose rights as an heir have been violated may be said to suffer an *injury* but not a *hurt* a person whose reputation has been damaged by a false rumor has suffered both an *injury* to his busi

honour loss of time travail expense off" (*Shak*) Harm (usually without an

able to any evil that is or may be suffered or sustained

claim that the Divine revelation has been supplanted or even added to but that it has been amplified —*C Mackenzie*) or to the person or thing which serves as a cause of harm vexation or the like (as This power [of erecting such buildings as one pleases on ones own property] may we presume be restrained if exercised so as to produce a public *mischief* —*Ch Just Marshall*)
Ana *Distress suffering agony misery *pain pang violation transgression trespass infringement (see BREACH) detriment (see corresponding adjective at PERNICIOUS) *evil ill bale
2 Wrong tort *injustice grievance
Ana See those at INJURY 1

injustice Injustice, injury, wrong, tort grievance are comparable though not strictly synonymous, terms when they denote an act that inflicts undeserved dam

against *injustice* because he was a lover of justice —*Bliss Perry*) Injury, in this sense chiefly a legal term applies to any injustice to a person for which the law allows an action to recover compensation or specific property or both thus a person whose payment for services is wrongfully withheld suffers an *injury* in the

which are punishable according to the criminal code But in general use *wrong* differs little from *injustice* except in carrying a stronger connotation of flagrancy or of seriousness as to endure *wrongs* from their oppressors over a long period we are steel to the very back Yet wrung with *wrongs* more than our backs can bear (*Shak*) Tort is now almost exclusively a legal term referable to any injury (as defined in law) except a breach of contract it therefore always suggests a civil proceeding as to bring an action *in tort* to get a judgment for *tort* Grievance which is a general rather than a legal term applies to any circumstance or condition that in the opinion of those affected constitutes a wrong or that in a lighter sense gives one just grounds for complaint as They sent to the King a statement of their *grievances* (*T Keighlley*) In an early state of society any kind of taxation is apt to be looked on as a *grievance* (*Freeman*)
Ana Damage hurt harm mischief *injury infringement trespass transgression violation, infraction *breach unfairness inequitableness (see affirmative adjectives at FAIR)
Con *Justice equity

innate. Innate inborn, inbred congenital, hereditary, inherited are not always synonymous terms but they

often used without distinction But innate (opposed to *acquired*) is frequently synonymous in a broad sense with *inherent essential* or *constitutional* not only be-

as a result of its constitution and are therefore found wherever a mind exists) but because it may apply to elements or qualities, such as virtues or defects which arise out of the very nature or character of a thing that has no life and therefore literally no birth (as the *innate* defect of this plan the *innate* tendency of a dictatorship to overreach itself) I do not believe that a sense of justice is *innate* but I have been astonished to see how quickly it can be created (*B Russell*) On the other

natural as an *inbred* love of freedom
of superiority those *inbred* sentiments which are the true supporters of all liberal and manly morals" (*Burke*) Congenital, in current English applies chiefly to something which dates from the birth of the person animal or plant concerned as, *congenital* hip disease *congenital* blindness *congenital* deafness "the theory that what was acquired habit in the ancestor may be

congenital and *hereditary* are regarded as synonyms are however clearly distinguishable for *congenital* implies acquirement (as of a disease or an organic

the skin the color of one s hair or of one s eyes is h
tary
Ana Constitutional *inherent intrinsic essential ingrained *instinctive intuitive natural typical *regular normal *native indigenous
Ant Acquired — *Con* *Accidental adventitious incidental fortuitous assumed affected feigned simulated (see ASSUME) cultivated fostered nurtured (see NURSE)

Inner Inner inward, Inside, interior internal intestine (or intestinal) are here compared as adjectives meaning being or placed within something Although in many cases interchangeable they are more or less restricted

in their applications and therefore clearly distinguished in their implications. Inner and less frequently inward may be used when spatial relations are implied but *inner* often applies to that which is farther within or nearer the center (as "[He] thrust them into the *inner* prison"—*Acts* xvi 24 an *inner* room the *inner* bark of a tree) and *inward* often applies to that which is hidden within (as the *inward organs* of the body the *inward* part of an apple is the core) or to that which moves to a point within (as *inward* mails the *inward* curve of a scroll) Both words apply also to that which is mental or spiritual frequently with the added implication of something intimate secret, or inaccessible as, "the sense By which thy *inner* nature was apprised Of outward shows" (*Shelley*) the *inner* life the *Inner* Light (in Quaker doctrine a divine and guiding presence in the soul of each person) "Though our outward man perish yet the *inward* man is renewed day by day" (*2 Corinthians* iv 16) "that *inward eye* Which is the bliss of solitude" (*Wordsworth*) Inside is used chiefly of spatial relations (as, an *inside seat* the *inside* track) but it may be used with reference to persons who are so placed in their work or who have such contacts that they may be said to be figuratively *inside* a place or group (thus, *inside* work implies a contrast with field or road work *inside* knowledge of a negotiation implies participation to some extent in that negotiation so, *inside* employees to have *inside* information of what is going on in a club) Interior and internal commonly suggest more abstract or technical less intimate relations than *inner* and *inward* *Interior* frequently implies contrast with the exterior or outer limits of the thing itself thus the *interior* features of a country are by implication opposed to those of the coast or boundaries *interior* decoration (as a profession) deals with the decoration and furnishing of the inside of a house or other building rather than with its outside one's *interior* life is one's life as expressed in thoughts and aspirations rather than in outward activities. *Internal* implies contrast with that which lies beyond or outside of the outer limits of a thing thus *internal* evidence of a poem's authorship is gained from a study of the poem itself rather than from outside sources the *internal* affairs of a country are its domestic as opposed to its foreign affairs (but cf secretary of the *interior* a cabinet official who has charge of *internal* affairs) *internal* medicine is that branch of medicine dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases affecting the inward organs such as the heart lungs, stomach liver etc Intestine (or the rarer intestinal) as here compared is a close synonym of *internal* applicable in current use only to that which may otherwise be described as *domestic* or *civil* (as opposed to *foreign*) with however the connotation of an evil or mischievous or sinister nature as *intestine* difficulties in France were largely responsible for the defeat of that country in 1940 an *intestine* or *intestinal* (i e a civil) war

Ana Central middle focal nuclear (see corresponding nouns at CENTER) intimate close *familiar intrinsic constitutional essential *inherent *instinctive intuitive deep-seated deep-rooted (see INVETERATE)

Ant Outer — *Con* Outward outside exterior external (see OUTER)

innuendo *Insinuation

Ana. Hinting *or* hint intimation suggestion (see corresponding verbs at SUGGEST) *implication, inference allusion (see corresponding verb at REFER)

inoculate *Infuse, imbue ingrain leaven suffuse

Ana Impregnate saturate, interpenetrate impenetrate *permeate pervade introduce admit *enter instill inculcate, infix, inseminate, *implant

inordinate *Excessive immoderate exorbitant, extreme extravagant

Ana *Irrational unreasonable *supererogatory wanton uncalled for gratuitous *superfluous surplus extra.

Ant Ordinate (*rare*) temperate — *Con.* *Moderate restrained curbed checked inhibited (see RESTRAIN) *due rightful, condign *fair just equitable

inquest. Investigation, probe *inquiry inquisition research.

Ana Examination, inspection, scrutiny audit (see under SCRUTINIZE) questioning interrogation catechizing examining (see corresponding verbs at ASK)

inquire *or* **enquire** Query question *ask, interrogate speer catechize quiz examine

Con Reply *answer respond rejoin retort

inquiry *or* **enquiry** Inquiry (*or* enquiry), inquisition, investigation inquest probe research are here compared as meaning a search for truth knowledge or information Inquiry is the most general of these terms applicable to any such search regardless of the means (questioning observation experimentation etc) used or of the end in view as, a letter of *inquiry* to address an *inquiry* to the proper authorities to make *inquiries* about a sick friend "The passion for pure knowledge is to be gratified only through the scientific method of *inquiry*" (*C W Eliot*) "the True which is the goal of all scientific and all philosophical *inquiry*" (*Inge*) "a primitive but effective police *inquiry*" (*T S Eliot*) Inquisition ordinarily carries heightened implications of searchingness and of penetration far below the surface to uncover what is concealed or withheld as to be subjected to an *inquisition* into one's motives "the nicest *inquisition* of the microscope" (*Burke*) The term, however is chiefly applied to a judicial inquiry aiming to unearth facts or conditions to support suspicions, charges or the like often, because it is applied historically both to a body of ecclesiastical (or sometimes, civil) officials engaged in ferreting out heretics or heresy especially in the late Middle Ages and in the Reformation period and to methods of inquiry pursued by such a body (as for example the Spanish *Inquisition*) the term not only in its specific sense but even in its general sense *connotes* relentless pursuit of a clue or of a suspect and sometimes merciless and ruthless persecution "When, as becomes a man who would prepare For such an arduous work, I through myself Make rigorous *inquisition* the report Is often cheering" (*Wordsworth*) "What shall I do? Cenci must find me here and I must bear The imperious *inquisition* of his looks As to what brought me hither" (*Shelley*) Investigation applies to an inquiry which has for its aim the uncovering of the facts and the establishment of the truth In very precise use it implies a systematic tracking down of something that one hopes to discover or needs to know if true as an *investigation* of the causes of the prolonged depression the bank never employs a clerk or teller without an *investigation* of his habits and record senatorial committees of *investigation* Inquest is now used rarely even in a poetic or rhetorical context in place of *inquiry* or *inquisition* for it is commonly a legal term applying to an investigation by a jury and judge and specifically to one conducted by a coroner and jury in order to determine the cause of a death when there is good ground for suspecting other than natural causes as when the rumors of murder became rife the body was exhumed and an *inquest* held Consequently in general use the term usually applies to an investigation that has some of the characteristics of a coroner's inquest such as the determination of the grounds for an accusation or suspicion as, "Remember

ing this [Ben Jonson s creative power] we turn to Mr Gregory Smith s objection—that Jonson s characters lack the third d mension have no l fe out of the theatri cal ex stence in which they appear—and demand an *inquest* (*T S Eliot*) Probe, wh ch is chiefly an Amer can sm in th s sense appl es to an invest gation that searches deeply and extens vely with the intent to detect

study especially of actual cond tions or of primary sources of information In precise use, it is restricted to inquiries or investigations carried on by scientists, historians and other scholars especially for the sake of uncover ng new kno vledge of getting at the facts when these are not kno vn or of d scovering laws of nature the popular tendency to use it for any study lead ng to the writ ng of a résumé of facts or laws already known is consequently decried *Research* has sho vn and practice has establ shed the futil ty of the charge that it was a usurpation when this Court undertook to declare an Act of Congress unconstitutional (*Justice Holmes*) Scient sts who had done d stinctive work in leprosy la d down a set of principles for the guidance of leprosy *research* (*V Heiser*)

Ana Question ng interrogat on catechiz ng (see ASK) examination inspect on scrutiny aud t (see under SCRUTINIZE) grilling (see AFFLICT)

inquisition Inquest *inquiry probe investigation research

Ana See those at INQUIRY

inquisitive *Curious prying snoopy nosy

Ana *Impert nent intrusive meddlesome interfering meddling intermeddling (see MEDDLE)

Ant Incurious — *Con* *Indifferent unconcerned aloof detached un nterested *dis nterested

TRESPASS) *entrance entry ingress.

insane Insane mad crazy crazed demented deranged lunatic maniac (*or* maniacal) wood non compos mentis are here compared ch efly in their general or

such unsoundness of m n l that one does not recognize one s o vn cond t on or is not responsible for one s actions as to be adjudged *insane* after a per od of observat on In more general use *insane* impl es utter folly or irra t onal ty the person (or more often the act or utterance) so described is by impl cat on governed by bl nd passion senselessness or the l ke as Day after day he would seek his dear m stress, pour *insane* hopes suppl

(etymologically broken or shattered) often, especially in its oldest sense suggests a breakdown especially a complete mental breakdown such as may result from illness

emotion such as anxiety grief joy desire exc tement or the like as the lady in the gallery is half *crazy* w h anxiety for St. George (*Shaw*) Somebody had shot a squirrel and he took on about it as though he had lost a child I said then he was *crazy* (*S Anderson*) As appl ed to things such as schemes projects notions, or the like

grief he seems *crazed* of late Demented and deranged are less colloquial than the preced ng words and less

deter oration of the mental powers (as there was now no doubt that the s ck man was *demented*) *derang d* (cf *derangement* under ABERRATION 2) suggest ng a loss of mental balance or a state of mental d sorder resulting from a functional disturbance of the brain or nervous system (as he was temporar ly *deranged* by the shock Lunatic is usually far wider in its range of appl cation

inferior dramatic poet to write poetry when he has a *lunatic* character to speak it because he is less tied down to relevance and ord nary sense (*T S Eliot*) *Maniac* comes closer to *mad* for it commonly (but not

compos mentis (Latin for not sound of mind) is a legal term which specifies a state but does not define the particular cond tion or kind of mental unsoundness It espec ally in its shortened form *non compos* s often used colloqu ally w th s m lar indefin teness

Ana *Irrational unreasonable d stracted bewildered (see PUZZLE *v*)

Ant Sane — *Con* Sens ble jud cious, *wise sap ent, prudent

insanity Insanity lunacy psychosis mania dementia

lasting S nce in law a person s san ty or insan ty is an issue when he is charged with a crime or when he

tantamount to proof of his inability to act rationally and to understand the nature of his act and its natural consequences in affecting his rights obligations and liabilities In general use *insanity* is commonly distinguished from *mental deficiency* and from *neuroses* and is applied chiefly to disorders involving loss of mind or mental derangement **Lunacy**, a term derived from the adjective *lunatic* still carries some suggestion of the implication inherent in the earliest meaning of *lunatic* —that of recurring periods dependent on changes of the moon. In popular use it often applies to a form of insanity that comes occasionally and manifests itself in madness and fury the term therefore often implies spells of lucidity as, The terms of our estate may not endure Hazard so near us as doth hourly grow Out of his *lunacies*" (*Shak*) ' It's the tangle of good and badness It's the *lunacy* linked with sanity Makes up and mocks humanity! (*A Stringer*) In Great Britain *lunacy* was originally and still is to a certain extent used in place of *insanity* in law and in practically the same sense as that given for *insanity* as, a *lunacy* commission **Psychosis** is the psychiatric term for any mental disease It is preferred to *insanity* because of its lack of legal connotations, and to *lunacy* because of legal and popular connotations **Mania** is now used in medicine and psychiatry for one of the spells of excitement or mental derangement that characterize certain mental diseases (for fuller treatment see MANIA 2) **Dementia** is also a technical term of psychiatry implying a sharp contrast with *mental deficiency* and applicable to any condition or disease that outwardly manifests a marked mental deterioration It therefore covers practically all mental diseases that involve organic deterioration not only those manifesting themselves in spells of excitement but those manifesting themselves in apathy depression flightiness split personality (schizophrenia) and the like

Ana Alienation derangement *aberration frenzy delirium, *mania hysteria.

Ant Sanity

inscrutable *Mysterious, arcane

Ana Profound abysmal *deep baffling balking thwarting frustrating foiling (see FRUSTRATE) hidden concealed secreted (see HIDE) enigmatic cryptic dark *obscure vague mystifying perplexing puzzling (see PUZZLE *v*)

Con Obvious plain clear manifest *evident patent

inseminate *Implant inculcate instill infix

Ana *Introduce interject insinuate, insert impregnate interpenetrate impenetrate saturate *permeate pervade *scatter *distribute dispense

Ant Uproot — *Con* Eradicate deracinate extirpate *exterminate wipe out

insensate Besotted *fond infatuated

Ana Fatuous asinine foolish silly (see SIMPLE) *stupid dense crass dull dumb *irrational, unreasonable

Con Sensible sane judicious *wise prudent sapient sage *rational reasonable *intelligent quick witted knowing alert

insensible 1 **Insensible, insensitive impassible anesthetic** (or **anaesthetic**) agree in meaning unresponsive to stimuli or to external influences. **Insensible** usually implies total unresponsiveness and therefore unawareness or unconsciousness, caused by any of a number of things, such as blunted powers of sensation obtuseness of mind apathy or complete absorption in something else as *insensible* to fatigue to pleasure and to pain (*Macaulay*) so engrossed in his work that he was *insensible* of the flight of time Vulgar constitutions *insensible* of a thousand things that fret and gall delicate people (*Berkeley*) ' This Court can be *insensible* neither to the magnitude nor delicacy of this question (*Ch Just Marshall*) **Insensitive**, on the other hand implies sluggishness in response or less than normal susceptibility, more specifically it suggests dullness rather than acuteness of sensation or perception thickness rather than thinness of skin callousness rather than sympathy or compassion as, an ear *insensitive* to changes of pitch, he was *insensitive* to all kinds of discourtesy' (*Joyce*) *insensitive* to the misery of others Their genius for prose is a possession which involves an incapacity for poetry an *insensitiveness* to what is intimately poetic (*Brownell*) **Impassible**, in its historic and precise sense implies absence of response because of incapacity for feeling or suffering Originally derived from theology where it was applied chiefly to the resurrected body united to its soul after the Last Judgment the word is now rarely used except as confused with *impassive* or in reference to persons who by discipline have conquered the normal human susceptibility to pain or suffering (as, the Hindu striving for Nirvana renders himself *impassible*) or in reference to things in contrast with persons (or creatures) thought of as beings who through necessity of nature suffer pain or are susceptible to injury The language of strategy and politics is designed to make it appear as though wars were not fought by individuals .but either by impersonal and therefore wholly non moral and *impassible* forces or else by personified abstractions (*A Huxley*) **Anesthetic** implies a deadening of the mind or senses (literally by chloroform ether or the like, figuratively by any agency having a similar effect) and usually an induced rather than a natural insensitiveness The intelligentsia neither as *anaesthetic* to ideas as the plutocracy on the one hand nor as much the slaves of emotion as the proletariat on the other (*Mencken*)

Ana Obtuse *dull blunt *impassive apathetic phlegmatic stolid stoic *hardened indurated callous engrossed absorbed *intent rapt

Ant Sensible (*to or of something*) — *Con* Conscious *aware, cognizant alive, awake impressed affected influenced touched (see AFFECT)

2 *Imperceptible impalpable intangible inappreciable imponderable

Ana Tenuous rare slight slender (see THIN *adj*) attenuated extenuated diluted rarefied (see THIN *v*) *subtle subtile

Ant Sensible palpable — *Con* *Perceptible tangible appreciable ponderable

insensitive *Insensible, impassible anesthetic

Ana *Hardened indurated callous *indifferent unconcerned aloof incurious *impassive stoic apathetic phlegmatic stolid

Ant Sensitive — *Con* Susceptible subject prone open exposed *liable allergic hypersensitive (see corresponding nouns at SUSCEPTIBILITY) responsive *tender compassionate

insert, *v* *Introduce interpolate intercalate insinuate interpose interject.

Ana *Intrude obtrude, interlope infix instill inculcate *implant *enter admit

Ant Abstract extract — *Con* Disengage *detach prescind withdraw *remove draw

inside, *adj* Interior internal intestine *inner inward

Ant Outside — *Con* Exterior external *outer outward

insight Penetration acumen clairvoyance divination *discernment discrimination perception.

Ana Intuition understanding *reason comprehension apprehension (see under APPREHEND) appreciation

understanding (see corresponding verbs at UNDERSTAND) perspicaciousness, sagacity, shrewdness (see corresponding adjectives at SHREWD)
Ant Obtuseness

insinuate. 1 *Introduce, insert, interject, interpolate, intercalate, interpose
Ana. *Infuse, inoculate, imbue, leaven instill, inseminate, inculcate, infix, *implant
2 Intimate hint, *suggest, imply
Ana Allude, advert, *refer impute, *ascribe
Con Voice, utter, *express vent, air, broach declare, *assert, affirm, aver, avouch, avow

insinuating, insinuative. *Disarming ingratiating
Ana Winning gaining (see GET) oily unctuous, soapy sleek, *fulsome blandishing wheedling, cajoling (see COAX) politic, bland, diplomatic, smooth, *suave

he ever been a spy himself? No, he scorned the base

remarks; in both cases the term definitely implies a

inane come into comparison when they mean devoid of qualities which give spirit character or substance to a

indifferent You have so much animation which is exactly what Miss Andrews wants for I must confess there is something amazingly *insipid* about her" (*Austen*) Happiness is a wine of the rarest vintage and seems *insipid* to a vulgar taste" (*L P Smith*) 'The *insipid* veracity with which Crabbe used to report some

ment, *flat* as the lees and dregs of wine' (*Lowes*) That is *jejune* which is so devoid of substance or nutritive quality that it cannot satisfy the appetite (as the *jejune* diet of the very poor), the word is occasionally used with

(*C Mackenzie*) 'Naturalism is not science but a *jejune* and self-contradictory philosophy' (*Inge*) That is *banal* which is so commonplace or so trite that it lacks all freshness or power to stimulate or appeal and strikes one as flat or jejune It often also carries one or more of various connotations such as vulgarity, tastelessness, pedestrianism, triviality, or platitudinism 'A simple person marvelously protected from vulgarity and the *banal*' (*T. E Brown*) 'Just the sort of *banality* you know, one does come out with' (*Arnold*) 'Mark found

(a somewhat colloquial term) in which the essential or characteristic qualities are so weak or diluted that it strikes one as extremely insipid or vapid, as weak and

Ant. Sapid zestful — *Con.* *Pungent, piquant, po...

...ROVOKE).

...**olent.** Arrogant overbearing supercilious, disdainful haughty lordly See PROUD
Ana. Domineering *masterful imperious peremptory imperative pompous pretentious ostentatious (see SHOWY) *dictatorial magisterial scornful, contemptuous (see corresponding nouns under DESPISE, *)
Ant. Deferential — *Con.* Submissive (see TAME) courteous polite, *civil

...olvency Insolvency bankruptcy, receivership ... they are not ... designate one ... stitution, or a

realizable assets as the estate was legally declared *insolvent* unless the members pay their dues immediately the organization faces *insolvency* Bankruptcy is the state of an insolvent person or business that is bankrupt, that is in the position of having his or its property administered under the law for the benefit of the creditors Originally bankruptcy was a state into which a trader who committed or was suspected of committing fraudulent acts was forced on
cred tors who wished
use and as a r
Britain and the
the nineteenth
insolvent person
that of another
are to treat all c
discharge of the
like *bankruptcy*
of a person or bu it may or may not imply insolvency but it always implies that the property is subject to litigation. Such property may be the estate of an incompetent or the assets of a business being liquidated of a partnership being d ssolved or of a corporation undergo ng reorganization but it is perhaps more commonly the assets of a business which finds itself not necessarily insolvent but in a state of serious financial embarrassment Failure (a popular term) is commonly appl ed to the discontinuance of a business brought about by insolvency or bankruptcy suspension (also a popular term) to the temporary discontinuance of a business brought about by its insolvency or by its being under receivership

Ant Solvency

inspect *Scrutinize examine scan audit

Ana Survey view observe notice (see SEE) probe penetrate (see ENTER) inquire interrogate question speer catechize (see ASK)

inspection Examination scrutiny scanning aud t See under SCRUTINIZE v

Ana Investigation probe inquest *inquiry inquisition research surveillance *oversight supervision.

inspiration Inspiration enthusiasm afflatus fury, furor (or furore) frenzy (or phrenzy), especially when qual fied by *divine* or *poetic* come into comparison as the commonest terms in English designating the involuntary element in the arts of expression for which the artist holds a power outside himself responsible The words are often vaguely used even by good writers and their mean ngs have been so affected by the dominating theology philosophy or opinion of the age that it is almost imposs ble to fix them Inspiration, in discriminat ng use wh ch respects its etymology and its historical development implies a preternatural enl ghtening and quickening of the mind and connotes, especially when used by religious persons a supernatural influence such as the Holy Sp r t Among such men there remains a bel ef in what is vaguely called *inspiration* They know by hard experience that there are days when their ideas flow freely and clearly and days when they are dammed up damnably (*Mencken*) Oftentimes from its use in connection with the authorship of the Scriptures *inspirat on* implies supernatural or supranatural communication of knowledge Has the highest aspect of Greek relig on ever been better expressed than by Wordsworth himself to whom it came by *inspiration* and not from books? (*Inge*) Enthusiasm a word derived from Greek which is etymolog cally the equivalent of the Latin word *inspiration* was used in the sense here considered chiefly from the Renaissance to the eighteenth century It characteristically implies an infusion of the divine power which
quently it
preachers, e
new religion
their metho
acquired co
even lunacy
real feeling and Enthusiasm a false one (*Shaftesbury*) Afflatus, now a bookish word in most precise use applies to the inspiring influence rather than to the process or its effects. The artists and poets who but once in their lives had known the divine *afflatus* and touched the high level of the best" (*H James*) In loose use it as the preceding terms often names a quality rather than an influence or an operation There must be the *inspiration* the *enthusiasm* the *afflatus* the glow and they are here in S dney s tractate" (*Saintsbury*) Fury, furor, and frenzy all emphasize the emotional excitement that attends artistic creation and the tendency of the artist to be carried out of himself *Fury* and *furor* found most often in the phrases poetic fury or furor (especially the Latin furor poeticus) and divine fury do not except in loose or humorous use imply extreme ag tation they characteristically connote profound ecstasy induced by the poet s vision (or sometimes, conception) They are so beloved of the Gods, that whatsoever they write proceeds of a divine *fury* (*Sidney*) By turns they felt the glowing Mind Disturb d del ghted rais d refin d Filled with *Fury* rapt inspir d (*Collins*) *Frenzy* usually impl es agitation rather than rapture and stresses the imaginative or inventive element in creation more than any of the others. Sometimes it does not even connote an extraneous influence. The poet s eye in a fine *frenzy* rolling Doth glance from heaven to earth from earth to heaven (*Shak*)

Ana Enlightenment illumination (see corresponding verbs at ILLUMINATE) *ecstasy rapture transport *revelation, vision apocalypse prophecy

inspire Animate *inform fire

Ana Enlighten *illuminate quicken stimulate excite galvanize *provoke activate energize *vitalize endue endow (see DOWER)

in spite of *Notwithstanding despite.

install Induct inaugurate invest *initiate

instance, *n* Instance, case, illustration, example sample, specimen agree in meaning a concrete thing which has or manifests the qualities, characters or nature of the type the class the group or the like Instance applies to any individual (person or thing) brought forth in support or disproof of a general statement (as He [T H Green] claims that great men have been determinative of the course of things in so far as their work was the vehicle of larger forces. His *instance* is Napoleon —*S Alexander*) or as a means of indicating the character of a genus species, or the like (as this novel is a good *instance* of his best work) Case (etymologically a happen ng or occurrence) as here considered applies only to an act situation, condition event or the like that shows the occurrence or the existence of something which is being considered studied investigated or dealt with as a whole or in general or that exhibits it in actual operation as to cite *cases* of br bes given as payments for services never performed students of the effects of poverty now base their conclusions on *cases* actually investigated there has been no *case* of malaria in this section for three years the professor cited the *case* of the Jukes family as an *instance* of the relation of heredity to crime immorality disease and pauperism Illustration applies only to an instance

or a case adduced or cited as a means of throwing light upon what has been explained or discussed in general terms, as, to give several *illustrations* of the use of a word in a particular sense, Matthew Arnold used Milton's lines 'which cost Ceres all that pain To seek her through the world' as an *illustration* of poetry of the highest

(*Byron*); it is impossible to study a writer without *examples* of his work. A sample (etymologically from the same original as *example*) is a part of a thing itself, designed to show the quality of the whole 'When I deal in wine, cloth, or cheese, I will give *samples*, but of verse never" (*Cowper*) A specimen is commonly representative of a class of things rather than of an individual object; but *sample* and *specimen* are often used without distinction, as a collection of geological or botanical *specimens*, "The subjects being so various no single passage can in all respects be a *specimen* of the book at large" (*Cowper*)

Ana. Proof, *reason, ground. *evidence· particular, *item, detail

instant, *n* Instant, moment, minute, second, flash, trice, jiffy, twinkling, twinkle, split second come into comparison when they mean a particular point of time usually, but not invariably, one of almost imperceptible duration Instant and moment are often used interchangeably in this sense (as, the *instant* [or *moment*] he comes let me know) but *instant* carries so much stronger a suggestion of infinitely small duration that it is better fitted than *moment* for contexts that imply urgency, extreme transiency inconceivable swiftness or the like, as come this *instant*, he was not an *instant* too soon, it passed in an *instant* *Moment*, on the other hand is particularly serviceable when the word or the context carries the implication of a definitely apprehended even

fractional part of a second, usually one tenth of a second as the stop watch showed Smith the winner of the race by a *split second*) is a recently adopted phrase which heightens the implication of brevity as expressed by *second* as 'Mr Moon stood for one *split second* astonished' (*Chesterton*)

nstantly, immediately *directly
, at once anon right away
tely, instantaneously *directly
, at once, anon, right away

instigate. *Incite abet, foment

Ana *Activate actuate motivate *suggest, hint, insinuate. plan, plot. scheme (see under PLAN *n*)

instill *or* **instil.** Inculcate, *implant, inseminate infix

Ana. *Infuse, inoculate, imbue, ingrain leaven impregnate, *permeate, saturate, pervade impenetrate, interpenetrate

instinct. Intuition (see under INSTINCTIVE)

Ana. Incitement, impetus, *stimulus impulse spring *motive bent, turn, faculty, aptitude, knack *gift

instinctive. 1 Instinctive, intuitive are here compared because, in ordinary usage, they are frequently employed as close synonyms meaning having or manifesting the power to reach a conclusion or to apprehend *truth* without reasoning Instinctive (for correct senses, see SPONTANEOUS, 1) is applicable only to something which seems to involve knowledge, conclusions, judgments, etc, that come quickly, when that thing is associated

(*Lecky*), "the *intuitive* concepts of space and time which we derive from individual experience" (*Jeans*), His *intuitive* faculties were constantly cultivated at the expense of the rational process of the mind' (*C Mackenzie*) But neither term is correctly applied to that which is known by clever guessing conjecture or through a 'hunch"

Ana. *Innate, inborn, congenital constitutional
rained
d
mechanical
habitual
deliberate

*Found establish organize
commence start, initiate inaugurate
ENTER)

Ant. Abrogate. — *Con.* End terminate, conclude

college, lycée
scipline school
orm, acquaint
eer *practice
of each group

2 Direct enjoin bid *command order charge
Ana *Prescribe assign define

instrument 1 *Means instrumentality agency
... channel

r fashion
ent para

3 *Paper document.

instrumentality. *Means agency instrument medium organ vehicle channel.
Ana *Work labor toil *effort exertion trouble

often it specifically suggests contempt of court by a bold

intractable.
Con. *Obedient, amenable docile tractable biddable submissive subdued *tame

ffront, outrage *offend
iliate humble debase degrade *abase
jeer gird gibe fleer sneer mock, taunt
cule
— *Con* Gratify *please respect esteem
under REGARD *n*)
*Affront indignity
se vituperation invective obloquy dis
ime ignominy opprobrium *disgrace
superciliousness disdainfulness (see corre-
djectives at PROUD) contempt despite
in (see under DESPISE)
mpliment, flattery adulation *honor
eisance deference reverence.

insure *Ens

tach
entire *perfect.
ss, faultless, *impeccable complete
*consummate finished
ve. — *Con* Impaired damaged injured
marred (see INJURE) vitiated corrupted or corrupt (see
corresponding verbs under DEBASE)

entertain the proposals for peace aroused the *factious* spirit of the parliament *factious* fury" (*Burke*) Flor

Ant. Tangible — ***Con*** Palpable *perceptible, sensible, appreciable, ponderable *material, physical, corporeal

integrant, *n* Component, *element, constituent, ingredient, factor

integrate, *v* Integrate, articulate, concatenate are synonyms only in their extended senses where they mean

United States into a single people, in perception

distinctness of the things combined (usually parts

luced

it on

date

concentrate *compact fuse, blend, merge, coalesce (see MIX) organize, systematize (see ORDER)

Ant. Disintegrate — ***Con*** Crumble decompose (see DECAY) dissipate, disperse *scatter, *analyze, resolve break down.

integrated. Articulated concatenated See under INTEGRATE *v*

Ana Unified consolidated concentrated (see COMPACT *v*) fused blended coalesced merged (see MIX) whole, entire, intact *perfect organized systematized (see ORDER, *v*)

Ant. Disintegrated

y, *honesty, honor.

rightness, justness, conscientiousness scrupu

or scrupulosity (see corresponding adjectives at

rectitude virtue, *goodness morality

mind, soul psyche, brain brains intell

atic fleshly animal animalistic sensual

1 Brain, brains, *mind intellect soul psyche, wit, wits.

applied to persons it is chiefly used to characterize

and *smart* have a colloquial rather than a literary flavor

of mind or in liveliness of talk or manner "I began life (

ity and *smart*, pertness facetiousness, or sometimes trickery or duplicity, as, a *smart* aleck, given to making *smart* retorts, 'I am Hector's father, as this *bright*

tion than any of the preceding terms of the possession of the knowledge that is necessary or useful under the circumstances but it also carries a strong connotation of mental alertness and of ability to deal competently with situations as they arise as My master , was

suggests an opposition to qualities that characterize one whose mind works more slowly or cautiously, as a

Brooks)

Ana. *Sharp, keen acute *shrewd sagacious, perspicacious astute cunning ingenious adroit *clever

Ant. Unintelligent. — **Con** Foolish idiotic imbecilic moronic (see corresponding *nouns* at FOOL) *stupid dull dense crass dumb *irrational, unreasonable

intend. **Intend, mean, design, propose, purpose** come into comparison when they signify to have in mind as an aim, end or function Intend implies that the mind is directed to some definite accomplishment or to the

"mob'] occurs in our writings it *intends* persons without virtue or sense, in all stations" (*Fielding*) This sense of *intend* is now more often carried by *mean signify* or *denote* (see MEAN, 2) On the other hand *mean* still often carries a denotation close to that of the usual sense of

dan) 'He shouldn't have done it, of course, but he was thoughtless. And he *meant* to pay the money back' (*Deland*) Design (as here compared see under PLAN, n) usually stresses forethought and deliberation in arriving at an intention on the other hand it carries no suggestion of probable or improbable success as, 'the American

Propose implies a declaration of one's intention or a setting it clearly before oneself or others It therefore usually connotes clear definition or open avowal, as what do you *propose* to do when your funds run out?' I *propose* to describe the circumstances under which Richelieu worked when he produced and realised the centralised nation of to-day (*Belloc*), 'The child was

occasionally connoting clearer definition in one's own mind, as, he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek

sky (L. P Smith) intense silence an intense fr endship The intense clear star sown vault of heaven (Arnold) work so intense that it takes the last inch out of the

when a man testation of abundant energy is to be suggested or where the ardency v olence or driving force of the thing so described are to be connoted Jealousy is cruel as the grave the coals thereof are coals of fire wh ch hath a most vehement flame (Song of Solomon viii 6) He cursed himself l ke a less scrupulous Job as a vehement man will do when he loses self respect tl e last mental prop under poverty (Hardy) The most vehement scorn of cowardly compromise w th things base (J R Lowell) The temper of monists has been so vehement as almost at times to be convulsive

he ghtened intens fied enhanced aggravated (see INTENSIFY) *impassioned ardent fervent fervid perfervid pass onate

Ant Subdued (colors lights emotions etc)

intensify Intensify, aggravate he ghten enhance agree in mean ng to increase markedly in degree or measure Intensify impl es a deepen ng or strengtl en ng of a thing or especially of its characteristic qual ty until it is not ceably or abnormally deep or strong as a clear

ing above the ord nary the trite the commonplace and a consequent increase in sharpness and poignancy

effect of his scenes by rap d ty of the action and he enhances his d alogue by the add t on of witty repartee [Vital ty] heightens pleasures and dim nishes pa ns

tige and d gnity' (Buchan)

Ana Accentuate emphas ze stress accent (see corresponding nouns at EMPHASIS) magnify aggrandize *exalt

Ant Temper attemper m tigate allay abate (sense 2) — *Con* *Moderate qualify alleviate, lighten *relieve reduce lessen d min sh *decrease

Intent, *adj* Intent engrossed absorbed rapt agree in

pleasure or intent upon gain (Spectator) "the wise author intent on getting at truth (Quiller-Couch) Those who make poetry are intent and rightly on moulding it in living forms (Lowes) Engrossed implies monopolization of one s attention e ther by a driving purpose or emotion or an eager interest or by the force or urgency of circumstances beyond one s control as the dramatist engrossed in his creative job (C. E. Montague) alike when one s mind is deeply engrossed in congen al work as well as when one is busy and distracted (A C Benson) These constitut onal changes were pushed through during and after the war by a group of busybod es who were not too much engrossed by the agony of the r country to conduct a raging agitation in all parts of England (Inge) Absorbed often d ffers l ttle from engrossed in th s sense but in very precise use

breathless intent tongue clenched between teeth (R. Macaulay) Rapt implies both extreme intentness and

tracted

*Intention purpose des gn aim end object, goal

Ana *Will vol tion conation determ nat on *decision

Ant Accident. — *Con* *Chance hap, luck, fortune hazard

intention Intention intent purpose design aim end,

make someth ng Intention ho vever often den o es more than what one has in mind to do or to bring about. She had not had an intention or a thought of going home (Dickens) Sir Hell is paved with good intentions (Johnson) She had divined the intent on beh nd her mother s tolerance (Joyce) Intent except in the phrase to all intents and purposes" is chiefly legal even in general use it suggests clearer formulation and greater

deliberateness than *intention* To tell a lie with *intent* to deceive was a serious offence (*H Ellis*) Behind my look you saw such unmistakable *intent* (*Millay*) Purpose implies more settled determination or more resolution than *intention* as, to have a *purpose* in life The missionary was here for a *purpose* and he pressed his po nt (*Cather*) "There lie youth and l—
hood ar
is not al
plan for
details
ach evec
pected b designs (*Hudson*)
Should ou me here [he] would discover my name and perhaps my *designs* to the rest of the family (*Goldsmith*) Aim, the trans t onal word of this group of synonyms implies a clear definition of that which one hopes to effect and a direction of one s efforts or energ es to its attainment thus one who prone
best of h s no
to h
mark
may
faith
stead u t of her *aims*' (*J R Green*) The last four words of this group like *aim* imply that what one does is affected by what one hopes to accomplish or attain End stresses the determination of what one does by the effect one aims to produce or by the condition one hopes to attain it usually connotes, therefore the subord nation of the activity (the *means*) In every work regard the writer s *End* Since none can compass more than they intend (*Pope*) The final *end* of Government is not to exert restraint but to do good (*R Choate*) Vis on should be a by product of an activity not its *end*' (*Day Lewis*) Object often equals *end* but careful writers usually prefer it when the end is determined by a wish or a need rather than by principle or logical necess ty thus one s *object* in writing is to earn money but one s *end* is the edification of the reader, the *object* of a satire may be to discredit a person but the *end* of satire is usually to expose follies or vices Objective strongly impl es attainab l ty it is chiefly appl ed to an end that is concrete and can be achieved as easily as a dest nation is reached by travel as the immed ate *objective* of this project is flood control its ultimate *objective* is the conservation of water power Goal often evokes the image of one running a race usually it implies struggle and endurance of hardships and cessation of effort at attainment "The Good which is the *goal* of all moral endeavour' (*Inge*) In the average man s mind life sure is a *goal* to strive for (*C C Furnas*) Life is real! Life is earnest! And the grave is not its *goal* (*Longfellow*)

Ana *Plan design scheme project desiring *or* desire wishing *or* wish (see corresponding verbs at DESIRE)

intentional *Voluntary del berate willful willing

Ana Intended meant purposed proposed (see INTEND) considered premed tated advised stud ed designed *deliberate

Ant Instinctive — *Con* *Accidental casual fortuitous inadvertent thoughtless *careless, heedless.

intercalate Interpolate insert *introduce interpose interject insinuate

intercede Mediate intervene *interpose interfere.

Ana Plead petition sue pray (see under PRAYER)

interchange, v *Exchange bandy swap.

Ana Trade barter (see SELL) transpose *reverse

intercourse Intercourse commerce, traffic, dealings communication communion commune conversation converse, correspondence are here compared as meaning the connection establ shed between persons or peoples through any medium that permits interchange such as of information of opinions of ideas of goods or the like Intercourse, the commonest term of this group usually means little more than this and requires a qualifying adjective to indicate the things interchanged or the medium permitting interchange as business *intercourse* trade *intercourse* spiritual *intercourse* sexual *intercourse* social *intercourse* In ordinary use when employed without qual fication *intercourse* means *social intercourse* or the normal interchange of ideas, opinions news, civilities and the like between one person or group and another with whom (or which) there are more or less intimate relations as "They had no *intercourse* but what the commonest civil ty required Once so much to each other! Now nothing! (*Austen*); the truth was he could not be happy for long without human *intercourse*" (*Cather*), the keen and animated *intercourse* with its exchange of disputable convictions (*A Repplier*) Commerce which etymologically implies the interchange of goods by buying from and selling to each other (for this sense see BUSINESS, 3) also is used in the more general sense of *intercourse* as *Commerce* with the world has made him wiser' (*Macaulay*) In current use the word tends to be restricted in its application to intercourse through the spirit or mind that involves an interchange of ideas, influences, and the like, without a necessary interchange of words (as our repair thither [i e , to the churches] is especially for *commerce* to be had between God and us —*Hooker*, How is poetry born in us? There is I think some *commerce* between the outer and an inner being —*G W Russell*) or in an evil sense to ill cit sexual intercourse (as What say ye to S r Lancelot ? That *commerce* with the Queen is it whisper d in the corner? —*Tennyson*) Traffic (as here considered see also BUSINESS 3 & 4) is now somewhat rare in the sense of *intercourse* but it is still used when connotations derived from the other senses are to be suggested such as the interchange of goods especially of tangible or material goods or a rapid passing to and from the persons or things concerned The latter [the Stoic] believed in a World Soul immanent in man the former [the Epicurean] held that there was no *traffic* between the human and the divine (*Buchan*) Th s fl ppant *traffic* with Clara (*D H Lawrence*) Dealings is a more homely and a more suggestive term than *intercourse* for it usually implies a closer connection such as one with more familiarity or less formality or one having for its object mutual or personal gain as, they said they would have no *dealings* with the new neighbors they suspected that he was having *dealings* with the enemy Being a woman is a terribly d fficult trade since it cons sts principally of *dealings* with men (*Conrad*) Communication is less general than any of the preceding terms because it implies intercourse based upon an interchange of words (spoken written cabled or the like) or mean ngful s gnals of some sort as, there has been no *communication* w th the island since the storm *communication* even with the r nearest neighbors was impossible when they were snowbound the men in prison had *communication* with each other only by tapp ng on the wall the enemy has broken off all *communication* between his prisoners and the outside world Communion, or the poetic form commune usually impl es intercourse between those who are close in love or sympathy or in mutual understanding both terms often suggest rather than imply spiritual intercourse or the absence of words as the consummation of *communion* with God coincides with the final resolution of the sense of estrangement

course and converse has a poetic sense in which it approaches *communion* or *commune* (as 'With nature here high *converse* hold'—*Shenstone*) In current use however both terms usually imply a free and often lively oral interchange of opinions comments news or the like between two or more persons *conversation* often applies specifically to the act of interchanging opinions, etc in talk and *converse* to the ideas, gossip etc. involved in such conversation as the *conversation* went on briskly for an hour all useful exchange of *converse* in our daily life (*Quiller Couch*) Correspondence implies

clude *restrain curb check snaffle
Ant Sanction — *Con* *Let allow permit

interfere 1 *Interpose intervene mediate intercede
Ana Impede obstruct block *hinder bar
2 *Meddle intermeddle tamper
Ana *Intrude interlope, butt in obtrude molest incommode discommode *inconvenience trouble thwart foil balk baffle *frustrate

nal extraneous foreign *extrinsic.

interject *Introduce interpolate interpose insert intercalate insinuate.
Ana *Throw (in) cast (in) toss (in) obtrude *intrude interlope butt in comment *remark animadvert

interlope *Intrude butt in obtrude
Ana *Trespass encroach invade entrench infringe interfere *interpose intervene

intermeddle. *Meddle interfere tamper
Ana *Intrude obtrude butt in interlope entrench encroach *trespass invade molest (see INCONVENIENCE)

interminable Unceasing never-ending *everlasting endless
Ana Perpetual *lasting perdurable permanent incessant *continual continuous constant eternal *infinite
Con *Intermittent periodic stopped discontinued (see STOP) ended terminated closed finished completed (see CLOSE *v*)

intermit Suspend stay *defer postpone
Ana Interrupt *arrest check *stop discontinue abate reduce lessen *decrease
Con *Continue persist *repeat iterate reiterate

intermittent Intermittent recurrent periodic alternate come into comparison when they mean recurring or reappearing more or less regularly but in interrupted sequence That is intermittent which from time to time is omitted or disappears but always returns as an *inter*

the poetic self and the rest of the man' (*Day Lewis*) That is **recurrent** which returns or has the habit of returning after omission or disappearance In contrast, *intermittent* stresses breaks in continuity and *recurrent* stresses repetition as *intermittent* attacks of appendicitis *recurrent* attacks of appendicitis an *intermittent* noise a *recurrent* noise That is periodic which is known to be recurrent at more or less fixed intervals over a long period of time and which therefore can be fairly accurately forecast as *periodic* epidemics *periodic* appearances of a comet That is **alternate** which is both intermittent and recurrent each in turn with something else When applied to two contrasted or different things *alternate* implies a succession of one after the other as *alternate* smiles and tears *alternate* work and play *alternate* stripes of orange and green When applied to things of the same kind or description that follow each other in serial order *alternate* means every other one as the class meets on *alternate* days of the week beginning Tuesday the *alternate* stripes are narrow and white
Ana Interrupted checked arrested (see ARREST *v*) *fitful spasmodic sporadic occasional *infrequent discontinuing *or* discontinuous stopping quitting (see corresponding verbs at STOP)
Ant Incessant continual — *Con* Continuous, constant perpetual (see CONTINUAL) *everlasting unceasing never-ending interminable

intern, *v* *Imprison immure incarcerate jail.
Ana Confine circumscribe restrict *limit *restrain curb check snaffle fetter manacle shackle *hamper
Con Release liberate *free

internal Interior intestine *inner inward inside
Ana Intrinsic constitutional *inherent essential
Ant External — *Con* Exterior *outer outward outside extraneous *extrinsic foreign alien

internuncio Nuncio legate *ambassador minister

e penetrate *permeate

Ana See those at IMPENETRATE

interpolate Insert intercalate *introduce insinuate interpose interject
Ana *Enter introduce admit *intrude interlope *add superadd annex append
Con Delete dele expunge *erase cancel

interpose 1 Interject *introduce insert insinuate interpolate intercalate
Ana *Throw (in) toss (in) cast (in) *intrude obtrude *push (in) shove (in) thrust (in)
2 **Interpose interfere, intervene, mediate intercede** come into comparison because they all basically mean to come or to go between two persons two things or a person and thing Interpose (as here considered see also INTRODUCE 2) may be used in place of any of the succeeding words largely because it carries no further implications except as these are derived from the context but it is now used intransitively chiefly in reference to persons as I listened to this dispute and at length *interposed* once more on the old man's side" (*Hudson*) Our host *interposed* and forbade the experiment pleading at the same time for a change of subject (*Shaw*) Interfere (as here compared see also MEDDLE) implies a getting in the way of a person or thing as by crossing his or its path or more often by creating a condition that hinders his movement activity view or the like or its free operation or full effectiveness as, Parliament *interfered* to protect employers against their labourers (*Froude*) the atmospheric disturbance "wooden

group.

kenns) Intervene may be used with reference to anything that interposes itself or is interposed between things as in space or time (as, There still *intervenes* a narrow space between the last house of London and the ancient Forest Hall —*Jefferies* a long period *intervened* between the declaration of war and the beginning of hostilities), or between persons (as, to *intervene* between two persons engaged in a fight to *intervene* between the warring groups with a plea for conciliation) or between a person and his interests work or the like (as the trained self-consciousness which *intervenes* between the poet a moods and his poetry —*Day Lewis*) Mediate often specifically implies intervention between those who are hostile antagonistic or otherwise opposed to each other for the sake of reconciling them or settling their difficulties *mediate* usually implies as *intervene* may or may not imply an interest in both sides or freedom from bias toward either side as, in Christian belief Christ *mediates* between God and the sinner Bacon attempted to *mediate* between his friend [the earl of Essex] and the Queen (*Macaulay*) Philosophy tries to *mediate* between them [religion science art] and the task has so far been beyond its powers' (*Inge*) But *mediate* may also be used abstractly in reference to something that lies between extremes or contradictories and effects either their union or a transition between them, as The problem of *mediating* between the two terms [that is the shapely and the vital as the dual elements of beauty] is one that may be solved in innumerable ways (*Babbitt*) Intercede implies intervention on another's (usually an offender's) behalf and the use of one's good offices in imploring mercy or forgiveness for him from the one who has been injured or offended as For each at utter need — True comrade and true foeman— Madonna *intercede!* (*Kipling*) the Duchess of Aiguillon *interceded* for Marie de Médicis with Richelieu

Ana *Intrude butt in interlope *meddle inter meddle interrupt (see ARREST)

interpret Elucidate construe *explain expound explicate

Ana Illustrate *exemplify gloss *annotate comment commentate (see REMARK *v*)

Con Distort contort *deform *misrepresent *mistake confuse confound

interrogate Question catechize quiz examine *ask query inquire speer

Con *Answer reply, respond rejoin retort

interrupt *Arrest check

Ana Suspend stay intermit *defer postpone *intrude obtrude interlope butt in interfere *interpose intervene

interstice *Aperture orifice

intervene *Interpose mediate intercede interfere

Ana *Separate part, divide sever *intrude interlope butt in obtrude

intestine, intestinal Internal *inner interior inside

Ant Foreign — *Con* External *outer exterior outside outward extraneous alien *extrinsic

intimate *v* *Suggest imply hint insinuate

Ana *Indicate betoken attest bespeak allude advert *refer

Con *Express voice utter vent air declare, *assert affirm aver avouch *suppress repress conceal *hide

intimate, *adj* *Familiar close confidential chummy thick

Ana *Nearest next devoted fond affectionate *loving *secret privy friendly neighborly (see AMICABLE) companionable convivial *social hospitable co-operative

Con Formal, conventional ceremonious *ceremonial *distant remote

intimate, *n* *Friend confidant acquaintance

Ana Comrade companion, crony pal, chum buddy *associate

Ant Stranger, outsider

intimidate Intimidate, cow, bulldoze, bully, browbeat agree in meaning to frighten one into submission or obedience Intimidate etymologically implies a making timid or fearful but in current use it often suggests a display of force or the use of coercive measures as the cause of the fear and consequent submission as, he would not be *intimidated* by vociferous public opposition to his plans A musket was, therefore fired over them but they seemed rather to be provoked than *intimidated*' (*Capt Cook*) He wasn't lazy he wasn't a fool and he meant to be honest but he was *intimidated* by that miserable sort of departmental life (*Cather*) Cow implies reduction to a state where the spirit is broken or all courage is lost, as The lash of that woman had *cowed* that helpless, gentle, noble spirit (*Thackeray*) One night he rescued a young leveret from a stoat who seemed inclined to give him battle for its prey until he *cowed* and defeated it with the glare of his electric torch (*H G Wells*) Bulldoze, an American colloquialism (used originally of the intimidation of Negro voters in Louisiana) implies the use of terroristic methods, such as threatening displaying one's power and the like in asserting one's will or authority over others. If he [President Hayes] has strength of character and tact the *bulldozers* cannot subdue him If he gives up Mr Evarts the *bulldozers* will subdue his cabinet (*N Y Herald*) Bully implies intimidation through overbearing swaggering threats or insults but in schoolboy use it usually suggests bulldozing of small boys by those who are larger or more aggressive as suppose the cabman *bullies* you for double fare (*Shaw*) I know what you're going to call me but I am not to be *bullied* by words (*L P Smith*) Browbeat implies a cowing through arrogant scornful contemptuous or insolent treatment as He *browbeat* the informers against us and treated their evidence with little favour (*Fielding*) Who saw my old kind parents too much trustful Cheated *brow-beaten* stripped and starved cast out Into the kennel (*Browning*)

Ana Terrorize terrify *frighten hector hound ride chevy *bait badger coerce *force compel constrain oblige

Con *Coax wheedle cajole blandish persuade prevail on, or upon *induce

intonation *Inflection accent

intoxicated *Drunk drunken inebriate inebriated tipsy tight

Ana Fuddled befuddled confused bemuddled muddled (see CONFUSE) maudlin *sentimental

Con. *Sober temperate.

intractable *Unruly ungovernable refractory recalcitrant willful headstrong

Ana Obstreperous boisterous (see VOCIFEROUS) contumacious rebellious, factious, *insubordinate froward perverse *contrary wayward balky

Ant Tractable — *Con* *Obedient docile biddable amenable *tame submissive subdued *compliant acquiescent.

intrench Variant of ENTRENCH

intrepid Dauntless undaunted valiant valorous doughty bold audacious *brave courageous

Ana Daring venturous venturesome *adventurous

temerarious daredevil mettlesome, high-spirited *spirited fiery plucky gritty (see corresponding nouns at FORTITUDE)
Con *Cowardly pusillanimous craven poltroon dastardly timorous *timid *fearful apprehensive afraid

intricate. Complicated involved *complex, knotty
Ana Perplexing puzzling mystifying bewildering (see PUZZLE, v) tortuous, anfractuous (see WINDING) difficult *hard, arduous.
Con *Easy simple light smooth facile effortless obvious plain clear patent *evident, manifest.

intrigue, *n* 1 Conspiracy, machination, *plot, com plot cabal frame-up
Ana Scheme design *plan stratagem, maneuver, ruse, artifice *trick feint.
2 Liaison affair affaire *amour

intrinsic. *Inherent ingrained constitutional essential
Ana *Inner inward internal interior, inside intestine *innate inborn inbred congenital natural normal typical *regular
Ant Extrinsic. — *Con* *Outer outward external outside exterior adventitious *accidental incidental added annexed appended superadded (see ADD) extraneous alien foreign (see EXTRINSIC)

introduce 1 *Enter admit.
Ana *Bring (in) induct install inaugurate (see INITIATE) instill inculcate infix, *implant inseminate *infuse inoculate imbue

bringing forward of someone or something not already in company with the other persons or things but it also suggests as the aim of such an act the placing of the person or thing in the midst of that group or collection so as to form a part of it as to *introduce* a new subject

thus to *insert* lace in a garment is to put it between two pieces of the material which forms the garment, to *insert* leaves in a book is to put leaves (usually additional

the fissures of near by rocks slowly but surely they *in sinuated* themselves through the crowd to the edge of the

obstacle obstruction cause of delay or the like as, I ask leave to break the order of my argument and to

ourselves a barrier more impenetrable than the Greek language (*T S Eliot*) Of all of these words, interject carries the strongest implication of abrupt or forced

*eject oust evict eliminate *exclude.

introduction. Introduction, prologue induction, prelude, overture, preface, foreword, prolegomenon proem, exordium, preamble, prolusion, protasis avant propos come into comparison as denoting something that serves as a preliminary or as an antecedent to an extended treatment development discussion or presentation as

giving a hint of the author s purposes or methods ... attempting to attract the aud tors attention to or inter-

and sometimes in place of *introduction* (as "That which he takes for the second argument is no argument but an *induction* to those that follow —*Milton*) Prelude ... in its general

to structural changes. "That was the *prelude* to a stormy afternoon (*H G Wells*) As a technical term in music, *prelude* applies sometimes to an opening voluntary in a religious service but more often and more specifically to an introductory piece forming a section or a movement especially of a fugue or a suite but sometimes of an oratorio or of an opera, and serving usually to introduce the theme or chief subject of the work. In this sense *prelude* applies sometimes to works (not always musical works) which have something of the character of an introductory section or movement but are so constructed that they have intrinsic and independent value as, Debussy's *Prelude* to the Afternoon of a Faun [Prélude à l après-midi d un faune] Wordsworth s poem The *Prelude* Overture (etymologically, an opening) as here compared (see also OVERTURE, 1) applies to an elaborate orchestral preliminary to an extended musical work such as an opera or oratorio sometimes but not always serving the functions of a prelude as Wagner s *Overture* to Tannhäuser Most of the great overtures though composed as preliminary pieces have independent musical value In ecclesiastical use preface still applies to the prayer of exhortation to thanksgiving and of divine praise which opens the important part of a solemn Eucharistic service (such as the canon of the Mass) where the consecration of the bread and wine occurs In its more common general sense *preface* applies specifically to a short discourse which is distinct from the literary work which follows (a treatise a novel a poem or collection of poems or the like) which is written usually by the author but sometimes by an editor or a friend, and which has for its main purpose either to put the reader into the right frame of mind for the understanding or appreciation of the work he is about to read or to supply him with information that may be necessary to his proper understanding or use of it When however a work is preceded by both a preface and an introduction, *preface* is usually applied to the introductory discourse written and often also signed by the author editor or the like, and *introduction* to the one which is definitely informative rather than personal in its character and usually carries no signature In extended use *preface* may apply to anything which serves as an introduction or prelude such as an introductory work on or a more or less tentative treatment of a subject (as Walter Lippmann s book entitled A *Preface* to Morals') or to an act or speech or series of acts or speeches, which has no other purpose than to prepare the way for what is to follow They walked in the rose garden Do you read Utopias? said Mr Direck cutting any *preface* in the English manner (*H G Wells*) We fight for lost causes because we know that our defeat and dismay may be the *preface* to our successor s victory (*T S Eliot*) **Foreword** is now often used in place of *preface* to a book especially by those who wish to suggest simplicity and brevity of treatment in contrast to the profundity and prolixity associated with some historic prefaces. **Prolegomenon** (often in plural form *prolegomena*) applies either to a preface of a learned work such as one presenting a philosophy a new scientific theory or an exposition of theological doctrine (as, his *Prolegomenon* to the Polyglot Bible —*Evelyn*) or now somewhat more often to a preface in the extended sense of an introductory work (as, Thomas Hill Green s *Prolegomena* to Ethics) **Proem** is a bookish or literary rather than a technical term applying usually to the commencement of a discourse, especially to a formal commencement such as the invocation to a muse in a poem, or to the introductory remarks in a spoken discourse which serve to bring the speaker into touch with his audience I seye that first with heigh style be endyteth Er [ere] he the body of his tale he wryteth A *proheme* [*proem*] (*Chaucer*) **Exordium**, a technical term of rhetoric applies to a formal beginning especially of an oration but sometimes of a written exposition or argument in which the speaker or writer makes an approach to his subject by remarks intended to awaken the interest of his auditors or readers and to pave the way for their understanding of what he is to say or for their acceptance of his conclusions **Preamble** applies to a formal introduction, often only an introductory paragraph as in a statute a constitution a treaty a deed or a set of resolutions, which states the grounds purposes, or the like of that which follows. Because of its etymological suggestion of ambling before the term lends itself to humorous use as a designation of a long monotonous preface Now dame This [The Wife of Bath s prologue"] is a long *preamble* of a tale (*Chaucer*) **Prolusion** is a now rare synonym of *prologue* distinctively it applies to a short literary work (now often called *preface* or *prolegomena*) which sets forth briefly ideas which the author may or may not intend to amplify later as, 'My treatise was intended but for a *prolusion* (*Evelyn*) **Protasis**, a now rare highly technical term once much used by rhetoricians dealing with the drama applies to that part of a play which serves as an introduction to the body of the play (the *epitasis*) or in modern terms as the exposition (see EXPOSITION 2) **Avant-propos**, a French phrase not yet naturalized in English is also rare but is sometimes used by those who prefer it to *proem* for a few introductory remarks or to *preface* or *foreword* as a more informal or more ingratiating term

intrude. **Intrude, obtrude, interlope, butt in** agree in meaning to thrust oneself or something in without invitation or authorization **Intrude** both transitively and intransitively carries a strong implication of forcing someone or something in without leave without right or against the will of others it often connotes rudeness officiousness or invasion of another s property time or the like as, Enow of such as for their bellies sake Creep and *intrude* and climb into the fold! (*Milton*) Sir said I I am afraid that I *intrude* upon you It is benevolent to allow me to sit and hear you (*Boswell*) This court always had disavowed the right to *intrude* its judgment upon questions of policy or morals (*Justice Holmes*) **Obtrude** (now chiefly but not exclusively a transitive verb) suggests even more strongly than *intrude* the impropriety the boldness or the futility of the act or the disagreeableness of the offense as The former *obtrudes* his attention it is so pointed, that it always confuses me, and so public that it attracts general notice (*Burney*) I intended plain prose but a rhyme *obtruded* itself and I became poetical (*Cowper*) ' The first sin against style as against good manners is to *obtrude* or exploit personality (*Quiller-Couch*) **Interlope** (etymologically a back formation from the more common agent noun *interloper*) originally implied the action of an unauthorized trader who trespassed on the rights or charters of others in this way obtaining advantages or profits belonging rightfully to another In more recent use both verb and noun imply an interposition of oneself in a place or position which has an injurious effect on one or both of the persons or things concerned as, he regarded her new acquaintance as an *interloping* rival for her hand the independent stores charged the chain stores with *interloping* **Butt in**, originally American slang implies an abrupt or offensive intrusion suggestive of the manner in which a horned animal attacks its enemy In this sense, the term usually suggests absence of cere-

mony or of a sense of propriety or of any other sign of good breeding as I ve not gone there or written or anything yet because I didn t want to *butt in* (*R Macaulay*)

Ana *Trespass invade encroach entrench infringe interject interpose insinuate interpolate intercalate *introduce interfere intervene *interpose *meddle intermeddle interfere tamper

Ant Stand off — *Con* Withdraw, retire (see GO) retreat *recede

intrusive *Impertinent officious, meddlesome obtrusive pragmatical

modest coy *shy

intrust Variant of ENTRUST

intuition 1 Understanding *reason

Ana Intellect soul *mind clairvoyance insight divination acumen *discernment

Ant Ratiocination — *Con* *Inference illation

2 Instinct (see under INSTINCTIVE)

intuitive *Instinctive

Ana Immediate *direct

Ant Ratiocinative — *Con* Inferential illative (see under INFERENCE)

inunct Anoint, lubricate *oil grease cream pomade pomatum

inure *Harden season acclimatize acclimate

Ana Accustom *habituate familiarize *adapt adjust accommodate drill exercise *practice train school discipline (see TEACH)

Con Enervate emasculate (see UNNERVE) debilitate enfeeble, *weaken.

invade. Encroach *trespass trench entrench infringe

Ana *Intrude obtrude butt in interlope *enter penetrate pierce probe *permeate pervade interpenetrate impenetrate

invalidate *Nullify negate annul abrogate

Ana Negative counteract *neutralize void avoid vacate quash *annul

Ant Validate — *Con* *Enforce implement administer *execute

invaluable Priceless precious valuable dear *costly expensive

Ant Worthless

invasion Invasion incursion raid, irruption inroad come into comparison not only as military terms but also in their extended senses and as meaning an entrance effected by force or strategy Invasion strictly implies entrance upon another s territory with hostile intentions such as conquest plunder or use as a base of operations as the Roman *invasion* of Britain the German *invasion*

unexpectedness or haste than *invasion* it often also suggests an immediate end and a quick withdrawal when

now more often of air forces) may or may not suggest more preparation more strategy and more fury is

frigerator) Irruption applies to any incursion that implies or suggests a breaking in or similar acts of violence as an *irruption* of Goths into Gaul an *irruption* of schoolboys into a garden Inroad was applied originally to an incursion or raid made by armed horsemen into the territory of another race or nation as Aggressive war as distinguished from mere plundering *inroads*" (*Freeman*) The term is now applicable to any invasion that involves encroachment or trespass with injurious

Ana Aggression *attack offense offensive

pass

*breac

obtruc

INTRU

corresponding verbs at TRESPASS)

invective *Abuse vituperation obloquy scurrility billingsgate

Ana Vilifying *or* vilification maligning calumniation traducing (see corresponding verbs at MALIGN) animadversion stricture aspersion reflection

inveigle Decoy entice *lure tempt seduce

Ana Snare ensnare trap entrap (see CATCH) beguile mislead delude *deceive betray cajole wheedle

h *coax.

Invent create, discover are not genuinely mous terms but they are frequently confused in se of to bring into being something new Invent logically to come upon or find) in earlier times l fabrication of something new through the exer the imagination it therefore was used chiefly in

spiration as to *invent* a device for stopping a car quickly the cotton gin was *invented* by Eli Whitney in 93 Socrates was in just as good a position as Benjamin Franklin to *invent* the stove which goes by the latter's name (*J W Krutch*) However *invent* often stresses the finding as well as the bringing into being of something new or hitherto unknown as the result of mental effort [Love as conceived by Plato] was not *invented* but interpreted by Plato (*G L Dickinson*) 'She was tired of *inventing* means for making the days and nights pleasant and capriciously variable for others' (*Van Vechten*) Create stresses a causing of something to exist it not only implies previous nonexistence but it often suggests an evoking of something into being out of or as if out of nothing as by fiat by an act of the will by inspiration, or the like, as God *created* the world the poet *creates* beauty, the law *creates* rights the king *created* an earldom for his favorite To this strange force within him to this power that *created* his works of art, there was nothing to do but submit (*A Huxley*) I do not believe that a sense of justice is innate but I have been astonished to see how quickly it can be *created* (*B Russell*) Discover, as here compared (see also DISCOVER 2 REVEAL) presupposes the pre-existence of something and lack of knowledge of it the term therefore implies the finding of that thing often as the result of mental or physical effort as by exploration investigation experiment and the like as, Columbus *discovered* America William Harvey *discovered* the circulation of the blood Hence in precise use one *invents* processes or ways of doing something as well as instruments tools implements or machines, but one *discovers* things which exist but have not yet been known such as lands stars, natural laws and the like. Newton *invented* the differential and the integral calculus and *discovered* the laws of motion (*Karl K. Darrow*)

Ana Fabricate fashion form shape forge *make imagine, conceive envision (see THINK) design project plan plot scheme (see under PLAN *n*) produce, turn out (see BEAR)

inventory, *n* *List register schedule catalogue table roll roster rota canon

invert, *v* Transpose *reverse

Ana Upset, *overturn overset, capsize interchange *exchange derange disarrange (see DISORDER *v*)

invest 1 Vest robe apparel array *clothe attire dress

2 Induct install inaugurate *initiate

Ana. Endue endow (see DOWER) consecrate (see DEVOTE)

Ant Divest, strip (*of robes insignia power etc*) unfrock

investigation Probe inquest inquisition, *inquiry research

Ana Inspection, examination scrutiny audit (see under SCRUTINIZE) surveying *or* survey observing *or* observation (see corresponding verbs at SEE)

inveterate Inveterate confirmed chronic deep-seated deep-rooted come into comparison as meaning so firmly established or settled that change is almost impossible Inveterate (etymologically become old) applies especially to that which has persisted so long and so obstinately that it has become a fixed habit or an almost inalterable custom of tradition as the growing infirmities of age manifest themselves in nothing more strongly than in an *inveterate* dislike of interruption (*Lamb*) The Nonconformist Conscience [and] its *inveterate* feud against everything that people mean by the word beauty'" (*Day Lewis*) When applied to a person the term implies the formation of an ineradicable habit, attitude or the like as, an *inveterate* smoker, 'an *inveterate* and formidable foe (*Peacock*) Confirmed applies chiefly to that which h[illegible] firmer w[illegible] attempt[illegible] *confirmed*[illegible] dered hir[illegible] as a natu[illegible] *confirmed*[illegible] ation) Like *inveterate* it may also apply to a person who is such as he is described in the noun by the strengthening or crystallization of a taste a vice or virtue an attitude or the like (as a *confirmed* bachelor a *confirmed* drunkard a *confirmed* invalid a *confirmed* optimist 'I am a *confirmed* wanderer —*Disraeli*) Chronic also implies long duration but it applies either to diseases, habits, conditions, and the like which persist without marked interruption in spite of attempts to alleviate or to cure them or to the persons who are afflicted or affected by such diseases habits, or the like as, his *chronic* state of mental restlessness (*G Eliot*) *chronic* bronchitis hysterical with failure and repeated disappointment and *chronic* poverty' (*A Huxley*). The working scientist must steer a middle course between *chronic* indecision and precipitant judgment (*Eddington*), a *chronic* fault finder Deep-seated and deep-rooted in their figurative senses emphasize rather the extent to which something has entered into the structure or texture of the thing (a person's body or mind a people's nature or the like) in which it becomes fixed or embedded, as the old dependent chaotic haphazard pioneer instinct of his [Mark Twain's] childhood [was] so *deep seated* that he slipped back into the boy he had been before (*Van W Brooks*), a *deep-rooted* reverence for truth (*J Morley*)

Ana Habituated accustomed addicted (see HABITUATE) habitual customary *usual *hardened indurated settled set fixed established (see SET) inbred *innate persisting or persistent enduring abiding (see corresponding verbs at CONTINUE)

invidious Distasteful obnoxious *repugnant repellent abhorrent

Ana *Hateful odious abominable detestable *offensive loathsome revolting repulsive

Con Agreeable gratifying grateful pleasing *pleasant attractive alluring fascinating (see under ATTRACT) enticing tempting seducing *or* seductive (see corresponding verbs at LURE)

invincible. Invincible, unconquerable, indomitable, impregnable, inexpugnable, unassailable invulnerable come into comparison as meaning proof against attack or assault A person or thing is invincible or unconquerable that presents insuperable difficulties to his or its being overcome resisted displaced or the like *invincible* however usually implies a quality or character in the person or thing which makes him or it actually or seemingly incapable of being vanquished *unconquerable* implies rather the fact of having successfully resisted all attempts at subdual or mastery as *invincible* ignorance the armed forces police and military form a large permanent body wholly subject to that which governs a weapon which renders that which governs almost *invincible*' (*Belloc*) He made plan after plan but each one was discarded because he saw it would encounter *invincible* selfishness or *invincible* self-sacrifice (*Deland*) The story of a noble mind wrestling with *unconquerable* Fate (*I D Israeli*) the iron face of those men of empire and *unconquerable* will those Caesars and Napoleons (*L P Smith*) A person a will a mind or the like is indomitable that stubbornly and

determinedly resists all attempts to gain mastery over him or it or endures seemingly insuperable difficulties with fortitude until they are overcome, as, *indomitable* courage an *indomitable* will, *indomitable* energy, ' Founding colonies . or exploring in crazy pinnaces the fierce latitudes of the polar seas—they are the same *indomitable*

reason (such as a weakness or a defect) for attacking or impugning, as castles were often built at the tops of craggy mountains in the hope that they might be *inex-*

duable (see corresponding verbs at CONQUER)

inviolable. Inviolate *sacred, sacrosanct

(see CONTAMINATE)

invite. Invite, bid, solicit, court, woo come into com parison only when they mean to request or encourage a person or a thing to come to or to fall in with one's plans or desires. Invite in its ordinary and usual sense

spend the night in one's home, to *invite* an audience to express their opinions In this sense the word usually implies providing an opening for those who otherwise might hesitate to go or do or give without such a request Consequently in its extended sense *invite* implies providing an opening by any of various means such as a seductive manner or a challenging statement or policy, that serves as an encouragement or temptation to another to do that to which he feels he has been called, as.

of as at a feast, a marriage or other great occasion the noun *bid* for *invitation* is, however now not uncommon in colloquial use "Then saith he to his servants, The wedding is ready, but they which were *bidden* were not

what is put forward by one person as true open to the

aloof, seeming to avoid notice rather than to court it" (*Arnold*), ' so long as a scientific textbook is obsolete in a decade or less, to poetize science is to *court* mortality" (*Lowes*) Woo literally implies amorous courting

Ana. *Ask, request, solicit *lure tempt entice inveigle excite *provoke, stimulate

pute disgrace to the circumstances or situation, but usually implies complication or entangling and often suggests extreme embarrassment, as to become *involved* in debt, the war may not end until every nation is

uncomfortable for him to return to live in that . . ." (*S Anderson*) Implicate usually, but not invariably implies a disgraceful connection or one that casts a reflection on a person's reputation, it may even imply definite proof of association with a crime; as, the detectives discovered that an uncle of the child was *implicated* in its kidnaping they were unable to *implicate* any of the suspected political leaders in the conspiracy to defraud the city

Ana Ensnare entrap, snare, trap (see CATCH)· connect, . . . embarrass fetter

disembarrass

ly, implicate

subsume

Ana Comprise, *compose, constitute import *mean, signify, denote bespeak, attest, betoken. *indicate argue, prove

Con Eliminate *exclude rule out debar

involved Intricate complicated knotty *complex

Ana Confused muddled bemuddled (see CONFUSE) perplexing puzzling bewildering mystifying (see PUZZLE) difficult *hard arduous

Con Simple *easy facile

invulnerable Impregnable inexpugnable unassailable *invincible unconquerable indomitable

Ant Vulnerable

inward *Inner interior internal inside intestine

Ana Inbred *innate inborn ingrained *inherent intrinsic constitutional *intimate *familiar objective sensible *material heartfelt unfeigned *sincere impalpable *imperceptible

Ant Outward — *Con* *Outer exterior external outside extraneous *extrinsic foreign alien spiritual (see corresponding noun at SOUL)

iota Jot tittle whit *particle bit mite smitch smidgen atom

irascible Irascible choleric splenetic testy techy (*or* tetchy) touchy cranky cross come into comparison as meaning easily angered or enraged Irascible implies the possession of a fiery or inflammable temper or a disposition to be incensed on the slightest provocation as an English plebeian coarse proud *irascible* imperious (*Carlyle*) a peppery and *irascible* old gentleman Choleric implies excitability of temper unreasonableness in anger and usually an impatient and uniformly irritable frame of mind as That in the captain's but a *choleric* word Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy (*Shak*) Where melancholic men abandon effort men of the *choleric* type take to kicking and smashing (*H G Wells*) Splenetic implies a similar temperament but one especially given to moroseness and fits of spleen which exhibit themselves in angry sullen or intensely peevish moods, words or acts as "More peevish cross and *splenetic* than dog distract or monkey sick (*Butler 1612 1680*) That *splenetic* temper which seems to grudge brightness to the flames of hell (*Landor*) he was not *splenetic* nay be proved in the offending volume he could be civil courteous chivalrous (*Meredith*) Testy implies irascibility occasioned by small annoyances such as being thwarted compelled to wait or the like as men who are imperious by nature are inclined to grow more and more *testy* with age The *testy* major was in fume To find no hunter standing waiting (*Masefield*) Techy (or now more frequently its derivative touchy) suggests readiness to take offense it often connotes undue irritability or over sensitiveness as He is *techy* and impatient of contradiction sore with wounded pride (*Hazl*) I am not *touchy* under criticism (*Stevenson*) Cranky and cross are the most common of these terms in colloquial use both often meaning little more than difficult to please In precise use however *cranky* carries a strong implication of the possession of set notions fixed ideas or unvarying standards which predispose one to anger or a show of temper when others in their speech conduct requests work and the like do not conform to them as a *cranky* critic a *cranky* employer a *cranky* teacher Cross on the other hand implies a being out of sorts owing to any of numerous causes or conditions it also implies irascibility or irritability but only for the duration of one's mood as Sometimes when I am *cross* and cannot sleep I engage in angry contests with the Opinions I object to (*L P Smith*) the attempts to persuade the Intelligent Woman that she is having a glorious treat when she is in fact being bored and tired out and sent home *cross* and miserable (*Shaw*)

Ana *Irritable fractious, snappish waspish huffy querulous, petulant peevish *impatient restive jumpy jittery nervous crabbed surly (see SULLEN)

Con Good natured *amiable complaisant obliging *calm placid serene tranquil

irate *Angry wrathful mad indignant acrimonious

Ana Provoked exasperated nettled irritated (see IRRITATE) incensed infuriated enraged (see ANGER *v*)

Con Good humored good tempered good natured (see corresponding noun phrases at GOOD NATURE): *forbearing tolerant, clement lenient indulgent, merciful.

ire Rage fury *anger indignation wrath

Ana *Passion temper humor *mood

irenic irenical *or* **eirenic eirenical** *Pacific peaceable peaceful, pacifist pacifistic

Ana Conciliating *or* conciliatory placating *or* placatory propitiating *or* propitiatory (see corresponding verbs at PACIFY)

Ant Acrimonious

iridescent Opalescent opaline *prismatic.

irk Vex, *annoy bother

Ana Perturb disturb upset *discompose discommode incommode trouble *inconvenience molest fret chafe (see ABRADE)

irksome Irksome tiresome wearisome tedious humdrum agree in meaning burdensome because trying or boring or both A person or thing is irksome that inspires distaste reluctance or impatience because of its demand for effort not made easy by interest as Mr Collins was neither sensible nor agreeable his society was *irksome* (*Austen*) The difficulty of grasping abstract statements made learning very *irksome* to me (*Symonds*) Why is it that the study of the past seems *irksome* to the new generation? (*Grandgent*) A person or thing is tiresome that is dull and unenlivening and therefore is either intensely boring or soon productive of fatigue as It is *tiresome* to be funny for a whole evening (*Scott*) The second curate was Chator who was so good as sometimes to be nearly *tiresome* (*C Mackenzie*) We think of rain as *tiresome* and uncomfortable (*Binyon*) The importunity of the little boys was *tiresome* when one wanted to be alone (*A Huxley*) A person or especially a thing is wearisome that exhausts one's strength or patience through long continued or constant call for effort exertion attention and the like or for tiresome uniformity of character as These high wild hills and rough uneven ways Draws out our miles, and make them *wearisome* (*Shak*) the same *wearisome* round of stereotyped habits (*Wilde*) The acquisition of exact knowledge is apt to be *wearisome* but it is essential to every kind of excellence (*B Russell*) A person or thing is tedious that is tiresomely monotonous slow or prolix as Life is as *tedious* as a twice-told tale Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man (*Shak*) The prose of the writer who can deliberately make his own personal cadences monotonously audible all the time grows *wearisome* it affects us as a *tedious* manner (*H Ellis*) A person or thing is humdrum that is continuously commonplace in character or goes on without variety or variation in a monotonous routine often the implication of wearisomeness is obscure or lost as A plain, *humdrum* domestic life with eight hundred a year and a small house full of babies (*Trollope*) They regarded their adversaries as *humdrum* people slaves to routine enemies to light (*Arnold*) For music so far from showing a *humdrum* and homekeeping spirit has kept pace with the other arts in its restless striving away from its own centre toward that doubtful periphery where it is on the point of passing over into something else (*Babbitt*)

Ana Dull *stupid fatiguing, exhausting fagging tiring (see TIRE *v*)

Ant. Absorbing engrossing

ironical, ironic. Satirical *sarcastic, sardonic.

Ana. Biting, cutting, *incisive, trenchant *caustic, mordant, mordacious scathing

irony. *Wit, satire sarcasm humor, repartee

irrational Irrational, unreasonable are here compared as meaning not governed or guided by reason Both terms have been used and very occasionally are still used in the sense of not having the power to reason, as

irrational during the course of his fever), but, more often, it suggests a lack of control or guidance by the reason or direct conflict with reason s dictates it therefore comes close to *absurd, illogical, foolish preposterous senseless* or *fantastic*, as to be governed by an *irrational* fear, *irrational* beliefs, an *irrational* policy, ' his temperamental impulse to energetic practical action .and the

Ana Absurd preposterous *foolish silly fatuous asinine *simple crazy, demented mad *insane

Ant Rational — *Con.* Reasonable (see RATIONAL) *wise, judicious sage, sapient, prudent, sane sensible *logical

irregular. Irregular, anomalous, unnatural come into comparison when they mean outside the sphere of that which conforms to or is explainable by, law, rule, custom, or the like Irregular implies failure to conform to a rule, a law a pattern, especially to one imposed for the sake of uniformity in method practice, or conduct, thus an *irregular* marriage is one that does not conform to the regulations of church or state, an *irregular* verse does not correspond to an accepted metrical pattern for its type, guerilla warfare is called *irregular* because it does not accord with the practice of civilized nations or conventional military theory, *irregular* conduct may or may not be morally reprehensible but it defies the code or standard of the community or class. Anomalous stresses lack of conformity to what might be expected of a thing (sometimes a person) because of the class or type to which it belongs, the laws which govern its existence, the environment in which it is found and the like Sometimes, it specifically implies inconsistency or a conflict of principles, as acts so *anomalous* in such startling contradiction to all our usual ways and accepted notions of life and its value (*L P Smith*) sometimes it specifi

essential to a thing of its kind, as, ' the position of the [Roman] Senate [which had been deprived of its powers by the triumvirate] was no less *anomalous* and impotent" (*Buchan*) sometimes it suggests a contradiction between the professed aims or intentions of a person or institution and the conditions in which that person or institution exists or finds himself (itself) at a given time, as President Wilson found himself in an *anomalous* position when congress rejected his proposal that the United States enter the League of Nations Unnatural is the strongest of these words in its implication of censure especially when it implies a violation of natural law or of principles accepted by all civilized men as based on reason and essential to the well being of society In such cases it often specifically connotes moral perversion (as an *unnatural* practice), or abnormal indifference or cruelty (as, an *unnatural* parent) Sometimes, the word merely means contrary to what is received as *natural*, either because it

most common of the negative forms of *religious*

aversion" (*Carlyle*), ' *Irreligious* men whose short prospects are filled with earth, and sense and mortal life (*Berkeley*) Unreligious commonly implies nothing more than lack of religion it therefore usually applies to men their utterances, works etc , and suggests absence of religion or of religious training or religious ideas as If *unreligious*, let him be at once, Among ten thousand innocents enrolled A pupil (*Wordsworth*), The popular poetry became *unreligious* in some parts *irreligious* (*Milman*) Nonreligious applies not so much to persons as to institutions activities projects themes for art etc that are outside the sphere or province of

that walketh not in the counsel of the *ungodly*" (*Psalms* i 1), 'And if the righteous scarcely be saved where shall the *ungodly* and the sinner appear? (*I Peter* iv 18) that *ungodly* custom of swearing (*Sir C. Wren*) Godless, though usually closer to *unreligious* than to *irreligious*, commonly implies atheism or in some cases

Ant Religious — *Con* Pious *devout

irritable Irritable, fractious, peevish, snappish waspish petulant, pettish huffy, huffish, fretful, querulous apply to persons or to their moods or dispositions in the sense of manifesting impatience or anger without due or sufficient cause Irritable impl es extreme excitability of temperament often owing to a physical or nervous condition that makes one exceedingly easy to annoy or difficult to please as Mental work brings on an *irritable* and nervous disgust (*Arnold*), Byron growing *irritable* and fat in the enervating climate of Italy (*L. P Smith*) Fractious carries a stronger implication of willfulness or of ungovernableness than *irritable* and although it also impl es extreme excitability it suggests even greater loss of self-control the term is often applied to animals as well as to persons as the teacher found the children unduly *fractious* that day an extremely *fractious* horse Peevish implies childish irritability and a tendency to give expression to petty complaints or ill humored trivial criticisms as. The town like a *peevish* child knows not what it desires (*Field ng*) He [Gray] thought that Pope had a good heart in spite of h s *peevish* temper (*N Nicholls*) I have heard some London wits rather *peevish* at Macaulay s superiority complain that he occupied too much of the talk (*Thackeray*) Snappish impl es irritability sometimes peevishness that manifests itself in sharp cutting questions, comments or the like that discourage conversation or sociability as an extremely unlikable *snappish* old fellow the cook found her mistress *snappish* that morning Waspish stresses testiness rather than irritabil ty but it impl es a readiness to sting or hurt others without warrant or without sufficient warrant as beware of h [illegible] *waspish* temper her comments [illegible] they are [illegible] nature his neph [illegible] *pe u ant* remarks [illegible] ss to appear at the d nner table that day (*Meredith*) Pettish implies sulky or childish ill humor as of one who is slighted or offended as a *pettish* ejaculation (*V Hawthorne*), Chivalry is a thing which must be courteously and generously conceded and must never be *pettishly* claimed (*A C Benson*) Huffy (or now less often huffish) also impl es a tendency to take offense w thout due cause but it suggests more of a display of injured pride than *pettish* as when he is reproved he is *huffy* for the rest of the day To return a *huffish* answer (*Dickens*) Fretful implies irritability or peevishness that manifests itself in complaints or in a complaining tone of voice, as a *fretful* ch ld his *fretfulness* that afternoon disturbed the whole family Querulous impl es a profound and often hab tual discontent that manifests itself in wh ning complaints or in fretfulness of temper it often also suggests petulance as her *querulous* and never-ending complaints (*Gaskell*) the man himself grew old and *querulous* and hysterical with failure and repeated disappointment and chronic poverty (*A Huxley*)

Ana Cranky cross testy touchy techy choleric splenetic *irascible

Ant Easygo ng — *Con* *Amiable good-natured complaisant obliging genial sociable affable cord al *grac ous.

irritate Irritate exasperate nettle, provoke aggravate, roil (*or* rile) peeve agree in meaning to excite a feeling of angry annoyance in a person That wh ch irritates is something which greatly displeases or offends and evokes a display of feeling ranging from momentary impatience to an outburst of rage The chatter[illegible] rude joker [illegible] intensity [illegible] plane [illegible] *Lawrence*) That whic[illegible] arouses bitter or intense irritation as at something unendurable the word however sometimes expresses nothing more than keen vexation or annoyance When we turn from Owen s work to Eliot s we turn from anger to *exasperation* from wounds to nerves from the love of living to the will to die (*Day Lewis*) 'Though she could *exasperate* she could never offend (*H G Wells*) That which nettles irritates sharply but momentarily and stings or piques more than angers That which provokes awakens strong annoyance or vexation or (esp in the form *provoking*) teases or tantalizes [This] must be very *provoking* to the dign ty of some d ssent ng doctors and to *nettle* them still the more you in a manner impose upon them the necess ty of being silent" (*Cowper*) He is *provoked* with me for not talking more (*Burney*) Aggravate as equivalent to *provoke* has not been accepted by careful writers and is rarely used by them except when it is needed for color or as indicating the quality of the speaker It is *aggravating* to have you talking about so small a business (*Shaw*) That which roils (or colloquially riles) is that which disturbs one s serenity or peace and agitates as well as angers That his friends should believe it was what *roiled* him exceedingly (*R. North*) That which peeves (a colloquial word) excites fretfulness or a tendency to be easily irritated as he is easily *peeved* after a restless night

Ana *Annoy vex irk bother incense *anger madden, enrage infuriate *offend affront fret chafe (see ABRADE)

Con [illegible] pease mollify conciliate propitiate placate [illegible] ratify *please, gladden delight.

[illegible] Incurs on raid *invasion inroad.

[illegible] *Sol tude seclusion

Ana Loneliness solitariness loneness desolateness *or* desolation (see corresponding adjectives at ALONE)

issue *n* Outcome upshot sequel *effect consequence result event aftereffect aftermath

Ana Ending *or* end term nation concluding *or* conclusion closing (see corresponding verbs at CLOSE)

Con *Cause antecedent determinant incept on, *origin source root

issue, *v* Emanate proceed flow derive orig nate *spring arise rise stem

Ana Emerge *appear loom

item Item, detail particular come into comparison as meaning one of the separate and distinct things which constitute a whole Item applies mainly to each th ng that is put down in a list, as of things needed things to be done things to be seen etc or in an account a record or an inventory sometimes the term applies to the actual thing as apart from the list as the bill has ten *items* each separate *item* of income (*J A Hobson*) The dog too went the most noble-looking *item* in the beggarly assets [of an estate] (*Conrad*) Detail (as here compared see also PART) appl es to each separate thing which enters into the bu lding or construction of something such as a house a painting a narrative or enters into the performance of a task or job the pursu t of a career the living of a life or the like often in this sense *detail* is contrasted with *structure outline design* and the like as while labouring indefatigably in the *details* of domestic life on a farm her outlook was large (*H Ellis*) "Alike in its large outl nes and its small

deta ls Chinese life is always the art of balancing an aesthetic temperament and guarding against its ex cesses (*H Ellis*) Oftentimes, the singular form in this sense is used as a collective noun as The poet s chief aim is to communicate not the exact *detail* of an experience but its tone and rhythm (*Day Lewis*) to formulate a plan (or report an incident) in *detail* Particular often implies a relation to something general or

often preferred to *item* and *detail* when it stresses small ness and the singleness and concreteness of each item or detail thus in law a b ll of *particulars* is a statement of the items of a plaintiff s cla m or a defendant s counter claim so I do not care to go into the *particulars* of the

Ana *Thing object article constituent component *element integrant factor

itemized Detailed particularized *circumstantial m nute particular

Ant Summarized

iterate *Repeat reiterate ingeminate

itinerant *adj* Itinerant peripatetic ambulatory ambu lant nomadic vagrant agree in meaning hav ng no fixed

tage *itinerant* preachers have over those who are stationary the latter cannot well improve their delivery of a sermon by so many rehearsals (*Franklin*) Peripa tetic was first used in reference to the followers of Ar stotle and the Aristotel an ph losophy because Aristotle gave instruction to h s d sciples while walk g

being constantly on the go as a very *peripat c* young lady Ambulatory and the less common ambulant sometimes but not al vays retain their etymologica impl cation of walking in such cases, they are close synonyms of *pedestrian* as, a *mbulatory* exercise an *ambulatory* journey More often, however they imply as *pedestrian* does not ability to move about (thus, an *ambulatory* or *ambulant* pat ent is one not confined to bed or to his home) or when applied to th ngs, a lack of fixity not only in station (as an *ambulatory* school or

reg on to another thus the Bedouins are a *nomadic* tribe found in the deserts of Arabia Syria and North

bers of *vagrant* boys during the depression. adventure of listening to Gallaher's stories and of sharing for a brief space Gallaher s *vagrant* life" (*Joyce*)

Ana Wandering rov ng rambl ng straying roaming ranging (see WANDER) moving shifting (see MOVE, v)

J

jabber Jabber chatter *chat gab patter prate prattle babble gabble gibber

agitation disturbance upsetting *or* upset (see corre spond ng verbs at DISCOMPOSE)

vernacular patois lingo, cant, argot

h (see LANGUAGE) abracadabra.

*journey trip tour voyage cruise

pall cloy

Ant Refresh. — *Con* *Renew restore rejuvenate

jail *or* **gaol** *v* Incarcerate *imprison immure intern

Ana Confine circumscribe restrict *limit shackle manacle fetter (see HAMPER)

Con *Release* liberate, *free

jam *n* *Pred cament plight fix, dilemma quandary scrape, pickle

Ana *Difficulty vicissitude pinch strait exigency (see JUNCTURE)

jape *n* *Jest joke quip witticism wisecrack crack,

exped tion p lgrimage

jaunty *Debonair perky cocky chipper

Ana Sprightly *lively animated spruce dapper dash ng natty (see STYLISH)

Ant Staid demure

jaw *v* Upbraid *scold rate berate tonguelash, bawl out wig rail revile, vituperate.

Ana. Censure denounce, reprobate reprehend *crit cize, blame, condemn *reprove reproach, chide, reprimand rebuke

jealous *Envious.

spond ng nouns at *watchful

lly

ach group

jejune *Insipid vapid flat wishy washy inane banal
Ana *Thin slight, slim tenuous arid *dry attenuated extenuated diluted thinned (see THIN v) *meager skimpy exiguous.
Con Lavish *profuse lush luxuriant prodigal exuberant nutritious nourishing sustaining (see corresponding nouns at FOOD)

jeopardous Perilous, *dangerous hazardous, risky precarious
Ana Chancy happy go-lucky hit-or miss haphazard *random
Con Safe *secure defended protected shielded guarded safeguarded (see DEFEND)

jeopardy Peril hazard risk, *danger
Ana Threatening *or* threat menacing *or* menace (see corresponding verbs at THREATEN) exposure (see EXPOSITION) liability susceptibility sensitiveness openness (see corresponding adjectives at LIABLE) *chance accident hap
Con Security safety (see corresponding adjectives at SAFE) immunity *exemption

jest, *n* **1** Jest, joke, jape, quip, witticism wisecrack, crack gag come into comparison when they mean a remark a comment a story or sometimes an act intended to evoke laughter Jest now seldom retains its older implication of taunting jeering or other ill natured raillery (as Might he but set the rabble in a roar He cared not with what *jest* —*Cowper*) Although it still may imply raillery it carries a stronger connotation of lightness or sportiveness and suggests banter persiflage or the like as genial table-talk Or deep dispute and graceful *jest* (*Tennyson*) Joke applies not only to something that is said but quite as often to an act or incident that is intended to excite uproarious laughter as to play a *joke* (usually a *practical joke*) upon a friend When applied to a remark comment or story it usually suggests a sportive sally designed to promote good humor without wounding the feelings of its object as, He takes his chirping pint and cracks his *joke* (*Pope*) We shall have our little *jokes* like other people (*Gray*) Jape a word that had become obsolete before Spenser's and Shakespeare's time was revived by Lamb and others early in the nineteenth century and still occurs occasionally In earliest use it denoted a diverting or amusing story or anecdote (as Thomas that *jape* is not worth a mite —*Chaucer*) In its more modern use it comes nearer to *jest* or *joke* as the coy giggle of the young lady to whom he has imparted his latest merry *jape* (*Besant*) Quip applies especially to a quick neatly turned jest flung off in banter raillery or sarcasm as *Quips* and Cranks and wanton Wiles And Laughter holding both his sides (*Milton*) The whole conversation is a hailstorm of short stories *quips* and retorts (*Lever*) Witticism is the polite or bookish term wisecrack or crack the slang term for an especially clever or witty retort to a question, comment on a situation or the like There was a current *witticism* that you called her [a frequently divorced and remarried woman] Eudora because it was the only one of her names of the continuity of which you felt at all certain (*M Austin*) He has a merry tongue which articulates scientific problems with what the contemporaries of his younger days called *witticisms* His present contemporaries call them *cracks* (*Time*) *Wise-crack* dialogue of the wonderful American variety That guy's so crooked the tears run down his back was one remark (*Daily Express*) Gag (literally something thrust into the mouth to prevent an outcry) was originally theatrical slang for an interpolated joke or witticism or sometimes trick, or other amusing piece of business (as the performance was lengthened by the numerous *gags* of the comedian), in current use however it applies also to any joke witticism or the like forming a part of the script or text (as to hire an author to write the *gags* for the radio program) or to any amusing remark anecdote trick or the like intended to make its subject appear ridiculous or ludicrous.
Ana *Badinage persiflage raillery bantering *or* banter chaffing *or* chaff rallying *or* rally jollying *or* jolly (see corresponding verbs at BANTER) twitting *or* twit ridiculing *or* ridicule deriding *or* derision (see corresponding verbs at RIDICULE)
2 *Fun sport game play
Ana Diversion entertainment amusement (see under AMUSE): joviality merriment (see corresponding adjectives at MERRY) — *Con* Seriousness earnestness soberness gravity (see corresponding adjectives at SERIOUS)

jester. *Fool clown antic buffoon zany merry andrew pantaloon harlequin comedian comic stooge

jewel Gem, *stone

jib *or* **gib,** *v* Balk shy boggle stickle stick strain, *demur scruple.

jibe[1] *or* **gibe** *Agree harmonize accord conform square comport tally correspond

jibe[2] Variant of *gibe* under SCOFF

jiffy *Instant moment minute second flash trice twinkling twinkle split second

jittery Jumpy nervous *impatient unquiet restless restive uneasy fidgety skittish feverish hectic
Ana Unnerved unmanned (see UNNERVE) perturbed agitated disquieted upset discomposed (see DISCOMPOSE)
Con Collected composed *cool imperturbable nonchalant serene placid *calm tranquil

job **1** *Task, duty chare chore stint assignment
Ana Office *function duty province business, concern, *affair matter thing
2 *Position, situation post place berth billet, capacity
Ana *Work employment occupation pursuit métier business, calling *trade craft, handicraft art profession

jocose. Jocular facetious humorous, *witty
Ana. Waggish, sportive *playful roguish comic comical *laughable ludicrous, droll funny *merry jolly jovial jocund blithe.
Con *Serious earnest grave sober solemn sedate staid

jocular Jocose humorous facetious *witty
Ana Jovial jolly *merry *playful sportive funny droll comic comical *laughable ludicrous ridiculous
Con Grave earnest solemn *serious.

jocund Blithe *merry jolly jovial.
Ana Joyful joyous cheerful lighthearted happy *glad mirthful hilarious gleeful (see corresponding nouns at MIRTH) sportive *playful, mischievous wanton
Con Gloomy morose glum *sullen saturnine dour sedate grave solemn staid *serious

join Join combine unite, connect, link associate relate agree in meaning to attach or fasten one thing to another or several things to each other or to become so attached or fastened Join presupposes prior separation or detachment and therefore implies a bringing or a coming together into contact or conjunction or sometimes an adding of one thing to another as to *join* two pieces of wood by dovetailing them to *join* skirt lengths by seams to *join* hands to *join* a man and woman in matrimony to *join* battle (that is to come together in

conflict), where the Mohawk River *joins* the Hudson, the opponents of the proposal decided to *join* forces *Join* is the specific term when one becomes a member of a group or enters into the company of others as an equal,

meal called 'brunch', to *combine* the training of the mind with the training of the body,' a gift for *combining* for fusing into a single phrase, two or more diverse impressions (*T S Eliot*), "With this quality of temperance was *combined* in Socrates a rare measure of independence and moral courage' (*G L Dickinson*) **Unite** may carry the basic implications of either *join* or *combine* but it differs from each in stressing the oneness of that which results and the loss of signs of separation or division, thus to *unite* two pieces of wood suggests not so much the way in which they are brought together as the fact that they comprise a new unit, one may *combine* the dry ingredients of a cake but they will not become *united* until some liquid is added 'Our peace will like a broken limb *united*, Grow stronger for the breaking' (*Shak*) 'When the ripe colours soften and *unite* And sweetly melt into just shade and light (*Pope*) "In France the whole people saw at once what was upon them, the single word *patrie* was enough to *unite* them in a common enthusiasm and stern determination' (*Inge*) **Connect** implies a loose or, at least, an obvious attachment of things to each other and the preservation not only of each thing's identity but also of the evidence of its physical or logical separateness, in this way it is distinguishable from *join* when physical attachment is implied thus a wall is built up of bricks *joined* (not *connected*) together by cement a chain is made by *connecting* a succession of steel links Often but

evidence of their separateness) and yet to avoid its common connotations of a weak or severable attachment thus to *link* a person with a crime is, by implication, to

father's conviction that they were too lowly to associate with me, when it was so clear that I was too poor to *associate* with them, may have had some sort of imaginary validity for him, but for me it was snobbish

"Every gesture and inflection of voice *associated* by tradition with the part" (*Shaw*) "A fir tree is not a flower, and yet it is *associated* in my mind with primroses" (*Jefferies*). **Relate** implies a connection, or an attempt to show a connection, between two or more persons or things In reference to persons it implies a connection through a common ancestor or through marriage (see KINSHIP) as, John and James are remotely

or to persons

dents of his play in their true *relations* to each
'He suffers from an incapacity to *relate* them [i.e. poetic ideas] with any scheme of values (*Day Lewis*)

Ana Conjoin *unite, combine, co-operate concur articulate concatenate, *integrate attach affix *fasten knit *weave *tie bind

Ant Disjoin part. — *Con.* *Separate sever sunder disengage disentangle, untangle disembarrass RICATE)

*Carpenter, cabinetmaker framer

Joint, articulation, suture are comprehensive enoting a place or part where two things are r the mechanism by which they are united. *Joint* ost inclusive of these terms and is commonly used nce both to anatomical and *mechanical* struc ecifically it applies to any junction of two bones or cartilages in a vertebrate's body or to the part of the as, the knee aches in every names a con pieces so that or fit closely of union (as a nes forming a tal *joint*) The such as a bent iles (an elbow of each group

joint) or a layer of some plastic substance … bricks, stones, pieces of c … a cement *joint*) Articul-

… but to the entire structure and its function It is the preferable but not always the required word when the mechanism of a joint or the elements entering into its formation are under consideration as ball and socket structure of a movable *articulation* various *articulations* are supported by ligaments the synovial membrane reduces friction at an *articulation* The word may also

… ence to the adjustment of the teeth and to the way in which their surfaces come together when the jaws are closed normally (as an orthodontist corrects faults in the *articulation* of the teeth) or to the process by which artificial teeth are shaped and arranged so that they move upon each other properly and naturally as badly constructed dentures without proper *articulation* Suture etymologically denotes a seam it is used therefore of any

… *suture* *Suture* is used in surgery of a seam especially of one whereby two edges of an incision are brought together so that they may ultimately unite

joke, *n* *Jest jape quip witticism wisecrack crack gag

Ana *Prank caper antic monkeyshine dido *trick ruse wile travesty parody burlesque *caricature raillery *badinage persiflage jocoseness, jocularity facetiousness, wittiness humorousness (see corresponding adjectives at WITTY) *wit humor repartee, sarcasm

jollity Hilarity glee *mirth

Ana Merriment joviality jocundity blitheness (see corresponding adjectives at MERRY) sport disport play frolic rollick gambol romp (see under PLAY *v*) diversion amusement recreation entertainment (see under AMUSE) *fun jest sport game play

Con Gloom dejection depression melancholy *sadness solemnity gravity seriousness earnestness staidness, sedateness (see corresponding adjectives at SERIOUS)

jolly …

… sprightly

Con Solemn grave sedate staid *serious earnest lugubrious doleful dolorous *melancholy rueful morose gloomy glum *sullen dour saturnine

jolly, *v* *Banter chaff rally quiz kid rag guy rib josh

Ana Blandish cajole (see COAX) deride, *ridicule twit rally mock taunt

jolt, *n* Jar shock *impact impingement collision clash concussion percussion.

… aking *or* shake rocking *or* rock convulsing *or* … n (see corresponding verbs at SHAKE)

… Bard minstrel scop gleeman, troubadour minnesinger, scald *poet versifier rhymer poetaster

… Banter chaff rally quiz kid rag guy rib

… le iota *particle bit mite smitch smidgen

… **Journal, periodical, newspaper, magazine,** … can come into comparison as denoting a publication which appears regularly at stated times Strictly a journal is a publication which is issued daily and gives an account of the events transactions etc of the pre-

… three months and called itself a *journal* (*C Mackenzie*) **Periodical** is the strictly correct term for any publication appearing at regular intervals it applies chiefly to weeklies, biweeklies monthlies and quarterlies as the *periodicals* are assembled in a special room of the library **Newspaper** is the usual term for a sheet or group of sheets providing the news of the day and issued usually six or seven days of the week it is called a *journal* only in formal speech or writing although those whose profession is writing for newspapers are often termed *journalists* and although the language and style believed to be typical of the newspaper is commonly called *journalese* **Magazine** (etymologically storehouse) applies chiefly to a periodical often an illustrated periodical which offers a number of miscellaneous articles fiction poetry discussions of live questions descriptive sketches and the like **Review** applies to a periodical that specializes in critical writings or in articles commenting on the important events and the significant questions of the day **Organ** which specifically means a

… particular principles, doctrines accomplishments aspirations or the like authoritatively as Science is the official *organ* of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

journey, *n* **Journey** voyage, tour, trip jaunt, excursion, cruise expedition pilgrimage come into comparison as meaning travel or a passage from one place to another **Journey** is the most comprehensive term in literary or more formal colloquial use it now carries no specific implications of length or shortness of farness or nearness of destination of a specific object or purpose or of the mode of transportation as to plan a *journey* to California to wish one a happy *journey* home the *journey* to Italy will not take more than two months. For the Son of man is as a man taking a far *journey* who left his house and gave authority to his servants (*Mark* xiii 34) **Voyage** was once almost as comprehensive a term as *journey* but in current use it always implies a journey of

… as well as those which make *voyages* between Europe and America (*Ch Just Marshall*) **Tour** applies only to a journey which follows a circuitous course from place to place usually the term implies that the journey ends when one reaches one's starting point as to set out on a

*pleasure, enjoyment, delectation, fruition beatitude, *happiness felicity *ecstasy transport elation exultation (see corresponding ELATED)
(as emotion) misery (as a state of mind) (in concrete sense)
ous, cheerful happy, *glad lighthearted jocund, *merry, jolly *elated elate buoyant, effervescent, expansive (see ELASTIC)
— Con. *Despondent, despairing desperate hopeless. depressed, weighed (down) (see OPPRESS).
ful, happy, *glad, cheerful lighthearted. jocund *merry exultant, *elated elate ecstatic, transported (see corresponding ECSTASY)

again its .welco
from any *jaunt*'
setting out or forth), as here compared, applies to a short trip, especially one taken for recreation or as a relief from the routine of daily life, as, "The rural neighbourhood of Sneyd where they had been making an afternoon *excursion*" (*Bennett*) *Excursion* is the preferred term, especially in railroad and steamship use, for a round trip at reduced rates to any point of interest, such as a resort, or an exposition or a metropolis When the excursion involves a voyage of some days or weeks and, often a sight seeing tour with frequent stops during which the participants use the ship as their living quarters cruise is the preferred term, as a Mediterranean *cruise*, the steamship lines are featuring winter *cruises* through the Caribbean Sea, their yacht is off with a party on a *cruise* Expedition, in current use especially

implies the movement of troops especially into a foreign country to wage war (as Caesar wrote a history of his *expedition* into Gaul) or applies to the body of troops so moved also called *expeditionary force* (as, the young

in questions of justice merit taste, skill performance, or the like Judge implies the assumption or the possession both of superior knowledge experience, or wisdom and of the power to determine the truth by weighing critically and impartially the merits of the case "It doth appear you are a worthy *judge*, You know the law your exposition Hath been most sound" (*Shak*) "A man who is no *judge* of law may be a good *judge* of poetry or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting" (*Dryden*) Arbiter stresses authoritativeness of decision and is applied to one whether or not a professed judge whose

sent of mankind" which certain moralists make referee and

Governor appointed as *arbitrators* two persons recommended by the striking miners two recommended by the mineowners and one person selected by both sides. *Referee* and *umpire* are employed chiefly in courts of law and in sports but they have some literary use In American legal use *referee* is applied to an attorney at law appointed either to determine a case or to report on it to the court which he serves as an officer. It is therefore clearly distinguished from *arbitrator* in the United States. This distinction is not commonly observed in England. *Umpire* on the other hand, is applied to the person selected to make a final decision when arbitrators have

making decisions on plays, and the like. In most sports today either one term or the other is used: thus, these officials in baseball, cricket, tennis are designated *umpires*; the officials in boxing, basketball, ice hockey are designated *referees*. In American football, however, both terms are used: the term *referee* being applied to the official whose decision is final but who is especially judge of matters connected with the progress of the ball, as distinguished from the *umpire*, who is, in general, judge of the acts of the players.

judge, *v*. 1 **Judge, adjudge, adjudicate, arbitrate** agree in meaning to pass a decision upon something in dispute or controversy. All of these words imply the existence of a competent legal tribunal or of its equivalent. **Judge** is now more often used intransitively in the sense in which it is here considered: it implies mainly the investigation of evidence on both sides, a comparison of the merits of each case, and a decision as to where the truth lies: as, the court must *judge* between the claimants. **Adjudge** stresses decision by a court either at the end of a trial or during a legal process: as, the evidence was *adjudged* inadmissible; the court *adjudged* the will void; to be *adjudged* bankrupt; the prize was *adjudged* to the captor. **Adjudicate**, on the other hand, stresses formal deliberate determination of an issue by or as by a court: as, the court proceeded to *adjudicate the rights and interests of the parties*. "To obtain an *adjudication* of the supreme court of the United States on the validity of any such rights" (*Ch. Just. Marshall*). "It is useless to reargue a seemingly *adjudicated* case" (*Lowes*). **Arbitrate** implies deliberate determination of a matter in dispute by one or more persons who constitute an extralegal tribunal that may or may not be legally recognized and who are chosen by both sides to the controversy: as, the strikers and the employers finally agreed on a group of three men to *arbitrate* their differences. The decision reached through *arbitration* is not binding unless it is assented to by both parties or is confirmed by a competent court. On the other hand, the decision reached by an *adjudication* is binding unless it is reversed by a higher court.

Ana. Determine, *decide, settle, rule.

2 Conclude, deduce, *infer, gather.

Ana. *Prove, demonstrate, try, test.

judgment. 1 Conclusion, deduction, inference. See under INFER.

Ana. Decision, determination, ruling (see corresponding verbs at DECIDE): *opinion, conviction, persuasion, view, belief.

2 *Sense, wisdom, gumption.

Ana. Intelligence, wit, wits, brains, brain: *mind: sagaciousness *or* sagacity, perspicaciousness *or* perspicacity, shrewdness, astuteness (see corresponding adjectives at SHREWD): acumen, *discernment, insight, penetration: *prudence, discretion.

judicial. **Judicial, judiciary, juridical** (*or* **juridic**), **juristic** (*or* **juristical**) come into comparison because of verbal confusion and because all imply some connection with courts of law. **Judicial**, by far the most common of these adjectives both in legal and in general use, often implies a direct reference to the courts of justice, the judge who presides over a court of justice, or the judges who form such a court: as, a *judicial* decision; a *judicial* duty; a *judicial* proceeding. The term is also used in distinction from *executive*, *legislative*, etc., when applied to that one of the powers, departments, or functions of the government which is associated with that court (in the United States, the Supreme Court) which gives definitive decisions on questions of law or interprets the constitution or basic law: as, the executive, legislative, and *judicial* branches of the government. When used in an extended sense, as applied especially to a type of mind, of mental activity, of manner, etc., the term suggests likeness to that of a judge, as in detachment or fair-mindedness, or appropriateness to a judge or court of justice, as in orderliness and seriousness of procedure: as, "To a strictly *judicial* mind... the quality of age or of novelty would carry no necessary implication of value" (*Grandgent*). **Judiciary** is sometimes used in place of *judicial*, especially when applied to a department or function of the government: "I like the organization of the government into Legislative, *Judiciary* and Executive" (*Jefferson*). In most use, however, it suggests reference to the courts in general and to the administration of justice as a whole: thus, a *judicial* act is an act involving the exercise of the power vested in a judge or court to hear and determine controversies or to determine a question of right or obligation; a *judiciary* act is a legislative act respecting the establishment or reform of the courts; a *judicial* question is one that requires settlement by a judge or court; a *judiciary question* is one that concerns the jurisdiction or powers of a court or the courts or the administration of justice by the courts. *Judiciary* is the only one of these terms now used as a substantive; so used, it is a collective noun for judges as a class or for courts of justice. It may also be used in opposition to *legislature* and *executive* (as a noun). The last two words, *juridical* and *juristic*, imply a connection with the law, especially as it is administered in the courts, rather than with the judges or those who settle questions of law. Often these terms come close to *legal* in meaning, but in learned use (they seldom occur elsewhere) they are more restricted in significance. Both terms, but especially *juridical*, imply a reference to the law as it appears to learned lawyers and judges—that is, as a highly complex and involved body of principles, statutes, decisions, precedents, and the like, requiring vast knowledge, skill in interpretation, and a keen logical mind in those who put it to use; therefore, the term often means characteristic of, determinable by, or useful to a person with such knowledge and skill: as, *juridical* reasoning; *juridical* evidence. "Not Peace to depend on the *juridical* determination of perplexing questions" (*Burke*). "Foreigners in Turkey: Their *Juridical* Status" (title of a book by Philip Marshall Brown). **Juristic** implies rather a reference to the science of law: as, "[Justice] Holmes had struck in 1905 in his dissent in Lochner *v*. N. Y. the high pitch of American *juristic* thought" —*The New Republic*. It is, however, more often used in another sense in describing a legal person (a *juristic*—less often a *juridical*—person) that is a corporation, body, or state which is recognized by the law as a subject of rights and duties in the same manner as a human being.

☞ Do not confuse *judicial* with *judicious*.

judiciary. *Judicial, juridical, juristic.

judicious. *Wise, sage, sapient, prudent, sensible, sane.

Ana. *Rational, reasonable: just, *fair, equitable, dispassionate, objective: sagacious, perspicacious, astute, *shrewd: discreet, prudent (*see under* PRUDENCE).

Ant. Injudicious: asinine. — *Con*. *Foolish, silly, absurd, preposterous: *stupid, dull, dumb, crass, dense: rash, reckless, foolhardy (*see* ADVENTUROUS).

jumble, *n*. *Confusion, disorder, chaos, disarray, clutter, pie, snarl, muddle.

jumpy. Jittery, nervous, restless, uneasy, fidgety: *impatient, unquiet, restive, skittish, feverish, hectic.

Ant. Steady.

juncture. **Juncture, pass, exigency, emergency, contingency, pinch, strait, straits, crisis** agree in denoting

a critical or crucial time or state of affairs in the life of a person or institution, the history of a country, or the

carries a stronger implication of the state of affairs

pass to which destiny had brought her, had said that she

unforeseen character of the juncture; the term may or may not imply that what constitutes an emergency has

juncture occurs in personal affairs or is not as severe or

or fettered is be by some given or implied set of circum

the matter to a *crisis* He said, after all the boy had a right to choose' (*M. Austin*); "this *crisis* will be ... nted if the Church has the faith and courage and ... e all, the common honesty, to face it candidly ...)

. *State posture situation condition status *predicament, plight, quandary

v. Scrap, *discard cast, shed molt, exuviate ... h

. Faction ring, cabal bloc *combination combine, party.

, *set

Juristic, *judicial judiciary

... ver, authority, control, command sway, ...

Ana Limits bounds confines (see singular nouns at LIMIT) *range scope compass reach circuit, ambit, periphery (see CIRCUMFERENCE) province office *function duty domain territory, province *field.

Juridical *judicial judiciary

... ight, honorable, conscientious, ... rtuous, righteous *moral ethical ... ndable, tried trustworthy ... ous, oblique corrupt perverted (see under DEBASE) *base low

... mpartial, unbiased, dispassionate uncolored objective

Ana Detached, disinterested, aloof (see INDIFFERENT)

... ghtful condign *rational reasonable

... njust

because he was a lover of *justice* ... quality of mind which exhibits adherence to this ideal (as Nothing escaped the kind eyes the far seeing love ... that calm *justice* which ...

justice its subtle gradations . has all the qualities of the finest Velasquez —*H Ellis*), or to the treatment accorded one who has transgressed a law—divine law natural law the law of a state etc —or who seeks relief

rather than with what is merely legal It is in ...

abstract justice might not be dealt out according to the

any principle of *equity*

justify 1 Vindicate defend *maintain assert

Ana *Prove demonstrate *support uphold, back.

Con *Disprove refute confute

2 Account for rationalize *explain

Ana *Excuse condone *exculpate exonerate absolve acquit vindicate extenuate gloze gloss, whitewash *palliate

Con Incriminate indict arraign *accuse condemn denounce blame (see CRITICIZE)

3 **Justify, warrant** are here compared as meaning to afford as evidence a circumstance a situation a state of

says that more men are killed by *overwork* than the importance of this world *justifies* (*Kipling*), no consid-

(*V Hesse*)

Ana Allow permit (see LET) sanction (see APPROVE) *authorize

juvenile *Youthful puerile boyish virgin virginal maiden

Ana *Immature unmatured unfledged callow green crude (see RUDE)

Ant Adult senile — *Con* *Mature matured full fledged

*Adjacent adjoining contiguous abutting terminous

near nigh.

K

keen, *adj* 1 *Sharp acute

Ana Piercing penetrating, probing (see ENTER) *pungent poignant piquant cutting biting *incisive trenchant.

Ant Blunt — *Con* *Dull obtuse

2 *Eager avid agog a tiptoe athirst anxious

Ana Ardent fervent fervid perfervid (see IMPASSIONED) *intense, vehement fired inflamed enkindled (see LIGHT v)

Con Apathetic *impassive stolid, phlegmatic unintererested *disinterested listless, *languid unconcerned incurious, *indifferent

keen, *v* Wail weep *cry whimper blubber

Ana Lament bewail bemoan (see DEPLORE) mourn sorrow *grieve

keep, *v* 1 **Keep observe celebrate solemnize, commemorate** come into comparison only when they mean to pay proper attention or honor to something prescribed obligatory or demanded by one's nationality religion rank *or the like* They are however not close synonyms except in smaller groups because they vary widely in their range of reference or application *Keep* and *observe* are closely synonymous terms especially when they

honors when these ideas are definitely to be suggested. *observe* is the precise term even though *keep* would otherwise be possible as few persons *observe* (better than *keep*) the Sabbath in the manner of the early Puritans they *observe* (better than *keep*) Passover (or Lent) with the utmost strictness he *observes* (not *keeps*) the letter of the law the veterans of the World War *observe* Memorial Day *Celebrate* and *solemnize* are also close synonyms because they may take as their objects not only a day a season or an occasion which for religious political or other significant reasons is observed with pomp and ceremony but also a ceremony or rite (usually a religious ceremony or rite) that is marked with unusual dignity and splendor **Celebrate,** however except in certain

Ana analog

occasion suggests greater formality and gravity in observance and greater dignity and splendor of ceremony than *celebrate* ' This blessed day Ever in France shall be kept festival To *solemnize* this day the glorious sun Stays in his course" (*Shak*). "We *solemnize* this sorrowing natal day To prove our loyal truth" (*Burns*) Commemorate in strict use always implies remembrance, as here compared, it also suggests observances that tend to call to mind what the day, the season, the ceremony, or whatever is celebrated, stands for, thus, one *celebrates* Christmas by religious ceremonies that *commemorate* the birth of Christ, the people of the United States *commemorate* the birth of their independence on the 4th of July; the French people *commemorate* the fall of the Bastille on the 14th of July.

2 Sometimes **keep back.** Keep, keep back, retain, detain, withhold, reserve, hold back, as here compared, agree in meaning not to let go from one's possession, custody, or control Keep is the most general of these terms often carrying no further implications, as, *keep*

back, implies a delay in letting go from one's possession

back) the advice he longed to give Sometimes *keep* and *withhold* are widely different in meaning, thus to *with-*

the fund intact"—*Bennett*, to *reserve* one's judgment)

the truth in giving testimony

Ana *Save preserve conserve hold *have.

enjoy, possess, own control direct, manage *conduct

Ant. Relinquish — *Con.* *Discard, cast, junk refuse reject, repudiate spurn (see DECLINE *v*)· surrender abandon, resign, yield (see RELINQUISH)

keep, *n* *Living, livelihood, subsistence, sustenance maintenance, support, bread

ken, *n* Purview, *range, reach, scope, compass, sweep gamut, radius horizon, orbit.

Ana. *Field, sphere, province, domain· view, sight (see LOOK, *n*, 1)

kibitzer. Onlooker, looker-on bystander *spectator observer, beholder, witness eyewitness.

kick, *v* *Object, protest, remonstrate expostulate

Ana. *Oppose, combat, resist, withstand *crit cize denounce, condemn· objurgate, *execrate curse damn ematize

Rally, chaff, *banter, rag guy rib josh jolly

Tease, plague, pester, harry, *worry

kidnap. *Abduct.

kidney. Kind, sort, *type, nature description character stripe, ilk.

kill, *v* Kill, slay, murder, assassinate, dispatch

means of death or the conditions attending the pu to death Also the object of the action may be not only

story (that is prevented its publication) ' He believed that time that the League of Nations was going to kill war, that the Labour Party were going to *kill* industrial inequity" (*R Macaulay*) Slay implies killing by force or in wantonness, it is rare in spoken English but it often

love again and the great love she now was *slaying* (*R Macaulay*) Murder definitely implies a motive and often premeditation and imputes to the act a criminal character it is the exact word to use in reference to one person killing another either in passion or in cold blood, as, Macbeth *murdered* Duncan Thomas à Becket archbishop of Canterbury, was *murdered* in his own cathedral It is sometimes used in place of *kill* as more expressive or in place of *slay* as more brutally

treachery and often by an agent (somet appointed agent) or hireling of an opposition It usually

suggests an attempt to get rid of a person who is believed (often fanatically) to be an obstacle to the safety of a tyrant the welfare of a people the liberty of a nation or the success of a design as Marat was *assassinated* by Charlotte Corday at least two attempts were made to *assassinate* William of Orange the *assassination* of President Lincoln Dispatch also suggests an attempt to get rid of a person by killing him but it is far more colorless than *assassinate* It nearly always implies taking direct means of killing as by shooting or stabbing and so sometimes connotes expedition or speed in killing or in ending suffering Edmund I think is gone In pity of his misery to *dispatch* His [Gloucester's] nighted life (*Shak*) And the company shall stone them with stones, and *dispatch* them with their swords (*Ezekiel* xxiii. 47) Oftentimes however it is merely a euphemism for any of the terms of this group when quick killing or a sudden end is implied Meanwhile Hercules has (contrary to the usual belief that Seneca [the dramatist] murders all his victims in full view of the audience) *despatched* Lycus off-stage (*T S Eliot*) Execute is the term for putting to death one who has been condemned to such a fate by a legal or military process or sometimes by summary action of a group as to *execute* the convicted assassin by hanging

kind, *n* *Type sort, nature description character stripe kidney

kind, *adj* Kind kindly benign, benignant agree in meaning having or exhibiting a nature that is gentle considerate and inclined to benevolent or beneficent actions As here compared they are chiefly but not exclusively applied to persons and to their acts and utterances Kind and kindly both imply possession of qualities appropriate to man as a rational sensitive and social being such as interest in others welfare sympathy humaneness and the like The two words are often used interchangeably without loss as, a *kind* (or *kindly*) person. Nevertheless especially in current usage they tend to be distinguished *kind* implying reference to a disposition to be sympathetic and helpful and *kindly* to the expression of a benevolent sympathetic or helpful nature mood or impulse thus he has a *kind* (better than *kindly*) heart he takes a *kindly* (not *kind*) interest in ambitious boys be *kind* (not *kindly*) to animals the *kindly* (better than *kind*) ministrations of a nurse a severe but *kind* (or *kindly* if the emphasis is on his acts rather than his nature) teacher *kindly* words of advice The kindest man The best-condition d and unwearied spirit In doing courtesies (*Shak*) Ring in the valiant man and free The larger heart the *kindlier* hand! (*Tennyson*) Benign (see also FAVORABLE) and benignant stress mildness serenity and mercifulness more than do *kind* and *kindly* they also often imply graciousness and therefore are more frequently applied to superiors than to equals when they are used to describe persons their acts, utterances policies or the like as a *benign* master The meek, *benign* and lacerated face [of the crucified Jesus] (*Wordsworth*) the *benign* rule of a benevolent despot a *benignant* influence Strange peace and rest fell on me from the presence Of a *benignant* Spirit standing near (*E R Sill*)

Ana Benevolent, *charitable humane altruistic, philanthropic humanitarian sympathetic, warm warmhearted responsive *tender compassionate clement lenient indulgent, merciful *forbearing tolerant *amiable good natured complaisant obliging

Ant Unkind — *Con* Cruel inhuman *fierce savage fell harsh *rough *grim implacable unrelenting merciless

kindle Enkindle ignite fire, inflame *light.

Ana. *Blaze, flame flare glow *provoke excite stimulate arouse rouse *stir *incite foment instigate

Ant Smother, stifle.

kindly Benign benignant *kind

Ana *Gracious cordial genial affable sociable *amiable good natured complaisant obliging friendly neighborly (see AMICABLE) considerate *thoughtful attentive.

Ant Unkindly acrid (*of temper attitudes comments etc*) — *Con*. Malevolent, malign *malicious spiteful.

kindred. *Related cognate allied affiliated

Ant Alien.

kingly Kingly, regal, royal, queenly, imperial, princely come into comparison as meaning of, relating to or befitting one who occupies a throne Kingly (derived from Old English) regal (derived from Latin) and royal (derived from Old French) are often interchanged especially when used in reference to a monarch who is called *king* (as the *kingly regal* or *royal* power) but usage shows a preference for *kingly* when the reference is to the personal or ideal character of a king to his feelings, disposition aims, actions or the like (as *kingly* courtesy *kingly* condescension Leave *kingly* backs to cope with *kingly* cares —*Cowper*) for *regal* when the reference is to the king s office or the state or pomp which accompanies the exercise of his powers (as *regal* ceremonies *regal* interchanges of courtesies *regal* functions) and for *royal* when the reference is to persons or things associated with the king either as a person or as a monarch but not necessarily involving magnificence or display (as, the *royal* family *royal* rank the *royal* residences *royal* domains a *royal* society is one under the patronage of the king or members of his family) Figuratively *kingly* carries the strongest implication of dignity and nobility (as *kingly* pride *kingly* qualities) *regal* of magnificence or majestic character (as, a *regal* feast *regal* trees — *Lytton*) *royal* of superlative excellence (as a *royal* welcome to have had a *royal* time *royal* entertainment) Queenly is used in place of *kingly* when the reference is directly to a person who is the female sovereign (in place of a king) or is the consort of a king as *queenly* courtesy *queenly* prerogatives. But when the reference is to the office the family of the queen or to anything to which *regal* and *royal* are normally applied the latter adjectives are used without reference to the sex of the sovereign Imperial suggests reference to a monarch who is called *emperor or empress* as His *Imperial* Majesty an *imperial* court the *imperial* power In extended use the term commonly implies a more awe-inspiring quality than *kingly* (as *imperial* pride *imperial* condescension) and more pomp and grandeur than *regal* or *royal* (as *imperial* banquets *imperial* palaces) Princely implies reference to one who is called a *prince* in any sense but especially to one who is so called as the monarch of a principality or as the heir to a royal throne or as a male member of the immediate royal family as the representative of the *princely* power' (*S Austin*) Among the *princely* houses of Western Europe (*Freeman*) In its extended use *princely* often carries a strong implication of sumptuousness (as two *princely* temples, rich with painting and many-colored marble —*Macaulay*) or of opulence or munificence (as, he had been told to spend his *princely* allowance in a *princely* manner and to return home with a gallery of masterpieces — *E Wharton*)

kinship Kinship, affinity consanguinity cognation agnation, enation are here compared only in their technical senses. All designate family relationship Kinship is the most general denoting relationship either by blood or by marriage it also is the richest in connotations.

usually suggesting closeness in feeling and in interests Affinity refers to connection by marriage, consanguinity, to connection by blood Cognation is equivalent to *consanguinity* but is rarely used today, agnation implies relationship either, as in Civil law exclusively through males or as in English and Scots law, through one s father; enation implies relationship on one's mother's side

knack. Bent, turn, *gift, faculty, aptitude, genius, talent
Ana. *Ability, capacity capability aptness readiness quickness (see corresponding adjectives at QUICK) facility, dexterity, ease, *readiness
Ant Ineptitude

knit, *v* *Weave crochet, braid plait tat
Ana. *Join, connect, link unite

knotty. Intricate involved, complicated *complex

knowing Alert bright, smart, *intelligent, clever, quick-witted, brilliant
Ana. *Shrewd astute, perspicacious, sagacious *watchful vigilant, alert discerning observing *or* observant perceiving *or* perceptive (see corresponding verbs at SEE)
Con. Obtuse, *dull, blunt dense, crass, *stupid

knowledge. Knowledge, science, learning, erudition,

[illegible]

ence from such facts or accepted on good grounds as

[illegible]

lated *knowledge*' (*J W Krutch*) Science (see also ART, 3) was often in the past and is still occasionally employed as a close synonym of *knowledge*, as ' All this new *science* that men lere [teach] (*Chaucer*) In current use it commonly applies only to the (or a) body of systematized knowledge dealing with facts gathered over a long period and by numerous persons as a result of observation and experiment and with the general truths or laws, derived by inference from such facts The term usually connotes more exactness and more rigorous testing of conclusions than *knowledge* does and therefore

[illegible]

but it is more often employed in reference to those who devote themselves to the study of languages, literature,

[illegible]

cation of the possession of profound or recondite or bookish knowledge than does *learning* but often the terms are employed as if they were equivalent in meaning, as, "I arrived at Oxford with a stock of *erudition* that might have puzzled a doctor (*Gibbon*), it does not seem to me fitting ..that one layman, with no special *erudition* in that subject, should publicly express his views" (*T S Eliot*) Scholarship implies the possession

[illegible]

scholarship (*H Ellis*) Information may or may not apply to knowledge gained by haphazard methods for the term carries no specific implication regarding the

[illegible]

in essays It is the business of a university to impart solid *knowledge*" (*F Harrison*) 'The theme-writing high school student could scarcely be sent there [to Hawthorne s 'Scarlet Letter] for *information* regarding the manners and dress and interiors of Puritan society' (*Cather*) "What we need [in understanding Dante s mind] is not *information* but *knowledge* the first step to *knowledge* is to recognize the differences between his form of thought and feeling and ours" (*T S Eliot*) Lore is sometimes used in poetry in place ... but more often in current English it applies ... of special or out-of the-way knowledge ... a particular subject (such as plant life the habits of birds etc) possessed by an individual ... anecdotal

[illegible]

...orance

*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

L

labor *or* **labour,** *n* 1 *Work, toil travail swink drudgery grind
Ana *Effort exertion pains trouble endeavor striving struggle (see under ATTEMPT *v*)
Con *Rest repose relaxation leisure ease recreation, diversion amusement entertainment (see under AMUSE) inactivity idleness inertness *or* inertia passiveness (see corresponding adjectives at INACTIVE)
2 Travail *childbirth parturition delivery accouchement

laborer. Workingman workman *worker craftsman handicraftsman, mechanic, artisan operative hand roustabout.

labyrinth Labyrinth maze come into comparison when they mean an exceedingly tortuous path or course or a highly complicated arrangement of paths or courses (literal or figurative) which it is difficult or impossible to follow without a means of guidance Labyrinth was originally applied to an enclosure of intricate design constructed by Daedalus for Minos, King of Crete for confining the Minotaur from which Theseus was able to escape because he was guided by a clew or ball of thread provided by Ariadne the king s daughter In its extended use the term implies structural intricacy, the result of many divergences from a straight course or of many convolutions. It is therefore applied to the bony and membranous part of the internal ear to portions of the cortex of the kidney and to other anatomical structures manifesting a s milar complexity as well as to any h ghly complicated arrangement or design in which involved paths, l nes grooves and the like are resorted to for an artistic or utilitarian end as, arranged plantations w th dry and pleasant walks and *labyrinths* and artificial echoes (*L. P Smith*), by means of a *labyrinth* of channels, it was found possible to avoid the flooding of the lowlands. In purely figurative use, *labyrinth* often suggests almost hopeless involvement or extreme difficulty in escaping as, he was trying to find his way through the *labyrinth* of passion through which he was wandering (*Hlside*) Maze suggests not confusing convolutions but a confusing and bewildering network it implies so many poss bilities or so many false leads that one is bewildered or constantly baffled or frustrated by finding oneself in a blind alley or at a dead end as the *maze* at Hampton Court the older sect on of the city was a *maze* of streets lost in the *mazes* of philosophy the *maze* of educative forces that have made the child what it is (*H Suzzallo*)

lack, *n* Lack absence privation defect want. All of these words except *absence* often imply deficiency or a falling short but in their abstract senses in which they are here compared they denote the fact or the state of being without something expressed or implied Because of th s dual and confus ng use, lack usually requires qualification to express total ty as he shows an e tire *lack* of courtesy complete *lack* of rest for three days Absence however is unequ vocal it is therefore usually preferred in careful discourse. Mark s inward d scontent not so much d scontent as *absence* of content for it was rather a sp ritual *emptiness* (*C Mackenzie*) Absolute l berty is *absence* of restraint (*H Adams*) Privation (as here compared see also POVERTY) is chiefly in philosoph cal use it is there employed in defining a word a concept or an dea expressing a negative state or qual ty in terms of its opposite or positive word concept, or idea. *Privation* therefore suggests the absence of all the marks attributes or characters implied in the positive as cold is the *privation* of heat darkness is the *privation* of light Defect, like *lack* sometimes connotes inadequacy as here compared it (and often its derivative *defective*) impl es the absence in something either of characters al en to its nature or of a quality or an element necessary to its completeness or perfection Either sex alone Is half itself and in true marriage each fulfills *Defect* in each (*Tennyson*) Be mine the privilege to supplement *defect* Give dumbness voice (*Browning*) Want impl es either the absence of something essential or indispensable or a deficiency in the supply as For *want* of a na l the shoe is lost for *want* of a shoe the horse is lost, for *want* of a horse the rider is lost (*Herbert*) The battle was over and but for *want* of fresh troops the Afghans would have been wiped off the earth (*Kipling*) this *want* of foresight and care (*Ch Just Taney*) the poet s *want* of taste (*Quiller Couch*) *Want* also is applicable to a need that is felt or apprehended by the person or persons concerned and so often comes closer to *desire* or *wish* than to *need* as it is difficult to sat sfy all his *wants* he has few *wants*
Ana *Need necessity exigency deficiency (see corresponding adjective DEFICIENT) exhaustion impoverishment draining depletion (see corresponding verbs at DEPLETE)
Con Sufficiency adequacy competence (see corresponding adjectives at SUFFICIENT) abundance ampleness copiousness plentifulness plenteousness or plenty (see corresponding adjectives at PLENTIFUL) *excess superfluity surplus

lack, *v* Lack want, need, require are here compared as meaning to be without something especially something essent al or greatly to be des red Lack may imply either an absence of that something or a shortage in the supply or amount as to *lack* a knowledge of French the house *lacks* a back stairway the army *lacked* tanks and air planes as well as rifles they are not *lacking* in food or comforts Good counsellors *lack* no cl ents (*Shak*) Several establishments *lacked* tenants (*Bennett*) Want frequently but not invariably adds to *lack* the impl cation of pressing desire or of urgent necess ty The sense here cons dered is not always clearly distinguishable from the sense (of *want*) as discriminated at DESIRE For th s reason need is often preferred when a clear connotation of urgent necessity is desirable thus he cannot get the rest l e *needs* (rather than *wants*) like an angry hive of bees That *want* their leader (*Shak*) the house *wants* pa nting those children *want* manners *Need* usually throws the emphasis on urgent necessity rather than on absence or shortage though both implications are commonly found as that fam ly *needs* food and clothing the country *needs* the services and support of every citizen the letter *needs* no reply but it would be courteous to acknowledge it That woman *needs* a lesson Gideon. She s a public nuisance (*R Macaulay*) Require (as here compared see also DEMAND) differs from *need* usually in he ghtening the implication of urgent necessity (as Great acts *require* great means of enterprise —*Milton* the Doctor *required* a few days of complete rest —*Dickens*) and sometimes in suggesting the im portunity of urgent desire or craving (as, Surely it does not *require* a palace to be happy with Mary —*Irving*)
Con. *Have, hold possess, own enjoy

lackadaisical Listless spiritless, enervated *languid languishing languorous.

Ana *Indifferent unconcerned incurious indolent slothful fainéant *lazy inert *inactive passive supine idle *sentimental romantic enervated emasculated (see UNNERVE)
Con Energetic strenuous *vigorous lusty dynamic live *active

laconic Succinct terse *concise summary pithy compendious
Ana Curt brusque (see BLUFF) *brief short
Ant Verbose. — *Con* *Wordy prolix diffuse loquacious *talkative voluble garrulous

lacuscular Lacustrine *aquatic fluvial fluviatile marine oceanic thalassic neritic pelagic abyssal bathysmal bathybic.

lacustrine, lacustrian Lacuscular *aquatic, fluvial fluviatile marine oceanic thalassic neritic pelagic, abyssal bathysmal bathybic.

lade, *v* *Dip bail scoop ladle spoon dish

lading Freight cargo *load burden

ladle, *v* Scoop spoon dish *dip lade bail

lady Woman *female

ladylike. Feminine womanly womanlike *female womanish effeminate
Ana *Gentle genteel dainty fastidious finical particular *nice fashionable modish smart chic *stylish *decorous proper seemly comme il faut demure

lag Loiter, dawdle dally dillydally *delay procrastinate
Ana Slow slacken retard *delay tarry linger wait *stay
Con Hurry hasten *speed quicken accelerate

lager. *Beer bock ale stout porter

laggard, *adj* Dilatory *slow leisurely deliberate.
Ana Dawdling dallying dillydallying loitering delaying procrastinating (see DELAY) *lethargic sluggish comatose phlegmatic apathetic *impassive
Ant Prompt quick — *Con* Alert wide awake vigilant *watchful *fast swift rapid fleet speedy expeditious

lambent Beaming beamy luminous *bright brilliant radiant lustrous effulgent refulgent lucent
Ana Gleaming glistening shimmering glimmering (see FLASH *v*)

lament, *v* *Deplore bewail bemoan
Ana Weep keen wail *cry *grieve mourn sorrow
Ant Exult rejoice

lampoon, *n* *Libel skit, squib pasquinade

land, *v* *Alight light perch roost
Ana Arrive *come *reach gain achieve attain

landing field *Airport airdrome airfield flying field

lane. Byway alley alleyway roadway *road street highway highroad avenue boulevard terrace, drive parkway thoroughfare

language 1 Language, dialect, tongue speech, idiom are here compared only as denoting a body or system of words and phrases used by a people a nation or group of nations or other considerable community Among philologists, the distinctions in meaning of some of these terms are still a matter of controversy it is not the purpose of this article to enter into those debates but to indicate the meanings that these terms have acquired through usage Language may be employed as a general term for any medium of communication whether it utilizes a body of words or sounds gestures facial expressions, and the like as the inarticulate *language* of a baby However in the specific sense here considered the term refers to a body of words that by long use (commonly over a widespread territory) has become the means whereby the ideas or feelings of the individual members of that community are communicated or expressed, specifically the term suggests more or less fixity in meaning in pronunciation in methods of combining words or of making compounds and the like it usually but not invariably connotes the existence of a standard determined by the usage of the best writers and speakers as, German is the *language* of Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons Austrians some Swiss, and various other peoples dead *languages* such as Latin and ancient Greek [illegible]

[illegible] (see also DIALECT 1) is purely a technical term used by philologists in place of *language* to denote specifically one of a number of languages which retain obvious signs of [illegible]

[illegible] has not continuously denoted the spoken language in fact *tongue* differs from *language* chiefly in its being applicable to a dialect a patois an argot (for these terms, see DIALECT 1) as well as to the fixed or standard form as The *language* her [Sarah O Jewett s] people speak [illegible]

[illegible] aspiration (*F D Roosevelt*) On the other hand speech, with rare exceptions always means spoken language or tongue or as in modern technical use the language (under consideration) as it is spoken as, People of [illegible] ... There are at least two [illegible]

[illegible] The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our vernacular *idiom* (*Addison*) On the spot I read the classics of the Tuscan *idiom* (*Gibbon*) In current use *idiom* applies to the private or peculiar [illegible] literary school, or [illegible]

[illegible] argot patter slang

2 Language vocabulary phraseology phrasing diction style are associated rather than synonymous terms when they are used as meaning oral or written expression or a quality of such expression that is dependent on the variety or arrangement or expressiveness of words. Language as here considered may apply to any form of verbal expression with reference to the words em-

ployed I ...

... to their

... or to any of the qualities which speech or writing may derive from the choice and arrangement of words, as the plain *language* of Quakers he avoided harsh *language* in dealing with his children *Language* grave and majestic but of vague and uncertain import (*Macaulay*) When I read Shakespeare I am struck with wonder That such trivial people should muse and thunder In such lovely *language* (*D H Lawrence*) Vocabulary, when used in reference to verbal expression calls attention only to the extent or variety of the writer s or speaker's stock of words or to the sources from which such a stock is derived as, the range of his *vocabulary* of vituperation was unsurpassed Little has changed [in modern as distinguished from medieval discussion of fundamental problems] except the *vocabulary* and the method (*H Adams*) In the *vocabulary* of the English Bible sixty per cent [of the words] are native (*G P Marsh*) people with a dignity of port an amplitude of back, an emphasis of *vocabulary* (*L P Smith*) Phraseology or phrasing is sometimes used in place of *vocabulary* when the reader's attention is called especially to its idiomatic or peculiar character (as eccentricities of *phraseology* [or *phrasing*]) but in very precise use *phraseology* in particular stresses the grouping (often the conventional grouping) of words as much as their choice as, one can say in the *phraseology* of the sentimentalist that one loves nature the *phraseology* rather than the *vocabulary* of Donne offers difficulty to the inexperienced reader Men according to their habits and professions, have a *phraseology* of their own (*Burke*) the gaudiness and inane *phraseology* of many modern writers (*Wordsworth*) Diction calls attention to the choice and arrangement of words with reference to their expression of ideas or emotions The term is used commonly of the considered language of poetry literary prose oratory or the like and it usually therefore implies selection or arrangement with reference to such ends as impressiveness elegance and beauty of sound as, In the sure and flawless perfection of his [Milton s] rhythm and *diction* he is as admirable as Vergil or Dante (*Arnold*) He was in a high fever while he was writing and the blood and thunder magazine *diction* he adopted did not calm him (*Kipling*) The Romantic movement in England destroyed the convention of a special ized poetic *diction* (*Day Lewis*) In current use *diction* often applies not only to this quality as shown in orations or public addresses, but to a vocal quality evident in delivery as in acting singing or speaking which implies effectiveness in elocution, correct pronunciation of words and pleasant enunciation Though this sense is often questioned it is used by some good writers as Notice the *diction* of French acting It is the sense and not the sentiment of the verse or prose that is savored by the actor ... audience (*Brownell*) Style ...

... or emotions or ... in words as distinct from or as distinguishable from the thoughts, emotions etc. expressed It is sometimes thought of as a structure and diction peculiar to an age or a literary type and found in each representative work of that time and type as, the Renaissance epic *style* is based upon that of Vergil a

poem writte...
though ...
and dic...
acterist...
and hei...
exciteme...
as to adc...
he believ... a certain absolute and unique manner of expressing a thing in all its intensity and color' (*Pater*) "His [Addison s] *style* with its free unaffected movement its clear distinctness its graceful transitions its delicate harmon...
ateness of tone ...
of Adc...
As tec...
touch ...
of hum...
languic...
cal lis ... meaning lacking ... when applied to things the appearance of it Languid usually implies an unwillingness or an inability to exert oneself owing to fatigue exhaustion, or physical weakness as the long illness had left her *languid* and in drooping spirits the intense heat made everyone too *languid* for play, Archer was struck by something *languid* and inelastic in her attitude and wondered if the deadly monotony of their lives had laid its weight on her also (*E Wharton*) Languishing has been much affected in its meaning, especially in its connotations by its frequent application to ladies to lovers or to expressions and acts of love and the like in sentimental novels and poems particularly of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries For this reason the term now seldom suggests its once common implication of actual physical weakness such as that which results from a long or severe illness as, He was now in so *languishing* a state that his death seemed to be very near' (*Bp Burnet*) Rather it connotes either the appearance of delicacy or of indolence especially of delicacy or indolence once associated with high breeding or the appearance of faintness as though one were swooning under the stress of emotion or longing as *languishing* Spanish beauties a *languishing* gaze a *languishing* embrace Languorous, like *languishing* now seldom implies debility arising from illness or disease (as To wile the length from *languorous* hours and draw The sting from pain —*Tennyson*) for it far more often carries a suggestion of languidness and delicacy acquired through soft living through shrinking from exertion or through sentimentalism or overindulgence in tender or amorous emotions as a *languorous* gait *languorous* black eyes Miss Mitchell [in Gone with the Wind] sought out rich words with which to re-create the *languorous* stilling beauty of the Old South (*Springfield [Mass] Republican*) Lackadaisical on the other hand has followed the reverse order in its change of meaning Once the term carried the present meaning of *languishing* but with a stronger connotation of insipid sentimentality (as, His [Byron s] utter contempt of all the affectations of literature from the school magisterial style to the *lackadaisical* —*Scott*) it now far more often implies a carefree or indifferent attitude that either forbids exertion or makes for futile piddling or halfhearted and indolent efforts as The sheep on the ... asleep and chewed ...
Ou...
pres...
the ...
Rep...
weak... physical ... implies either a lack

grown thin white and *listless* within the past two months He was struck by her *listless* attitude she sat there as if she had nothing else to do (*E Wharton*) Spiritless implies the loss or the absence of the animation

qualities or powers essential to the vigorous exercise of the will and the intellect Often, but not necessarily it

sickly hab ts of the literary class (*Emerson*)

Ana *Lethargic sluggish comatose stuporous torpid phlegmatic apathetic *impassive inert *inactive supine

Ant Vivacious chipper

languishing *Languid languorous listless lackadaisical spiritless enervated

Ana Weakened enfeebled debilitated (see WEAKEN) indolent fainéant (see LAZY) inert *inactive supine *sentimental romantic pining longing yearning (see LONG *v*)

Ant Thriving flourishing unaffected — *Con* Robust *healthy sound hale *vigorous energetic lusty *natural artless unsophisticated naïve

languor *Lethargy lassitude stupor torpor torpidity

Ana Exhaustion fatigue weariness (see corresponding verbs at TIRE) ennui doldrums *tedium depression blues, dumps vapors (see SADNESS)

Ant Alacrity — *Con* *Celerity legerity quickness promptness readiness (see corresponding adjectives at QUICK) zest gusto (see TASTE)

languorous Languishing *languid listless lackadaisical spiritless enervated

Ana Leisurely laggard *slow dilatory indolent slothful fainéant (see LAZY) passive inert *inactive supine relaxed slack lax *loose pampered indulged (see INDULGE)

Ant Vigorous (*of persons moods etc*) strenuous (*of times seasons etc*)

lank, lanky Gaunt rawboned *lean spare angular scrawny skinny

Ana *Thin slim slender slight attenuated extenuated (see THIN *v*)

Ant Burly — *Con* Husky brawny *muscular sinewy plump portly rotund chubby *fleshy stout

lapse, *n* **1** Slip *error mistake blunder faux pas bull howler boner bloomer floater

Ana *Offense sin, vice crime *fault failing frailty foible transgression *breach violation trespass

2 Relapse backsliding recidivation recidivism See under LAPSE *v*

Ana *Deterioration decline declension decadence degeneration devolution retrograding *or* retrogradation, receding *or* recession (see corresponding verbs at RECEDE) retrogressiveness *or* retrogression regressiveness *or* regression (see corresponding adjectives at BACKWARD)

Con Advance progress (see under ADVANCE, *v*) *development, evolution.

lapse *v* Lapse, relapse, backslide, recidivate and their ... nding nouns, lapse, relapse, backsliding, recidi... nd recidivism are comparable when they mean ... ack into a state or condition from which one has raised oneself or has been raised or the act or state of one who has so fallen back As distinguished from *decline* *degenerate deteriorate* and the like these verbs do not

effected but not irreparable return to the earlier bad or lower state or condition Both *lapse* and *relapse* etymologically imply a sliding or slipping but they are

suggests merely a sudden failure of the memory or the influence of habit or tradition or the pressure of an overwhelming emotion as it is easy for the person who has acquired good manners by effort to *lapse* into old ways

culpability is strongly implied the word st ll in comparison to the other terms in the group often connotes extenuating circumstances it is therefore the fitting choice when the context indicates such circumstances as he constantly fought his tendency to *lapse* into easy-

lapse may not condemn the man wholly for it (*S Alex*

men of science They have *relapsed* into pre-scien...

synonym they are restricted in their reference to ... and relig ous lapses They therefore often suggest recreancy or apostasy and the abandonment of a faith or of principles once professed Turn O *backsliding* children, saith the Lord (*Jeremiah* iii 14) Did not I *backslide* into intemperance and folly (*Marryat*) Recidivate and recidivation are now rarely if ever used for *relapse* and

reformed criminals and therefore stresses reve...

former state rather than a failure to continue in the direction of reformation as the statistics of *recidivism* among discharged prisoners are a matter of much concern to penologists

Ana Revert *return slip *slide deteriorate degenerate decline (see corresponding nouns at DETERIORATION) *descend *recede retrograde

Con. Progress *advance develop *mature.

larcener. Thief robber burglar See under THEFT

larceny. *Theft robbery burglary

lard. Suet tallow *adipose marrow

large Large, big great agree in meaning above the average of its kind in magnitude especially physical magnitude Large however is preferred when the dimensions, or extent, or capacity or quantity or amount is being considered as a *large* lot a *large* hall a *large* basket a *large* meal a *large* allowance Big on the other hand is preferred when the emphasis is on bulk or mass or weight or volume as a *big* book a *big* pile the box is too *big* to carry a *big* voice A *large* man is by implication a man who is tall and broad a *big* man (physically) one who is bulky and heavy As applied to material objects great has been practically displaced by *large* or *big* Where *great* is used to denote physical magnitude it now regularly connotes some impression (as of wonder surprise amusement annoyance) associated with the size as, a *large* (or *big*) dog cf a *great* dog (i.e. a dog whose size is imposing terrifying disconcerting etc) a *large* (or *big*) head cf the *great* head that seemed so weighted down with thought and study (*The Nation*) their classical profiles their *large* black eyes (*Byron*) [She] on the trembling man with *great* eyes gazed (*W Morris*) *Great* alone in literary or good colloquial English expresses degree as *great* kindness haste *great* heat Figuratively *great* suggests eminence distinction or supremacy *large* suggests breadth comprehensiveness generosity *big* carries over the implication of mass or bulk but often suggests impressiveness or importance rather than solidity or great worth, as a *great* cathedral symphony a *great* general *large* tolerance discretion that *large* utterance of the early gods (*Keats*) I don t know any paper which takes a *larger* and more reasonable view of the war' (*H Ellis*) the *big* men of the city *big* talk There is something in [Daniel] Webster that reminds me of Victor Hugo There is the same confusion of what is *big* with what is *great* (*J R Lowell*)

Ana Vast immense *enormous huge mammoth colossal gigantic tremendous prodigious monumental stupendous *monstrous inordinate *excessive exorbitant extreme immoderate extravagant.

Ant Small — *Con* Little diminutive tiny wee minute (see SMALL) slight slender slim *thin

largess *or* **largesse** Boon, *gift present gratuity favor fairing

Ana Benefaction *donation contribution grant subvention (see APPROPRIATION)

lascivious Lewd *licentious libertine lustful libidinous, lecherous, wanton.

Ana *Immoral unmoral amoral sensual *carnal fleshly animal animalistic obscene gross *coarse

Con. *Chaste pure modest decent virtuous *moral

lassitude Languor *lethargy stupor torpor torpidity

Ana Exhaustion weariness fatigue (see corresponding verbs at TIRE) ennui doldrums *tedium dumps vapors blues depression (see SADNESS) impotence powerlessness (see corresponding adjectives at POWERLESS)

Ant Vigor — *Con.* Energy strength might force *power

last, *adj* **Last latest final terminal concluding, eventual, ultimate, extreme** come into comparison when they mean following all the others usually in time or order but *sometimes* in importance That is **last** which comes at the end of a series, especially of things of the same kind or class the term usually implies that no more will follow or have followed (as the *last* page of a book their *last* child is now ten years of age the *last* leaf on a tree) but it may imply that the thing so qualified is or was the most recent or is the closest or nearest with respect to the present or a given time or period (as his *last* book, their *last* visit to us was in December) In this latter sense **latest** is usually preferred as less ambiguous thus, his *latest* book is clearer than his *last* book since the latter wording might suggest the author s ensuing death, the *latest* (or *last*) train on Sunday leaves at 11 45 so the *latest* (better than *last*) number of a current magazine the *latest* (better than *last*) news is that all is well That is **final** which definitely closes a series or process not only because it is the last in order of individuals or details (as, the *final* day of school the *final* float in the procession the *final* event on a program) but because it is decisive conclusive or the like (as the judges decision on all questions in this contest is *final* the *final* answer to a question a *final* decree of divorce I think he settles many questions on which a *final* verdict is what we now want —*FitzGerald*) or has the power of deciding or settling absolutely (as this court [the Supreme Court of the United States] is not the *final* authority concerning the laws of New York —*Justice Holmes*) That is **terminal** which comes at the end of something and marks the limit of its extension its growth or its completion as a series or process as the *terminal* point of a railroad the *terminal* bud of a plant the *terminal* syllable of a word That is **concluding** which brings something (such as a speech a book a program a celebration) to an end or which marks its finish as the *concluding* address was delivered by the chairman As the *concluding* words were uttered (*Macaulay*) That is **eventual** which is bound to follow as the final effect of causes already in operation or of causes that will be operative if a given or understood contingency occurs as The silent decay and *eventual* overthrow of her natural defences' (*Gladstone*) It is his object to point out the necessity for a deliberate and purposive art of eugenics if we would prevent the *eventual* shipwreck of civilisation (*H Ellis*) That is **ultimate**, as here compared (see also ULTIMATE 2) which is the last final or terminal event element or the like in a series or process (as the *ultimate* extinction of Herculaneum in August 79 A D was the work of Vesuvius —*Lucas* the *ultimate* stage in a process of descent —*H Ellis*) or is the final outcome or end to which a person or thing is moving or working (as the *ultimate* effect of a drug " When I think of the earth s refrigeration and the *ultimate* collapse of our Solar System —*L P Smith*) or is the most remote as in time (either past or future time) or most important in scale of values (as, the *ultimate* effect of a war that word comes into English from French but its *ultimate* source is Sanskrit *ultimate* issues primal springs —*Kipling*) **Extreme** is now rarely synonymous with *last* except in the phrase *Extreme* Unction (i e the Sacrament administered to the dying) it comes close to *ultimate* in such phrases as he has reached the *extreme* limit of his strength

Ant First.

last, *v* Endure *continue abide persist

Ana Survive outlast *outlive remain *stay

Ant Fleet

lasting **Lasting, permanent, perdurable, durable stable, perpetual** come into comparison as meaning

enduring for so long as to seem fixed or established Lasting usually implies long continuance with no end in sight in this sense, it may be equivalent to *everlasting* (as Who sings His soul and body to their *lasting* rest —*Shak* to the great and *lasting* injury of the spiritual life —*Inge*) More often however, it does not imply endlessness but rather a surprising capacity to continue indefinitely (as matter too soft a *lasting* mark to bear —*Pope* The anger of slow mild loving people has a *lasting* quality that mere bad tempered folk cannot understand —*Deland*) **Permanent** applies chiefly to

mind (*Inge*) **Perdurable** carries even a stronger impli cation than *lasting* often carries of endlessness of existence but the term is so rarely applied to anything thought of as eternal that it suggests endless or appar ently endless existence from the point of view of human remembrance or human history, as 'Leaving a name *perdurable* on earth (*Southey*), Our l terature is going to be our most *perdurable* claim on man s remembrance (*Quiller Couch*) **Durable** commonly implies power of

Perpetual (as here compared see also CONTINUAL) often

chiefly in stress ng an uninterrupted course and in being appl ed to anything thought of as consecutive or con tinuous rather than as being l mited to a term thus one says a *permanent* (not *perpetual*) position a *permanent*

tinuing (see correspond ng verbs at CONTINUE) *ever lasting endless unceas ng never-ending *continual continuous, incessant, perennial eternal sempiternal (see INFINITE)

Ant Fleeting — *Con* Fugitive passing evanescent transitory *transient short lived

late 1 *Tardy behindhand overdue

Ana Delayed retarded detained (see DELAY)

Ant Early punctual prompt. — *Con* Timely *seasonable opportune well timed

2 Departed deceased defunct *dead lifeless, inanimate

latent Latent, dormant, quiescent, potential abeyant

Quiescent emphasizes the cessation of action rather than the presence of energy 'With the increase of their wealth they sank into *quiescent* Tories (*Meredith*) Sometimes it connotes immobility 'If only we could persuade ourselves to remain *quiescent* when we are happy! (*Jefferies*) **Potential** is applied to that which does not now exist but which is bound to exist if the present process of coming into being is not arrested It [an infant] must from the very first be viewed seriously as a *potential* adult (*B Russell*) **Abeyant** (more often, predicatively in **abeyance**) always implies a suspension of activity or active existence In Mr Brooke the hereditary strain of Puritan energy was clearly in *abeyance* (*G Eliot*) It usually connotes expectancy of revival Noth ng seemed left of the former Lewis Raycie save a lurking and *abeyant* fear of Mr Raycie senior (*E Wharton*)

Ana Hidden concealed (see HIDE *v*) *inactive inert idle unripe unmatured unfledged *immature

Ant Patent — *Con* *Active operative live dynamic ... ed energized (see VITALIZE)

... ast, terminal concluding eventual

... oth *foam spume scum yeast

... psalm canticle antiphon, anthem

... ogize *praise acclaim

... ggrandize *exalt worship adore

... reverence *commend applaud

... *Con* *Decry depreciate d sparage ... condemn denounce blame *criticize reprobate reprehend *execrate curse damn anathematize ... urgate.

Laughable, **ludicrous** **ridiculous** **comic**, ... **comical** **risible**, **droll** **funny** come into com parison as meaning provoking or evoking laughter or mirth **Laughable** is the general term for whatever is fit to provoke laughter as modern aud ences do not find Shylock a *laughable* character a *laughable* inc dent [Mrs Kemble] would have contributed magn ficen ... peculiant ...

best public school teachers in the last century were hot tempered men whose disciplinary performances were *ludicrous* (*Inge*) **Ridiculous** applies to that which ex cites derision because of extreme absurdity fool shness, ... Good manners at the ... haviour of ... (*Shak*) ... en shop walkers [are] all recognized as fair sport for the facet ... But it s only the curate that bothers about trying not to be *ridiculous* (*C Mackenzie*) In current Engl sh, *comic* and *comical* are becoming d stinct in implications ... still to a certa n

spirit of comedy especially of the literary form which aims to present life in a way that does not leave a painful impression and that does evoke smiles or laughter especially thoughtful laughter or amused reflection as With minds easy detached a great deal of their theology—the amativeness of Zeus for example—must needs seem *comic* (*Quiller Couch*), I quite agree with Juke that it is *comic* to see poor little nonentities like Frank Potter caught in it [Christianity] tangled up in it and trying to get free and carry on as though it wasn t there (*R. Macaulay*) Comical applies not so much to the character of that which induces laughter as to the impression it produces upon the observer commonly the term suggests unrestrained laughter as its effect. The abrupt transition of her features from assured pride to *ludicrous* astonishment and alarm was *comical* enough to have sent into wild uncharitable laughter any creature less humane than Constance (*Bennett*) Farcical is often used interchangeably with *comical* but it is ordinarily the preferred term when that which creates amusement is like farce (the dramatic form) dependent upon extravagance nonsense practical jokes burlesque or the like for the effect it produces as Boys are like monkeys the gravest actors of *farcical* nonsense that the world possesses (*Meredith*) Risible which is increasingly rare in this sense applies only to that which evokes amusement of any sort or degree as *risible* manners *risible* blunders in speech Droll and funny usually impute odd ty or strangeness to that which makes a thing risible or laughable but *droll* ordinarily carries a stronger impl cation of unfamiliarity quaint ness absurd ty or intentional (though often sly) humorousness (as Thackeray s names though often *ludicrous* are always happy and often inimitably *droll* —*Athenaeum*) and *funny* of queerness or curiousness (as the night mail set me down at Marwar Junction where a *funny* little happy go-lucky native-managed railway runs to Jodhpore —*Kipling*) *Funny* is however the ordinary colloqu al term interchangeable with any other word of the group The strangest of all was a portra t of Samuel Povey as an infant in arms Sophia checked an impulse to laugh at it But when Constance said Isn t it *funny?* she did allow herself to laugh (*Bennett*)

Ana Amus ng d verting enterta ning (see AMUSE) humorous, *witty facetious, jocular jocose

Con Solemn *serious, grave ted ous tiresome wear some humdrum *irksome pathetic po gnant touching affect ng *moving impress ve

lavish *Profuse prod gal luxuriant lush exuberant.

Ana *Liberal bount ful generous munificent hand some sumptuous opulent *luxurious *excessive inord nate extravagant.

Ant Sparing —*Con* *Meager scanty scant economical frugal thrifty (see SPARING) provident prudent, discreet (see under PRUDENCE) *stingy niggardly parsimonious penurious miserly

law 1 Law rule, regulation precept statute ordinance, canon are often used interchangeably but with loss of precision They all designate a principle laid down or accepted as governing conduct action or procedure *Law rule* and *precept* are also used as collect ve nouns to denote a body of laws rules or precepts as to obey the *law* to work by *rule* to teach by *precept*. *Law* and *precept* are often used abstractly "The world demanded peace and law not liberties and priv leges (*Buchan*) "The poet s bus ness is not with *precepts* (*Lowes*) Law primarily implies imposition by a sovere gn authority and the obligation of obed ence on the part of those governed There was no *law* save that of the strongest (*Kipling*) In more restricted use however it impl es a will to maintain peace and justice in the community or group governed and the expression of that will in concrete injunctions or prohibitions. Laws may be written or unwritten when the latter they indicate derivation from estabi shed custom when the former they commonly indicate enactment by a legislative body or power as, the *laws* of New York State The Ten Commandments were politically useless until an elaborate set of *laws* . had been provided to give effect to them (*Shaw*) In extended use *law* may be applied to any principle of guidance that forms part of a code accepted as binding as, respect for the confidences of patients is a *law* in medical practice Rule, in contrast with *law* suggests closer relation to individual conduct and method or a desire for order and discipline in the group Sometimes it implies restriction whether prescribed or self imposed for the sake of an immediate end such as unity in action, uniformity in procedure or conformity to a standard of practice as the *rules* of a game, the *rules* of a school the *rules* of good writing Sometimes *rule* does not imply prohibition but suggests a positive way of thinking or acting in order to get desired or concrete results as the *rule* of three a *rule* of thumb Regulation often equals *rule* but in discriminating use it connotes prescription by authority for the control or management of an organization or system as military *regulations* *regulations* respecting interstate commerce factory *regulations* Precept, like *law* usually implies generality and lack of detail in the statement and an authoritative origin like *rule* however it implies closer reference to individual conduct than to government. He really was the one child to whom the 'spare the-rod *precept* d d not apply (*Deland*) In modern use *precept* is applied to that which is enjoined by teaching it often suggests counsel or advice and is commonly opposed in its abstract use to *practice* or *example* "By *precept* and by practice he proclaimed the lofty solitude of the individual soul (*H Ellis*) *Statute ordinance* and *canon* all come under the description of *law* A statute is a written law formally enacted by a legislative body An ordinance, in American usage is a local law especially one enacted by a municipal government. In strict British usage it is a law that is not an act of Parliament Historically *ord nance* has been appl ed to laws promulgated without the assent of one of the three powers (the Crown the House of Lords, the House of Commons) whose assent is necessary to such an act at present it is appl ed to any law or regulation enacted by a lesser body than Parl ament A canon, in strict use is a law of a church, bind ng upon all of its members. In extended use *canon* is appl ed to such laws of ethics of society of criticism and the l ke as have the sanction of accepted authority and are enforced by one s moral social or artistic conscience Are we witness ng a violent reaction against accepted *canons* of decency in life" (*Grandgent*)

Ana Mandate dictate *command

2 *Principle axiom fundamental, theorem

Ana Necessity exigency (see NEED *n*)

Ant Chance

3 *Hypothes s theory

4 Statute act *bill

lawful Lawful, legal, legitimate licit are synonyms only when they mean permitted sanctioned or recognized by law or the law Lawful differs from all the others in implying a reference to law of any sort, such as divine law natural law or the law of the land or such as civil law common law or canon law Consequently the term often comes close in meaning to *allowable* or *permissible* (as All things are *lawful* unto me but all th ngs are not

expedient' —1 *Corinthians* vi 12) or (now less often) to *justific*
which nc
Crown
Pope
rightful (as the *lawful* heir, a *lawful* prize the *lawful* sovereign) Legal implies a reference to the law as it

but the adjective impl es not merely recognition by law

(see corresponding verbs at JUSTIFY)
Ant Unlawful — *Con* Iniquitous nefarious flagitious (see VICIOUS)

lawlessness *Anarchy chaos
Ana *Discord strife dissension contention conflict variance *confusion disorder
Ant Discipline order

lawsuit *suit action cause case

lawyer **Lawyer, counselor barrister counsel, advocate attorney, solicitor, proctor, procurator** **Lawyer** is the general term designating any person versed in the principles of law and authorized to practice law in the courts

who accepts court cases and gives advice on legal problems

Other powers vary with the law of the state or country **Attorney** (more fully **attorney at law**) is now often used in the United States as equivalent to *lawyer* Strictly however it names a legal agent who acts for a client as in conveying property settling wills or defending or prosecuting a case in court as the *attorney* for the executors of the will the State s *attorney* In England the term *attorney* has been supplanted by solicitor with however emphasis on the transaction of legal business for a client and the preparation of cases for trial. A solicitor may conduct cases only in a few minor courts. **Proctor** once restricted in application to an attorney

ocate in countries whose legal system is based on man law (Fr *procureur*) as *solicitor* is to *barrister* in gland It is also used of an attorney authorized to ictice in courts of canon law

1 Relaxed *loose slack
ia *Limp floppy flabby flaccid
it Rigid (sense 2) — *Con* *Firm solid hard tense taut *tight *elastic resilient springy

gorous strait *narrow conscientious scrupu
iest *upright
*Physic aperient purgative cathartic purge
Secular temporal *profane

lazy **Lazy, indolent, slothful, fainéant** are here compared chiefly as applied to persons their powers movements and the like but also in some degree to things All agree in meaning not easily aroused to action or activity **Lazy** (opposed to *industrious*) especially when applied to persons suggests a disinclination or aversion

The stretching *indolent* ease that the flesh and the

excessive slowness when speed is essential as As the

tance (*Scott*) **Fainéant** (the earliest English use of which was in allusion to the Merovingian kings from the French phrase *rois fainéants*) was a popular term among good writers in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries but now occurs infrequently except in the original use It implies both a slothful temper and a disposition to remain idle in spite of pressure or urgency as the *fainéant* aristocrat and apathetic dullard (*M Pattison*)

Ana Inert idle *inactive supine passive torpid comatose sluggish *lethargic *languid languorous lackadaisical listless slack remiss lax *negligent neglectful

lead, *v* *Guide pilot engineer steer

Ana *Conduct direct manage control *set fix, establish *command order direct *induce persuade

leader Head *chief chieftain commander, captain master

Ant Follower — *Con* Disciple adherent henchman satellite partisan (see FOLLOWER)

leading, *adj* *Chief principal main foremost capital

Ana Governing ruling (see GOVERN) conducting directing managing controlling (see CONDUCT *v*) prominent outstanding (see NOTICEABLE) eminent distinguished (see FAMOUS) pre-eminent *supreme superlative.

Ant Subordinate

league *Alliance coalition fusion, confederacy confederation federation

leal Loyal true *faithful, constant stanch steadfast resolute

Ant False

lean, *v* *Slant, slope incline

Ana Bend *curve *turn deflect divert sheer *tip tilt cant careen list heel

lean, *adj* **Lean spare lank, lanky, gaunt rawboned angular scrawny** (*or* **scranny**) **skinny** agree in meaning thin because of absence of superfluous flesh *Lean* stresses

often connotes overwork or undernourishment Her bony visage—*gaunt* and deadly wan (*Wordsworth*)

as Sudden retirement of the *angular* female in oxydated bombazine (*Holmes*) *Scrawny* (*or scranny*) and *skinny* imply extreme thinness without any suggestion of awkwardness but with a connotation of deficiency of vitality *Scrawny* is common in the United States but *scranny* is dialectal in England and in Scotland as a *scrawny* dog *skinny* children.

Ana Slender slim *thin slight cadaverous wasted pinched *haggard

Ant Fleshy — *Con* Brawny *muscular sinewy burly husky stout *strong sturdy stalwart plump portly rotund fat obese corpulent (see FLESHY)

leaning *n* **Leaning propensity, proclivity, penchant, flair** come into comparison when they mean a strong instinct or liking for something (sometimes someone) that drives or leads one to it One has a *leaning to* or *toward* something when one definitely inclines to attach

political party One has a *propensity to toward* or *for* something when one has an innate or inherent and often uncontrollable longing for it or is driven to it by a natural appetite as, to study the *propensities* of a group of children a *propensity* to drink such vehement

to it not only by natural inclination but also by habitual indulgence in it or by the peculiarities of one's constitution or temperament as, kleptomania is a *proclivity* to steal to curb a *proclivity* to lying *Proclivity* often implies a tendency toward evil when it

power of discernment and the ability to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit the valuable from the valueless, and the like as a collector with a *flair* for the

faculty *gift
Ant Distaste — *Con* *Antipathy aversion repugnance abhorrence repellency *or* repulsion (see corresponding adjectives at REPUGNANT)
learn. Ascertain *discover determine unearth.
learned Learned scholarly, erudite, polymathic come

implies wide-ranging encycloped c knowledge rather than accurate and extensive knowledge within the limits

*recondite, abstruse esoteric.
Con Illiterate unlettered uneducated, unlearned untutored *ignorant
learning. Erudition scholarship *knowledge science information, lore
Ana *Culture cultivation, breeding refinement enlightenment (see corresponding verb at ILLUMINATE) letters, the humanities *literature, belles-lettres.
lease, *v* Let charter *hire rent
leave, *n* *Permission, sufferance
Ana Consenting *or* consent assenting *or* assent (see corresponding verbs at ASSENT) sanctioning *or* sanction, endorsement approval (see corresponding verbs at APPROVE) authorization (see corresponding verb at AUTHORIZE)
Con Refusing *or* refusal rejecting *or* rejection (see corresponding verbs at DECLINE) forbidding *or* forbiddance prohibition interdiction (see corresponding

inquish resign surrender abandon.

*abandon desert *forgo, forbear eschew *neglect ignore forget,
omit *grant concede vouchsafe relegate *commit, confide *entrust*
2 Depart quit *go withdraw retire scram clear out.
Ana *Escape flee fly abscond decamp
Con *Come arrive *appear emerge loom.
3 *Let allow permit suffer
leaven *Infuse imbue inoculate ingrain suffuse.
mper qualify attemper *moderate *inform.
inspire pervade *permeate impregnate
vivify enliven *quicken
Remains *remainder residue residuum
t balance remnant
agments pieces portions (see singular nouns
scrappings or scraps
verbs at DISCARD)
stful lewd wanton

robate profligate

arangue allocution

nt toady lickspittle

ve advanced

*Money cash currency specie coin.

bassador nuncio internuncio minister

th saga.
*Traditional,
tful dubious questionable imagined
HINK) invented created (see INVENT)
al — *Con* Actual *real, true genuine
a fide *authentic
2 Mythical apocryphal fabulous *fictitious
Ana *Ant*, & *Con* See those at LEGENDARY 1
legerity *Celerity alacrity*
Ana Nimbleness agility briskness spryness (see corresponding adjectives at AGILE) swiftness fleetness, rapidity (see corresponding adjectives at FAST) dexterity ease *readiness facility dispatch expedition, speed (see HASTE)
Ant Deliberateness sluggishness.
legion Host army *multitude
legitimate Legal *lawful licit
Ana Justified *or* justifiable warranted *or* warrantable (see corresponding verbs at JUSTIFY) *valid sound, cogent recognized acknowledged (see ACKNOWLEDGE) customary *usual *regular normal typical natural
Ant Illegitimate arbitrary (*powers means etc*)
leisure Relaxation *rest repose ease comfort
Ant Toil — *Con* *Work, labor travail swink grind, drudgery
leisurely Deliberate *slow dilatory laggard
Ana Relaxed slack lax (see LOOSE) slackened re

delayed (see DELAY) easy *comfortable restful ul
Ant Hurried abrupt. — *Con* Hasty speedy quick, *fast rapid *precipitate headlong impetuous
tmotiv *or* **leitmotif** Motive theme *subject atter subject matter argument topic, text.
*Extend elongate prolong protract.
Ana *Increase, augment *expand amplify, distend
Ant Shorten. — *Con* Abridge abbreviate curtail (see HORTEN)
ency, lenience Clemency mercifulness, forbearance tolerance indulgence See under FORBEARING
Ana Lenity clemency *mercy charity grace kindliness, benignity benignancy kindness (see corresponding at KIND) compassionateness tenderness (see corresponding adjectives at TENDER)
enient 1 *Soft gentle mild bland balmy
Ana Assuaging alleviating relieving (see RELIEVE) emollient demulcent (see corresponding nouns at BALM) grateful agreeable welcome gratifying pleasing *pleasant.
Ant Caustic (*in literal and figurative senses*) — *Con* Harsh *rough
2 *Indulgent, merciful clement *forbearing tolerant.*
Ana Forgiving excusing condoning pardoning (see EXCUSE *v*) kindly benign benignant (see KIND) compassionate *tender indulging pampering humoring, spoiling mollycoddling (see INDULGE) lax (see NEGLIGENT)
Ant Stern exacting — *Con* *Rigid rigorous, stringent *severe austere
lenity Clemency *mercy charity grace
Ana Leniency indulgence clemency mercifulness forbearance tolerance (see under FORBEARING) benignity benignancy kindliness kindness (see corresponding adjectives at KIND) compassionateness *or* compassion tenderness (see corresponding adjectives at TENDER) benevolence humaneness charitableness (see corresponding adjectives at CHARITABLE) laxity (see corresponding adjective at NEGLIGENT)
Ant Severity — *Con* Strictness rigorousness rigidity stringency (*see* corresponding adjectives at RIGID) sternness austerity (see corresponding adjectives at SEVERE)
leprechaun *Fairy faery fay elf sprite pixy gnome dwarf goblin brownie puck nix, shee banshee
less, *adj* Less lesser, smaller fewer approach each other in meaning but are not synonyms and are rarely interchangeable Less the comparative of *little* means not as much especially in degree value or amount its opposite is usually *more* it applies chiefly to collective nouns or nouns denoting a mass or abstract whole as, the moon yields *less* light than the sun John has *less* money than James please make *less* noise humility has *less* appeal to men of today than other virtues books whose value is less than half the value of this one Lesser a word formed by adding the comparative suffix *-er* to the comparative form *less* means not as great as important or as significant as that with which the thing so qualified is compared and implies opposition to *greater* or *major* as God made the *lesser* light to rule the night (*Genesis* 1 16) James is a *lesser* person than John in the public estimation humility is not in Christian ethics regarded as a *lesser* virtue *lesser* breaches of the law (*Locke*) In the biological sciences especially in the names of species *lesser* implies that the species so designated is distinguished from a very similar one carrying the same name only by its comparative smallness of size as the *lesser* celandine the *lesser* snipe Smaller, the comparative of *small* means not as large as that with which the thing so qualified is compared in size dimensions quantity or the like as the *smaller* of two rooms give her the *smaller* table for it will take up *less* room she likes *less* sugar (*or a smaller* quantity *of sugar*) for her tea than you are giving her *Fewer*, the comparative of *few* means not as many and implies a difference in number of individuals or units the term therefore always modifies a plural noun as he has *fewer* pupils than he had last year give her *fewer* lumps of sugar, no *fewer* [persons] than fifty were present
Ant More
lessen *Decrease diminish reduce abate dwindle
Ana. *Shorten curtail retrench abridge abbreviate shrink, *contract lighten, mitigate alleviate (see RELIEVE) *thin dilute attenuate
lesser. Smaller *less fewer
Ant Major
let 1 Lease rent *hire charter
2 Let, allow, permit suffer, leave agree in denoting to refrain from preventing or to fail to prevent or to indicate an intention not to prevent *Let allow permit* though frequently used with little distinction of meaning are capable of careful discrimination Let is the most informal it is always followed by an expressed or elliptical complementary infinitive whereas *allow* and *permit* may take an object noun of action as her mother wouldn't *let* her go she didn't go because her mother wouldn't *let* her we do not *allow* (*or permit*) gambling Sometimes *let* implies failure to prevent through awkwardness inadvertence negligence inaction etc as the third baseman *let* the ball roll between his feet "this dismal sketch of the future of countries that *let* them selves become dependent on the labor of other countries (*Shaw*) and sometimes it implies failure to prevent through lack of power or authority to do so as Are you going to *let* him insult you like that? Allow and permit imply power or authority to prohibit or prevent if that had been deemed the better alternative But *allow* may imply little more than forbearance of prohibition whereas *permit* implies express signification of willingness or acquiescence as nothing is *permitted* everything is *allowed* the sentinel *allowed* the strangers to advance several paces before he stopped them the sentinel *permitted* the strangers to pass when they had given the countersign To suffer (now somewhat bookish in this sense) is often a mere synonym for *allow* in the narrowest implication of that word as *Suffer* little children to come unto me (*Luke* xviii 16) but it may imply indifference or reluctance as "The eagle *suffers* little birds to sing (*Shak*) Why do ye not rather *suffer* yourselves to be defrauded? (*I Corinthians* vi 7) Leave (as here compared see also GO 1 RELINQUISH) may be used with the implication of letting allowing or permitting only when the object as naming the person affected is followed by an infinitive in the active voice or as naming the thing permitted is followed by an infinitive in the passive voice In such use *leave* always carries a comparatively stronger implication of noninterference often it also suggests the departure of the person who might interfere as to *leave* the young people to follow their own devices to *leave* the choice of games to be settled by the guests the defendant's attorney *left* him free to tell his story as he wished "We must *leave* the children to settle their affairs for themselves" (*R. Macaulay*) When *leave* implies interference and is followed by an infinitive without *to* the use in this sense is regarded as questionable or even as illiterate as leave him be *leave* him go
Ana Sanction, endorse *approve accredit certify *authorize license commission.
Con *Forbid prohibit interdict enjoin ban inhibit

*hinder impede obstruct block bar thwart *frustrate foil circumvent

lethal *Deadly fatal mortal

Ana Destroying or destructive (see corresponding verb at DESTROY) killing slaying (see KILL) *pernicious baneful noxious *poisonous virulent venomous toxic

Con Salutary wholesome hygienic *healthful renewing restoring or restorative (see corresponding verbs at RENEW)

lethargic Lethargic, sluggish, torpid stuporous, comatose come into comparison when they mean being by constitution or condition physically and often mentally inert or inactive Lethargic usually implies a constitutional but sometimes a *temporary* or *morbid* (i e induced by disease) state of sleepiness or drowsiness that makes for slowness in reactions responses or

sluggish because England has been so prosperous and comfortable (*H G Wells*) Torpid suggests the loss of power of feeling and of exertion literally it impl es the

porous also impl es marked unresponsiveness but it suggests a mind and heart dulled by drugs disease or the like rather than in a frozen or benumbed state The term is chiefly used in reference to psychopathological conditions as, melancholia that manifests itself in a

lethargy, as

(*Emerson*)

Ana Inert idle *inactive supine passive phlegmatic stol d *impassive apathetic *languid languorous, lackadaisical l stless *slow d latory laggard

Ant Energetic vigorous — *Con* Alert quick witted *intell gent *quick ready prompt apt responsive

ness that hangs upon me:

death (*Pope*) Gradually however the term has come to imply an inertia resulting from soft l v ng from an enervating climate from amorous emotion or the like Radiant with ardour divine Beacons of Hope

por implies a state of heaviness when the mind is deadened as by extreme drows ness intoxication, narcotic po soning the coma of illness or the l ke the term may imply any state from a dreamy trancelike condition to *almost complete unconsciousness* as there is something almost narcotic in much med aeval poetry, one is lulled into a pleas ng *stupor* (*Lowes*) the sort of animal like *stupor* in which his father [a confirmed drunkard and idler] had lived (*S Anderson*) Torpor

tion or the extreme sluggishness and inertness of some forms of insanity *torpidity*, however probably more often appl es to a physical cond tion (as the *torp d ty* of a person s liver the *torpidity* induced by the extreme cold) and *torpor* to a mental state Causes now acting ... the mind and ... luce it to a ... A death ... intellectual

Ana Sluggishness comatoseness (see corresponding adjectives at LETHARGIC) indolence slothfulness or sloth laziness (see correspond ng adjectives at LAZY) inertness or inertia inactivity idleness, passiveness, *supineness* (see *corresponding adjectives* at INACTIVE) apathy phlegm impassivity (see under IMPASSIVE)

Ant Vigor — *Con* Quickness, read ness promptness, aptness (see correspond ng adjectives at QUICK) alertness quick wittedness (see corresponding adjectives at INTELLIGENT)

letter, n Letter, epistle, missive, note, message ... memorandum come ... n or otherwise ... telegraph ... y term for any ... sent by any ... of each group

means of transmission but especially by mail to a person a company a body or the like regardless of whether it deals with
with aff
from her
belligerei
or (Le
ents Ep
historical
counsel s
in the N
Corinthia
called by their authors (as open letters in poetry so Arbuthnot) or humorously or sarcastically (as "Samuel s letter was merely the amiable epistle of a son in law anxious to be a little more than correct — Bennett) Missive is now usually a high flown term for a sealed personal letter especially one containing private information or expressions of love as Scarce had Ripton plunged his head into the missive than he gave way to violent transports (Meredith) Note applies to a very short letter or other communication that is brief and pointed the term is applicable to any such communication whether it is formal or informal as, to send a note of condolence to write a note of
thanks for a
a formal co
another as
of the Latin
differs from a
not only to a
but to one
phot
cabl
mot
citize
Re will not have this man to reign over us message after him saying (Luke xix 14) In official especially governmental, use message applies to a formal communication from the head of the state such as one sent by the president of the United States to Congress, or by a governor to the law-making body of the state as President Wilson broke tradition by delivering his messages to Congress personally Dispatch applies to any message especially any brief message that is sent posthaste as by telegraph cable or radiotelegraph the term is often used specifically for any message sent by such means of transmission as to send a dispatch asking a hotel to reserve a room In more technical language dispatch applies to the telegraphed messages sent by an authorized correspondent to a newspaper or news association it also specifically applies to any important official message often one in cipher sent by (or to) the government to (or by) a diplomatic, military or naval officer in its service Report (for fuller discussion of this sense see ACCOUNT 3) applies particularly to a communication sent by a diplomat or similar official to his own government but the term is also applicable to any official communication giving a detailed statement of facts proceedings, or recommendations as, the committee on foreign affairs is ready to make a report to congress the school sends a monthly report of each student s work to his parents Memorandum, as here compared is used chiefly in business for an informal communication sent to an executive or employee, conveying instructions, directions, or the like
2 In plural form letters "Literature belles lettres the human ties.

level, adj Level flat, plat, plane, plain, even, smooth flush come into comparison chiefly as applied to surfaces and as meaning having a surface such as that of a perfectly calm lake or sea with
That is
lies on a
horizon
the prair
of grou
cable t
plane
with its
with o
equality of parts or of one thing with another, so that there are no manifest fluctuations irregularities, differences or the like thus to speak in a level voice is to speak without the variations in pitch or voice volume that indicate imperfect self-control, to keep a level head is to keep free from distracting excitement to attempt no work that is not level with one s capacities is to avoid work above one s powers or skill. That is flat (see also INSIPID] or in limited dialectal use plat, which is marked by the absence of noticeable curvatures prominences or depressions whether it lies in a horizontal plane or not as, there is no flat ground hereabouts the flat face of a cliff the sides of a pyramid are all flat But flat may apply to anything that lies directly upon or against a flat surface as flat feet lay the map flat on the table the chairs have their backs flat against the wall here he is, flat on the ground In
applies
because direct pure doubt or for difference in (as a flat question a belief that is complete or the like failure) or to that which is fixed or absolutely exact (as to ask a flat price he ran the race in a flat ten seconds) That is plane (the geometrical and scientific term) or plain (the original but now rare sense of this word) which is flat and usually level Plain applies chiefly but not exclusively to the ground as "The crooked shall be made straight and the rough places plain (Isaiah xl 4) "I recovered some strength so as to be able to walk a little on plain ground (J Wesley) Plane on the other hand more often applies to angles curves figures (such as triangles, rectangles pentagons etc.) all points of which lie in the same real or imaginary surface (called a plane) so that if any two points be taken within the boundary lines of the angle curve, or figure the straight line joining them lies wholly with n that surface thus plane geometry which deals with plane angles curves and figures, is distinguished from solid geometry the plane sides of a crystal or of a cut and polished emerald Even (see also STEADY) implies a uniformity of all the points not only of a plane surface but also of a line so that the surface a flatness or levelness, or the lines straightness, is observable as, he trimmed the top of the hedge to make it even the hem of your skirt is not even the frigate was on an even keel (Marryat) Smooth implies perfect evenness of surface as though polished rolled planed or otherwise freed even from the slightest traces of roughness or unevenness as the smooth surface of a rubbed and polished table a smooth lawn The tall bamboo and the long moss threw farther shadows over the smooth bayou (Stark Young) Flush applies to a surface or to a line that is in the same horizontal or vertical plane or forms a continuous surface or line with another surface or line as the front of the house is flush with the front boundary line the river s surface is now flush with that of its banks a flush panel in the ordinary printed page all lines are flush except those in

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

titles or headings or those that are indented for paragraphing

Ana Parallel, uniform like, alike, akin, identical, *similar *same, equivalent equal

Con. Undulating fluctuating swaying (see SWING, *v*) varying changing (see CHANGE *v*)

level, *v* Point, train, *direct, aim lay

levitate. *Rise, arise, ascend, mount, soar, tower rocket, surge

Ant. Gravitate, sink.

levity. *Lightness, light-mindedness, frivolity, flippancy, volatility, flightiness

Ana Foolishness *or* folly, silliness, absurdity (see corresponding adjectives at FOOLISH)· gaiety, liveliness, sprightliness vivaciousness *or* vivacity (see corresponding adjectives at LIVELY)

levy, *n* *Tax, assessment rate, excise, impost, customs, duty, toll, tariff, tribute tithe teind cess

lewd. Lustful lascivious, libidinous lecherous, wanton *licentious, libertine

Ana. *Immoral, unmoral, amoral *gross* *coarse, obscene indecent, indelicate (see INDECOROUS).

Ant. Chaste — *Con.* Decent, pure, modest (see CHASTE) *moral, virtuous continent, temperate (see SOBER)

lexicon. *Dictionary, wordbook glossary, onomasticon, gazetteer, synonymicon

liability. *Debt, indebtedness, obligation, debit, arrear, arrearage

Ant. Asset (*or plural* assets)

liable. 1 Amenable answerable, *responsible accountable

(sometimes *of*) and mean being by nature or situation in a position where something stated or implied may happen Liable (as here considered see also APT 2 RESPONSIBLE) is used particularly when the thing one incurs or may incur is the result of one s obligation to authority of one s state in life or of submission to

(*R. Aldington*). 'Ultimately 32 per cent of those *liable* to military service joined the forces (*Inge*) Open, literally not closed covered or obstructed as here considered suggests lack of barriers or ease of access, as, 'To-night, with his mind *open* to all impressions of romance' (*Arch Marshall*), 'another modern tendency in education somewhat more *open* to question—I

protection or of resistance, as the left flank was fully *exposed* to the attack of the enemy, the children were *exposed* to scarlet fever Subject and prone (see also PRONE, 2) both suggest greater likelihood of incurring or suffering than *liable* and even less resistance than *exposed* Etymologically, both connote the position of being under the sway or control of a superior power but other

have stood permanently weak, open to invasion and *subject* to continual interference' (*Belloc*), 'Both were

(*J A Hobson*), Our painters are *prone* to acquiesce in the colours of nature as they find them rather than to use colours expressive of the mood evoked in themselves' (*Binyon*) Susceptible carries a stronger implication than any of the preceding terms with the exception of *prone* of something in the person s or thing s nature character constitution or temperament that makes him or it

under the stress of emotion] is not the rhythm of

her complexion and the birth of pink cheeks grown more *sensitive* to the sun s rays' (*Hardy*) was extremely *sensitive* to neglect to disagreeable impressions, to want of intelligence in her surroundings (*H Adams*), The eye is much more *sensitive* to light than the hand of the balance to weight (*Karl K. Darrow*) Incident is not exactly a synonym of the pre

ceding terms for it applies not to the person or thing that is itself liable or open, but to the thing to which a person or another thing is liable or open Often the term means little more than belonging or pertaining to a person or thing as a subordinate feature or as a necessary or usual accompaniment, thus old persons are *subject* to hardening of the arteries, but hardening of the arteries is *incident* to old age life is *subject* to change but change is *incident* to life a malady Most *incident* to maids' (*Shak*) For I have no doubt that the disease of self consciousness is *incident* to intelligent youth (*A C Benson*) " The fact that the statute may bear hard upon some individuals is no greater infirmity than is *incident* to all law (*Justice Holmes*)

Ant Exempt immune.

3 Likely *apt.

liaison Intrigue *amour affair affaire

libel, *n* **Libel skit squib lampoon, pasquinade** (*or now rare* **pasquin pasquil**) are here compared as meaning a public and often satirical presentation of faults or weaknesses especially those of an individual. Libel is now the correct legal term for any statement or representation (such as a cartoon) published or circulated without just cause or excuse which tends to expose a person to public contempt hatred or ridicule in earlier and now only historical use the term applies specifically to a leaflet or handbill publicly circulated or posted in a public place and containing a scurrilous attack, especially on an individual as, cheap senseless *libels* were scattered about the city (*Clarendon*) Skit appl es to an amusing satire (originally a comment or remark now often a dramatic sketch or story that may be more humorous or ironical than satirical) of no very great weight or seriousness the term seldom connotes mal ce bitterness, or abusiveness, but it often suggests the infliction of a sting as He did not deserve your *skit* about his Finsbury Circus gentility' (*FitzGerald*) the first of the one-act plays was a *skit* more or less obviously dealing w th the prime min ster s attempt to forestall war Squib (originally and still literally a kind of fire cracker) as here compared applies to any short and clever often more or less malicious piece of satirical writing that makes its point with a sharp thrust and evokes laughter or amusement as No one was more faithful to his early friends particularly if they could write a *squib* (*Disraeli*) Lampoon (etymologically a drinking song) suggests even more virulence and abusiveness than *libel* and a coarser humor than *skit* or *squib* as, a lust to misapply Make satire a *lampoon* and fiction lie (*Pope*) On his master at Twyford he had already exercised his poetry in a *lampoon* (*Johnson*) Pasquinade was originally applied to one of the anonymous lampoons attached to a mutilated statue called Pasquin or Pasquino in Rome on St Mark s day the term now is preferred to *lampoon* when similar circumstances (such as anonymity public posting extreme scurrility) are implied as The white walls of the barracks were covered with *pasquinades* leveled at Cortez (*Prescott*)

Ana Scurrility invective vituperation, *abuse burlesque travesty (see CARICATURE, *n*)

libel *v* Defame slander *malign, traduce asperse vilify calumniate

Ana Revile vituperate (see SCOLD) *decry disparage derogate from detract from caricature travesty burlesque (see under CARICATURE *n*)

liberal, *adj* **1 Liberal generous bountiful munificent handsome** come into comparison when they are applied to a person or to his deeds utterances or the like and mean showing or revealing a spirit of giving freely and without stint Liberal suggests openhandedness or lack of closeness, meanness or the like, in the giver and largeness in the thing that is given as, to make a *liberal* provision for a son at college a *liberal* offer for a house, *liberal* in praise The magazines like the newspapers were *liberal* with their space but again the results were terribly meagre (*V Heiser*) Generous usually emphasizes some positive quality of heart or mind that prompts the giver or the gift such as warmhearted readiness to give forgetfulness of self or magnanimity more than the size or importance of the gift as to make a *generous* provision for one s servants in one s will to reject a friend s *generous* offer of assistance " a *generous* view of humanity' (*A C Benson*) " Mark Twain s boys not manly enough nor brave enough to do a *generous* action where there was a chance that it could get them into trouble? (*Van W Brooks*) Bountiful suggests lavish or unremitting generosity in providing or giving He is a worthy gentleman as *bountiful* As mines of India" (*Shak*) Lady *Bountiful* (*Farquhar*) The Governor of all Himself to all So *bountiful* (*Cowper*) Munificent stresses splendid or princely liberality as a *munificent* endowment If riches increase let thy mind hold pace with them and think it not enough to be *liberal* but *munificent* (*Browne*) Handsome as here ... not applicable to a ... but it is ofte ... tion of astor ... offer a rem ... King and otl ... e have arranged that they shall h... *handsome* incomes (*Shaw*) They figured on the boards of all the old-establ shed charities gave *handsomely* to thriving institutions" (*E Wharton*) On the other hand it is often a close synonym of *generous* especially when applied to an act or deed that evokes admiration for its unexpected magnanimity or gracious ness Through this *handsome* conduct of the dean the dispute was amicably settled (*J H Monk*) I should like you to think of our house as your home Tony This was *handsome* if it was meant and there seemed no reason why it shouldn t be (*Arch Marshall*)

Ana Lavish prodigal *profuse exuberant benevolent philanthropic *charitable

Ant Close (sense 5) — *Con* *Stingy niggardly closefisted tight tightfisted penurious miserly parsimonious *meager scanty

2 Liberal progressive, advanced, radical left are used more or less loosely to mean the opposite of *conservative in opinions, views and policies* The secondary implications of all these words (with the possible except on of *progressive*) are often determined by the bias of the persons who use them they may therefore carry connotations of extreme disparagement or of strong approval Liberal impl es emancipation from that which b nds the mind or will and connotes either indifference to tradition convention dogmas, or laws or the rejection of one or more of these It therefore may suggest tolerance and broad mindedness on the one hand or unorthodoxy laxness, or even lawlessness, on the other as a *liberal* Chr stian a *liberal* Democrat *liberal* liquor legislation Some people who themselves hold *liberal* views are willing that their children shall first acquire conventional morals (*B Russell*) Progressive is commonly a relative term because it usually implies a comparison with those that are reactionary or backward Mentally so *progressive* that they were agitating for schools and the vote (*V Heiser*) It implies therefore a willingness to forsake past methods or beliefs, but it seldom suggests the espousal of extreme pol cies as a *progressive* business man a *progressive* pol tical party *progressive* ideas in

education Advanced on the other hand is usually applied to men or ideas that are or are believed to be ahead of their time It therefore often implies extreme liberalism or progressiveness and distinctively connotes mental daring Sometimes however it strongly implies adventurousness or foolhardiness and impracticality Dr Ashmore the new Rector of St Matthew s had been chosen because he was very *advanced* his sermons were cons dered bold in thought and novel in language (*E Wharton*) Radical often is employed in place of

Amer can Revolution the French Revolution the revolutionary movements of 1848 have slowly but profoundly affected men s des res and their demands upon government (*Frankfurter*) Left is used chiefly in politics to des gnate a person party view or policy that is liberal or radical In current use it commonly connotes ex tremeness and often is preferred to *radical* since so many hitherto radical ideas have been generally accepted

Ana Tolerant *forbearing indulgent lenient

Ant Authoritarian — *Con* Strict *narrow strict stringent *rigid rigorous dogmatic doctrinaire *dictatorial oracular

liberate Release *free emancipate manumit deliver discharge enfranchise affranchise

Ana Disengage *detach *extricate disentangle untangle disencumber disembarrass *rescue redeem ransom deliver

Con *Imprison incarcerate immure intern confine circumscribe restrict *limit *tie bind ensnare snare entrap trap (see CATCH)

libertine *Licentious lewd wanton lustful lascivious libidinous, lecherous

Ana Debauched *corrupted or corrupt* (see under DEBASE) *abandoned dissolute profligate reprobate *immoral unmoral amoral

Ant Strait laced — *Con* *Moral, virtuous ethical continent *sober temperate *chaste decent

liberty *Freedom license

Ana Independence autonomy (see under FREE *adj*) *exemption immunity liberation emancipation, enfranchisement delivery (see corresponding verbs at FREE) scope *range compass sweep

Ant Restraint — *Con* Constraint compulsion duress, coercion (see FORCE *n*) confinement restriction limitation circumscription (see corresponding verbs at LIMIT)

libidinous Lecherous lustful lascivious lewd wanton libertine *licentious.

Ana Sensual animalistic animal *carnal *immoral gross obscene *coarse dissolute *abandoned profligate reprobate.

library *Museum archives treasury thesaurus gallery

license *or* **licence,** *n* Liberty *freedom

Ana *Exemption immunity looseness, laxity slackness relaxedness *or* relaxation (see corresponding adjectives at LOOSE) privilege prerogative (see RIGHT)

Ant Decorum. — *Con* *Obligation duty decency propriety (see DECORUM) restraint constraint compulsion (see FORCE) continence *temperance sobriety

license *or* **licence,** *v* *Authorize commission accredit

Ana Permit *let allow suffer *approve endorse sanction certify empower *enable

Ant Ban — *Con* Interdict inhibit, enjoin prohibit *forbid *restrain curb check.

licentious Licentious, libertine, lewd wanton, lustful, lascivious, libidinous lecherous are here compared as meaning given to or indicative of immorality in sex relations, or unchaste habits Licentious literally given to license or lack of restraint is now chiefly used in a sense implying disregard of the restraints imposed by any law or custom enforcing chastity the term stresses looseness of life and of habits rather than the imperiousness of one s desires as *licentious* living *licentious* morals a spectre at their *licentious* feasts (*Dickens*) Libertine

implications of sensuality dissoluteness, and unconcern

seen in the company of *lewd* women *lewd* songs *lewd* actions in public. Wanton (see also PLAYFUL SUPEREROGATORY) implies moral irresponsibility or a disposition of a life manifesting an indifference to moral restraints it often suggests freedom from restraint comparable to that of animals thereby connoting lightness incapacity for faithfulness or seriousness or a generally unmoral attitude as Let us walk honestly as in the day not in

man. Lascivious like *lewd* definitely suggests sensua but it carries a clearer implication of an inclination to lustfulness or of a capacity for inciting lust as *las ivious*

suggests a complete surrender to one s sexua (as A *lewd* youth advances by degrees into a *libidinous* old man —*Addison*) *lecherous* clearly implies

debauched depraved corrupted *or* corrupt (see under DEBASE) lax *loose relaxed *immoral, unmoral amoral

Ant Continent — *Con* *Chaste decent pure *moral, virtuous strict *rigid austere ascetic, *severe

licit *Lawful legitimate legal

Ana Permitted allowed (see LET) sanctioned approved (see APPROVE) authorized licensed (see AUTHORIZE) regulated (see ADJUST)

Ant Illicit — *Con* Forbidden prohibited interdicted inhibited banned (see FORBID)

lick *v* Beat defeat *conquer vanquish subdue

subjugate reduce overcome surmount overthrow rout

lickspittle, lickspit. *Parasite sycophant toady hanger-on leech sponge favorite.

lie *n* Lie, falsehood, untruth, fib, misrepresentation, story come into comparison when they mean a statement or declaration that does not conform to the truth. Lie is usually felt to be a term of extreme opprobrium because it implies a flat and unquestioned contradiction of the truth and an intent to deceive or mislead. Seldom, except in the expression white lie (that is, an untrue statement that is harmless or is insignificant in its content) does the term involve no implication of moral censure. "You told a *lie*, an odious damned *lie*" (*Shak.*) "People ... don't send for him [the minister] every time they make a slight moral slip—tell a *lie*, for instance, or smuggle a silk dress through the custom house" (*Holmes*). Falsehood is not only less censorious than lie but it is also wider in its range of application. The term may or may not imply sinfulness or criminality, for it applies not only to lies of any degree but to fictions such as literary fictions, polite fictions, some legal fictions, and the like. Like *lie*, the term implies known nonconformity to the truth, but unlike *lie* it does not invariably suggest a desire to pass off as true that which is known to be untrue. "'Tis not enough your counsel still be true; Blunt truths more mischief than nice *falsehoods* do" (*Pope*). "Mr. Bulstrode shrank from the direct *falsehood* of denying true statements" (*G. Eliot*). "*Falsehoods* which we spurn to-day Were the truths of long ago" (*Whittier*). Untruth is often euphemistic for *lie* or *falsehood* and carries the same implications, as, "'How do those *Signal* people find out things?' 'I don't know,' said Mr. Critchlow. This was an *untruth*. Mr. Critchlow had himself given the information" (*Bennett*). Sometimes, however, *untruth* may apply to an untrue statement made as a result of ignorance or a misconception of the truth, as, so far as he knew he had never told an *untruth*; little children with vivid imaginations seldom know the difference between a truth and an *untruth*. Fib is a colloquial, often childishly colloquial, term for an untruth or for a trivial falsehood; it is often applied to one told to save one's own or another's face. "Not that I couldn't tell a downright *fib* if I had to ... but a *lie* is to me just as silly a performance when it is about marriage or work as about the law of gravitation" (*M. Austin*). Misrepresentation applies to a misleading (usually an intentionally or deliberately misleading) statement which gives an impression that is contrary to the truth; the term implies glossing over defects or weaknesses as in something offered for sale, or placing the emphasis upon details that high light a character, an occurrence, or a train of events rather than on those that in reality marked it, as, he claimed that the advertisement was a *misrepresentation*. "... our guides deceived us with *misrepresentations*" (*Addison*); the biography is full of *misrepresentations*. Story is a colloquialism used chiefly by children or in conversation with children in place of any of the preceding terms, especially *falsehood*, *untruth*, and *fib*.

Ana Prevarication, equivocation, fibbing or fib (see corresponding verbs at LIE): mendaciousness or mendacity, untruthfulness, dishonesty, deceitfulness (see corresponding adjectives at DISHONEST)

Ant Truth — **Con** Veracity, verity, verisimilitude (see TRUTH)

lie *v* Lie, prevaricate, equivocate, palter, fib agree in meaning to tell an untruth directly or indirectly. Lie is the straightforward word imputing dishonesty to the speaker, as, "I shall tell him to his face that he *lies*." "He *lies*, and he knows he *lies*" (*Johnson*). Prevaricate (etymologically, to walk crookedly or deviate from a straight course) is often used in place of *lie* as a more formal term. In strict use, however, it implies evasion of the truth, as by quibbling, dodging the real point, or confusing the issue, as, "Thou dost *prevaricate* ... thou wouldst sophistically imply both are unlawful" (*Butler 1612–1680*). "He could *prevaricate* no longer, and confessing to the gambling, told her the truth" (*Hardy*). "'Even if it was so, which I don't say it is'—Don't *prevaricate*,' said Mr. Lorry" (*Dickens*). Equivocate implies saying one thing and meaning another; it usually suggests the use of words that carry more than one sense in the hope that the sense which gives the incorrect impression may be the one accepted by the hearer, as, "You *equivocate*. For real, as you now the word expound, From solid substance dwindles to a sound" (*Dryden*). "By *equivocating*, hesitating, and giving ambiguous answers, she effected her purpose" (*H. Martineau*). Palter implies a playing fast and loose not only in statements but in dealings; it often specifically implies prevarication, equivocation, or the making of promises one does not intend to keep, as, "And be these juggling fiends no more believ'd, That *palter* with us in a double sense" (*Shak.*). "Caroline, don't go back—don't *palter* with us—abide by your own words" (*Edgeworth*). "If you *palter* or double in your answers, I will have thee hung alive in an iron chain" (*Scott*). Fib (see also LIE, *n*.) may be used as a euphemism for *lie*, but it more often implies the telling of an untruth that is trivial either in matter or in significance, as, she was given to *fibbing* about her admirers; the child *fibs* when he thinks he can gain his end.

Ana *Deceive, delude, mislead, beguile

lifeless Inanimate, *dead, defunct, deceased, departed, late

Ana Inert, *inactive, passive: *stiff, rigid, stark, wooden, inflexible: torpid (see LETHARGIC)

Ant Living. — **Con** Alive, quick, animate, animated, vital (see LIVING): *active, operative, dynamic, live

lift, *v* 1 Lift, raise, rear, elevate, hoist, heave, boost are here compared as meaning (literally or figuratively) to move from a lower to a higher place or position. Lift often carries an implication of effort exerted to overcome the resistance of weight (as, to *lift* a large stone; to *lift* a pail of water from the ground; to *lift* a child to one's shoulders) but it may be used more or less figuratively of anything that rises high by natural or artificial means or processes (as, the mountains *lift* their peaks in the air; "High *lifted* up were many lofty towers" —*Spenser*) or of anything immaterial that rises or is made to rise as if in spirit, in feeling, in aspiration, or the like (as, "Unto thee, O Lord, do I *lift* up my soul" —*Psalms* lxxxvi. 4; the news *lifted* a weight from his mind; "One memory of the green corn, fresh beneath the sun and wind, will *lift* up the heart from the clods" —*Jefferies*). Raise may or may not suggest less effort than *lift*, but it carries a stronger implication of bringing something to the vertical or other high position for which it is fitted by nature, by function, or the like; thus, to *raise* a pole is to set it on end but to *lift* a pole is to pick it up from the ground; to *raise* a flag is to cause it to rise to the top of a flagstaff but to *lift* a flag is to hold it up high enough so that everyone can see it. So, in figurative use, one who gives the care and attention necessary to their production and growth is said to *raise* crops; one who collects the constituent elements and gathers them together is said to *raise* a fund or to *raise* an army. "The most wholehearted attempt ever made to *raise* the individual to his highest power" (*Day Lewis*). Rear is often used in place of *raise*, especially in literary English (as, the mast we

rear —*Pope* the May pole was *reared*"—*Irving*), and *it is the preferred term (except in certain sections, especially the southern United States)* when reference is to the bringing up of children (as to bear five children and to *rear* three of them cf born and *raised* in South Carolina) Also as an intransitive verb it means to raise itself or in the case of a horse to raise its forelegs (as, The storm clouds *reared* on high —*Millay* horses *rearing* and prancing —*S Anderson*) Elevate may be used in place of *lift* or *raise* in their literal senses but only

push or other help from below (or in extended use by

Ant Lower — *Con* Reduce lessen diminish *decrease *abase debase degrade demean, humble humiliate *depress, weigh (down on *or* upon) oppress

2 Purloin filch *steal pilfer pinch snitch swipe cop

light, *v* [1] 1 Light, kindle enkindle, ignite, fire inflame come into comparison in both their literal and figurative senses because they agree in meaning to set something *burning or on fire* Light (see also ILLUMINATE) *when it* takes as its subject the agent or agency usually implies as the end of the action illumination (as she *lighted* the lamps) or heating (as, he will *light* a fire in the fireplace) or smoking (as he *lit* his cigar) or the like Kindle and now rarely enkindle often but by no means always connote difficulty or slowness in setting combustible materials (wood straw vegetation and the like) afire or aflame it is therefore the preferred word when that which is to burn requires special preparation or does not at once burst into flame as, using kerosene to *kindle* the damp wood a carelessly thrown match *kindled* one of the worst forest fires in the state's history bonfires were *kindled* on the top of every hill Ignite is not only much more common in technical than in popular use but it

combustion as to *ignite* the charge in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine or the charge of powder in a

All of these words are used figuratively as well as literally Light, as here compared is purely a figure of

interest can be *kindled* by a master who really loves and believes in his subject —*Inge* In her heart new life was *enkindled*' —*Kingsley*) Ignite implies a stirring up into activity (as flames That low desire *ignites* and feeds —*J G Holland*) Fire and inflame imply an inspiring with strong passion ardent desire

ned as it is today —*A Huxley*)

*illuminate illumine illume enlighten

ght land perch roost

asy simple facile effortless smooth

Ana Slight (see THIN) trivial trifling *petty puny

Ant Heavy arduous burdensome — *Con* Difficult *hard *onerous oppressive exacting rigorous, stringent (see RIGID)

lighten, *v* [1] *Illuminate illumine illume light enlighten illustrate

Ant Darken

lighten, *v* [2] Alleviate mitigate *relieve assuage allay

Ana Lessen reduce diminish *decrease abate *moderate temper attemper qualify attenuate, extenuate *thin dilute

Con *Intensify aggravate heighten *increase augment magnify aggrandize (see EXALT) oppress, weigh (down on *or* upon), *depress.

lighthearted. Cheerful happy *glad joyful, joyous

Ana Buoyant resilient volatile effervescent expansive (see ELASTIC) blithe jocund *merry jolly high spirited *spirited gay sprightly vivacious, *lively

Ant Despondent. — *Con* Sad depressed dejected, melancholy (see corresponding nouns at SADNESS) morose glum gloomy *sullen.

lightness, light-mindedness Lightness light-mindedness levity, frivolity, flippancy volatility

ere compared only as denoting the or attitude of one who is irresponsibly t especially when seriousness is ex- as here compared implies a general seriousness in character mood conduct m may further imply instability (as ss about the feminine mind—a touch t) or freedom from care (as "Archer

tes place of treatment of each group

looked at her perplexedly wondering if it were *lightness* or dissimulation that enabled her to touch so easily on the past —*E. Wharton*) or indifference to the seriousness of a situation (as treating with *lightness* what is matter of life and death —*Arnold*) Light-mindedness, even more than *lightness* suggests a temperamental lack of seriousness or stability as, society women are often unjustly accused of *light-mindedness* Levity usually suggests more specifically trifling or unseasonable gaiety as, her [Queen Elizabeth's] *levity* her frivolous laughter her unwomanly jests (*J R Green*); Molière and his audience were accustomed to regard conjugal infidelity with *levity* when it did not touch themselves (*S Alexander*) Frivolity adds to *lightness* the implication of empty or idle speech or conduct, the term often carries a strong connotation of triviality or of pettiness (as the extraordinary *frivolity* of much which passes for religious interest —*Inge*) but its most frequent implication is that of such indulgence in meaningless gaieties that serious employments are disregarded (as gay without *frivolity* —*Arnold* people whose idleness and *frivolity* and extravagance set a most corrupting moral example —*Shaw*) Flippancy is especially unbecoming levity or pertness in speaking of or in dealing with serious or sacred things as, [Tennyson] was always reverent—hating all *levity* or *flippancy* in thought or language about divine things (*Duke of Argyll*) One hardly knows which is the more appalling the abjectness of the credulity [of those who believe in a First Cause] or the *flippancy* of the scepticism [of those who disbelieve in one] (*Shaw*) Volatility implies such lightness or fickleness of disposition as precludes long or serious dwelling upon any one idea or plan as *Volatility* of character evinces no capabilities for great affections (*Shelley*) Flightiness may imply extreme volatility often with a suggestion of loss of mental balance (as his *flightiness* has been noticeable since his severe illness) but it often suggests extreme capriciousness or a gay whimsicality characteristic of one who is not long contented with what he has or does as, every employer suspected her of *flightiness* after a few days trial.

Ana Buoyancy resiliency elasticity effervescence expansiveness (see corresponding adjectives at ELASTIC) gaiety liveliness vivaciousness or vivacity (see corresponding adjectives at LIVELY) lightheartedness cheerfulness (see corresponding adjectives at GLAD)

Ant Seriousness — *Con* Graveness or gravity earnestness soberness, sedateness staidness (see corresponding adjectives at SERIOUS)

like *adj* *Similar alike identical, akin analogous comparable parallel homogeneous, uniform

Ana Equivalent equal *same selfsame identical cognate allied *related

Ant Unlike — *Con* *Different diverse divergent disparate various dissimilar distinct (see corresponding nouns at DISSIMILARITY) discrepant discordant *inconsonant inconsistent

like, *v* Like love enjoy relish fancy dote (*or* doat) on or upon are here compared as meaning to be so attracted to a person or thing as to regard him or it with favor **Like** (opposed to *dislike*) the most general and especially when unqualified the most colorless of these words means merely to regard with distinct favor or without the slightest aversion Therefore it is chiefly used in reference to persons or things that are pleasing but evoke no great warmth of feeling or urgency of desire. **Love** (opposed to *hate*) implies not only strong liking but ardent attachment and is therefore used with reference to persons or things that arouse the deeper or higher emotions as *to like* one's neighbors *to love* one's family, *to like* the country *to love* one's country *I like* a church *I like* a cowl *I love* a prophet of the soul (*Emerson*) The habitual use of *love* for *like* with reference to trivial objects (as *I love* ice cream) is a vulgarism but *love* is often used for *like* in humorous hyperbole as old Sarah Battle *loved* a good game of whist (*Lamb*) **Enjoy** (opposed to *loathe* or *abhor*) implies a liking or loving that awakens keen delight (sometimes sensuous, sometimes intellectual delight but often a mingling of the two) and deep satisfaction, as even if she had unconsciously *liked* it [life in Paris] she had never *enjoyed* it (*Bennett*) We had written our first stories together and together *enjoyed* the first sweets of success (*R Macaulay*) No one but Molny and the Bishop had ever seemed to *enjoy* the beautiful site of that building —perhaps no one ever would But these two had spent many an hour admiring it (*Cather*) It is this specific quality the power of *enjoying* things without being reduced to the need of possessing them which differentiates the aesthetic instinct from other instincts" (*H Ellis*) **Relish** implies a liking or sometimes, an enjoyment that arises because the thing relished meets one's approval, satisfies one's taste or gives one personal gratification except in negative expressions this verb is slightly archaic in its flavor as his fine taste taught him to *relish* the beauties of Virgil and Cicero (*Hallam*) concerts of classical music which she did not particularly *relish* (*Shaw*) **Fancy** (see also THINK 1) implies a liking for something that corresponds to one's imaginative conception (sometimes one's ideal) of what it should be (as I never yet beheld that special face Which I could *fancy* more than any other —*Shak* He should have yachts horses, whatever he *fancied*' —*Meredith* they did not *fancy* having their demands for a better wage scale confused by the talk of anarchists and socialists —*S Anderson*) or for something that appeals to one's taste one's eye or the like especially at the moment (as while she was ill she *fancied* only the most delicate of foods) **Dote on** or **upon** implies an infatuation or a foolish excessive liking as You *dote on* her that cares not for your love (*Shak*) It is, however often used colloquially in hyperbole as she said she *doted on* vanilla caramels

Ana Prefer *choose select elect admire esteem respect regard (see under REGARD *n*) *approve endorse appreciate comprehend *understand

Ant Dislike — *Con* *Hate abhor detest abominate loathe *despise, contemn scorn disdain.

likely, 1 *Probable possible

Ana Credible believable colorable *plausible reasonable *rational.

Ant Unlikely — *Con* *Doubtful dubious questionable problematic *certain inevitable necessary

2 *Apt liable

likeness Likeness similarity, resemblance similitude, analogy, affinity are synonymous terms when they denote agreement or correspondence (or an instance of agreement or correspondence) in details of appearance in qualities etc. brought out by a comparison of two or more things **Likeness** commonly implies closer correspondence than similarity, which often applies to things which are merely somewhat alike Yes, I should have known you anywhere from your *likeness* to your father' (*Arch Marshall*) Certain insects escape danger by their *similarity* to plants (*J Lubbock*) **Resemblance** suggests especially similarity in appearance or in superficial or external qualities. It would be as difficult to discover any *resemblance* between the two situations as between the appearance of the persons

concerned" (*E Wharton*) Similitude, which is now somewhat infrequent in this sense and widely regarded as bookish is occas onally preferred to *likeness* or *simi larity* when an abstract term is desired The law which reconciles *similitude* and *dissimilitude* the harmony of contrast (*H Reed*) Analogy, in careful use always

causes will produce similar effects or that what is true in one order of existence must be true in another Three principal types [of ants] offering a curious *analogy* to the hunting pastoral and agricultural stages in the h story of human development ' (*J Lubbock*) Such

implications of a relationship such as natural kinship temperamental sympathy similar experience or his torical influence which is responsible for the likeness ' In Keats there are phrases and paradoxes that have surprising *affinities* with Taoist thought (*Binyon*) His face had a curious *affinity* to the faces of old sailors or fishermen who have lived a s mple practical life in the light of an overmastering tradition (*Gals worthy*)

Ana Equivalence equality sameness identicalness *or* identity (see corresponding adjectives at SAME) agreement conformity correspondence (see corresponding verbs at AGREE) analogousness comparableness homogeneousness *or* homogeneity uniformity parallel ism (see corresponding adjectives at SIMILAR)

Ant Unlikeness —***Con*** *Dissimilarity difference

at

springy

Con *St ff inflexible r g d tense stark wooden

limit, *n* **Limit bound confine, end, term, bourn** (*or* **bourne**) are comparable when they mean an actual or imaginary line beyond which a thing does not or cannot extend Limit is the most inclusive of these terms because

cally implied these l m ts are by implication two in number so the *limits* of a room are usually its four

the fisherman s catch is determined by the state game laws for each of the most desirable kinds of fish to live with n the *limits* of one s income to determine the

continuous and forms a circle or only one side the same is true of a bounding surface that forms a sphere is within the *bounds* of the earth to beat the *bounds* (an annual but now almost obsolete English ceremony of surveying the boundaries of a parish and marking them at certain points by beating with boughs) the western *confines* of China within the *confines* of our subject The distinctions between these two words are not always apparent Not without exceptions however *bound* usual y indicates a point of view from w th n and sug

pared see also END 2, INTENTION) appl es usually to one of the two uttermost limits or extremes of a th ng this use is chiefly found in idiomatic phrases (as to travel to the *ends* of the earth) but it occurs also in reference to either extreme in an ascending or descending scale or

appl es to a limit in space such as a boundary l ne ... as in their course They came to the field s *bourn* —*Cowper*) or to a limit set as an end goal or destinat on (a prescience of some *bourn* incalculably d stant per haps to which we are all moving —*Hudson*)

Ana Limitation restriction circumscript on conf ment (see corresponding verbs at LIMIT) *border margin verge edge rim brim brink *boundary border march frontier

limit, *v* **Limit, restrict, circumscribe confine** come into comparison when they mean to set or prescr be the

laws to *limit* the speed of automobiles on h g way *limit* the acreage planted with potatoes to *limit* a day

on these sacred

constitution of a thing (as he found that smal own l e *limited* his opportun ties the poor so l l m ted the ... about as desirable by

thus, a *restricted* district in a city zoning law is a clearly outlined territory within which only buildings of a certain kind and often of a certain valuation can be erected; so, to *restrict* the powers of a court, to *restrict* the freedom of the press, to *restrict* one's diet on orders from one's physician. "The Bureau was dismembered, its staff dispersed, and its appropriations for research *restricted* almost to the vanishing point" (*V. Heiser*). Circumscribe differs from *restrict* in that its implication of an encircling or enclosing boundary is always clear; consequently, it is often preferred to *restrict* when the idea of being kept within too small an extent or range is to be stressed (as, "People ... think that the emotional range and the realistic truth of drama is limited and *circumscribed* by verse"—*T. S. Eliot*) or when there is the intent to suggest a distinct, complete, but limited whole and its apartness from all that surrounds it (as, "to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity would be to pass the line which *circumscribes* the judicial department"—*Ch. Just. Marshall*; "The world to which they belonged and for which they worked was strictly *circumscribed* and complete within itself"—*Binyon*). Confine may imply limitation, restriction, or circumscription, but it usually emphasizes the bounds which must not or cannot be passed; consequently, it often suggests severe restraint or restraints and carries connotations such as those of cramping, fettering, hampering, bottling up, and the like, which are seldom even hinted at in the other words. "Now I am cabin'd, cribb'd, *confin'd*, bound in To saucy doubts and fears" (*Shak.*). "The distinction between a government with limited and unlimited powers is abolished, if those limits do not *confine* the persons on whom they are imposed" (*Ch. Just. Marshall*). "It is not desirable to *confine* knowledge to whatever can be put into a useful shape for examinations, drawing rooms, or the still more pretentious modes of publicity" (*T. S. Eliot*). "We are *confined* to our senses for perceiving the world" (*Karl K. Darrow*).

Ana Define, *prescribe, assign: *restrain, curb, check.

Ant Widen. — *Con* *Expand, swell, distend: enlarge, *increase: *extend, lengthen, prolong, protract.

limp. Limp, floppy, flaccid, flabby, flimsy, sleazy (*or* sleezy) agree in meaning wanting firmness in texture, substance, or structure and therefore unable to keep its shape or in shape. Limp applies to that which is devoid of the necessary stiffness or firmness to keep it from drooping or losing its original sturdiness or freshness: as, collars *limp* with perspiration; organdy becomes *limp* when there is excess of humidity; the intense heat has made him *limp*. "[Punch's] body was dangling in a most uncomfortable position, all loose and *limp* and shapeless" (*Dickens*). Floppy applies to that which sags, or hangs limply: as, a dog with *floppy* ears; a *floppy* veil falls from her hat. Flaccid implies a loss or want of elasticity or resilience *and therefore an incapacity to return to its* original shape or condition or to keep a desired shape; the term in literal use applies chiefly but not exclusively to flesh and other living tissues: as, *flaccid* muscles; a *flaccid* stem. "Now in swift collapse he was as *flaccid* as a sick hound and as disgusting as an aged drunkard" (*Bennett*). In figurative use the term implies lack of force or energy or substance: as, "the style is ... worthless, slipshod, *flaccid*" (*Wilde*); "our *flaccid* culture" (*T. S. Eliot*). Flabby applies to that which is so soft that it yields readily to the touch or is easily shaken: as, *flabby* flesh or muscles; *flabby* cheeks. In figurative use the term implies the loss or lack of that which keeps a thing up or in good sound condition; it often carries suggestions of spinelessness, spiritlessness, lethargy, or the like: as, "the *flabby* pseudo-religions in which the modern world is so prolific" (*J. W. Krutch*); "a few subjects thoroughly taught are infinitely better than a large number of subjects *flabbily* taught" (*A. C. Benson*). Flimsy applies to that which by its looseness of structure or insubstantiality of texture cannot hold up under use or strain: as, cheesecloth is *flimsy*; *flimsy* paper such as is often used for typewritten copies; "a wooden seat put together with nails—a *flimsy* contrivance" (*Jefferies*). In extended use the term applies to anything that is so frail or slight as to be without value or endurance: as, a *flimsy* excuse; a *flimsy* moral code. Sleazy applies chiefly to flimsy fabrics, but it often differs from *flimsy* in carrying a suggestion of fraud or of carelessness in its manufacture: as, *sleazy* calicoes; *sleazy* silks. In its somewhat rare extended use, the term often emphasizes absence of proper care more than the quality of the work: as, "You shall not conceal the *sleezy*, fraudulent, rotten hours you have slipped into the piece" (*Emerson*).

Ana *Loose, slack, relaxed, lax: limber, *supple.

Con *Stiff, rigid, inflexible, stark, wooden, tense: *firm, hard, solid: brittle, crisp (see FRAGILE).

limpid. *Clear, transparent, translucent, lucid, pellucid, diaphanous.

Ana *Pure, sheer: lucid, perspicuous, *clear.

Ant Turbid. — *Con* Muddy, roiled, roily (see TURBID): *obscure, vague, dark: opaque, murky, dusky (see DARK).

line, *v.* Line, align (*or* aline), range, array agree in meaning to arrange in a line or in lines. Line, or more often line up, implies setting in single file or in parallel rows: as, to *line up* prisoners for identification; to *line up* troops for inspection. Align stresses the bringing of points or parts that should be in a straight line into correct adjustment or into correspondence: as, to *align* the lenses of a telescope; to *align* the front and rear wheels of an automobile; to *align* type in printing. Range stresses orderly or correct disposition, sometimes merely in straight or parallel lines, but more often with the added implication of separation into groups or classes according to some plan or design. "Oaken benches *ranged* in seemly rows" (*Wordsworth*). "Thus useful arms in magazines we place, All *rang'd* in order, and dispos'd with grace" (*Pope*). Array implies actual formation in order, especially battle order, and therefore suggests full equipment and readiness for action. "There is a great Field-Marshal, my friend, who *arrays* our battalions; Let us to Providence trust, and abide and work in our stations" (*Clough*).

Figuratively, these words also come into comparison. Line up stresses organization for unity or singleness of effort: as, to *line up* the opponents of a measure to achieve its defeat; to *line up* public opinion in favor of a proposal. Align is commonly used reflexively in its figurative sense and implies falling into line or into a line-up: as, *at the beginning of the World War France*, England, and Belgium *aligned* themselves with Serbia. "So long as the symptoms [of disease] failed to *align* themselves with any known disorder, they were supposed to be amenable to neighbourly advice" (*M. Austen*). Range in precise use implies putting or falling into a group, such as a class, a party, a rank, or a category: it may suggest alignment, but more often it connotes partisanship or alliance, or, when used of things, susceptibility of classification. Consequently, it is followed not only by *with* but by *under, against, around,* and the like. "'Tis better to be lowly born, And *range* with humble livers in content" (*Shak.*). "The friends, my enemies, All *ranged* against me" (*Browning*). Array in its figurative sense retains its implication of orderly formation; it sometimes also suggests arrangement in logical or

chronological order or as parts of a design 'These doubts will be *arrayed* before their minds (*F W Farrar*) More often however it stresses the impressive or imposing character of an opposition and is followed by *against* as several of the best legal minds were *arrayed* against the prosecution.
Ana Marshal arrange *order
Con Derange disarrange *disorder disturb disperse, dissipate *scatter
lineage. *Ancestry pedigree
linger Tarry, wait *stay remain abide
Ana *Delay procrastinate loiter dawdle dally, dilly dally lag
Con Hurry, hasten precipitate quicken accelerate *speed
lingo *Dialect vernacular patois jargon cant argot patter slang
link, *v* Connect relate associate *join combine unite
Ana Concatenate articulate *integrate *tie bind
Ant Sunder — *Con* *Separate part sever divorce
liquefy Liquefy, deliquesce melt fuse, dissolve, thaw

reference to fungi and similar vegetation which show

heat the term commonly suggests a softening a loss of shape and a running consistency as butter *melts* when not stored in a cool place to *melt* wax or maple sugar In its frequent extended use *melt* is applied to masses that are gradually dispersed or grow thinner or more tenuous and finally disappear (as the crowd gradually *melted* away —*Dickens* mountains beyond mountains *melting* away into remote sky —*Binyon*) or to persons their emotions or the like that grow softer gentler or more tender (as one whose subdued eyes Albeit unused to the *melting* mood Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees Their medicinal gum —*Shak* in *Romeo and Juliet* the profounder dramatist shows his lovers

silver which had been *fused* in a ladle was allowed to solidify (*J Tyndall*) When however the union or

Dissolve carries, as the other terms do not a strong implication of the disintegration of the solid into its smallest component parts as here compared it implies the reduction of a solid to a liquid state by immersing it in another liquid called a *solvent* which has the power to reduce it to particles so fine that the solvent and the particles unite and form or seem to form a homogeneous liquid as *dissolve* salt in warm water alcohol is frequently used in pharmacy to *dissolve* drugs silver that *dissolves* in nitric acid is called silver nitrate In its extended use *dissolve* differs little from *melt* except

pageant faded Leave not a rack behind —*Shak*) or in its suggestion of the use of something comparable to a solvent (as Her heart *dissolved* in pity for him"—*Bennett* relief caused her to *dissolve* in tears) Thaw is used only in reference to something that is frozen, as ice or snow or in extended use to something equally stiff or rigid such as a cold heart a cold disposition or extreme

ify vaporize

Liquid, fluid come into comparison both as meaning composed of particles that move flowingly and change their relative position y perceptible break in their continuity and as nouns denoting any substance composed of such particles Both terms (of either part of speech) imply an opposition to *solid* but liquid is the more restricted in its application for the term implies the flow characteristic of water and refers only to substances which like water have a definite volume but no definite form except such as is given by their container and as is readily lost when there is an upset an overflow or the like as, water fresh milk various wines beers and liquors and all

which unlike liquids has no independent volume or shape as *fluid* air gas is an aeriform *fluid* *fluid* blood *fluid* oils *Fluid* is often preferred to *liquid* when the

fluid or indefinite such as humanity or even the League of Nations (*S Alexander*), Emotion formless, chaotic *fluid* in itself (*Lowes*) In London all values and all meanings were *fluid* (*R Macaulay*) Liquid on the other hand often implies an opposition to *harshness* (as *liquid* tones thy *liquid* notes that close the eye of day"

circles where both terms are used *fluid* implies ing and therefore applies to money or funds that are not permanently invested or that are constantly in circulation (as, the *fluid* gold of international trade *liquid* implies a quality or condition of assets that are in the form of money or are easily convertible into money and applies not only to cash on hand but to securities properties and the like as *liquid* assets *liquid* securities

Ant Solid vaporous
liquid, *n* Fluid (see under LIQUID *adj*)
Ant Solid vapor
lissome *or* **lissom** Lithesome lithe *supple
Ana & *Con* ...
list, *n*
roster
they ... names or of items written down or printed as a memorandum a record, or a source of information, but because of wide differences in their range of application they are not always interchangeable List is now the most comprehensive ... most widely appl...
im
cal
obj
gro ... to guests a price list an engagement *list* Table is also widely applicable but it distinctively implies arrangement in an orde...
as st the pe...
the informat
gests prese...

on
is
and
ten
tim
and is
plete l
catalog ... ogue of the slain the author ... owed the example of the greatest ancient poets (*Addison*) The term is now used more often of an informative descriptive list of all the books in a library or of those issued by a publisher or sold by a bookseller or of all the works of art in a museum or of all the courses given in a university or college or the like Because business educational and art catalog... contain other inform...

... such as a will
... atute or the like

(see also PROGRAM) is applied to a timetable as of trains, ...

... in which are entered from time to time names or items of a specific character together with pertinent details for the sake of maintaining a record as *a register* of births *a register* of marriages *a register* of ... Since however these ...
but also a list
suggests an off...
entries as ...

Lloyd's *Register* of British and Foreign Shipping which ...

up and on which ...
to any list esp...
who belong to ...
England, design...
roll includes th...
military body ...
counted for on ...
students belong...
day in order to ...
which is chiefly ... ous very a military term applies strictly to a table containing a roll of officers and men or sometimes of units, and specifying the order of their rotation in duties, their special assignments and the like You may know the White Hussars by their side which is greater than that of all the Cavalry Regiments on the *roster* (*Kipling*) Rota is much rarer than *roster* its close synonym but it occasionally occurs in Great Britain especially in reference to schoolboys. The senior fag who kept the *rota* (*T Hughes*) Canon (etymologically a rule or model) applies only to a list or catalogue now chiefly of writings but ... persons that confo...
ga
acc
Sh ... ist of the plays and poems which scholars have accepted as written by Shakespeare himself a canonized saint is one whose name is entered in a *canon* or list of persons recognized as saints by the Roman Catholic Church Inventory is a catalogue of the goods chattels and sometimes real estate (usually with their estimated worth) found in a person's or a corporation's possession at a given time such as at the person's death or at the time of a stocktaking as the merchant makes an inventory of his stock annually on January

n *tip tilt cant
*slant slope
*hear hearken attend
List hark *hear hearken, attend
Spiritless *languid languishing languorous
is cal enervated
apathetic, *impassive phlegmatic heedless
less *careless inert *inactive passive supine
Ant Eager — *Con* Avid keen anxious agog (see ...ER) alert *watchful vigilant *vigorous energetic
*quick, prompt ready
*Arena circus ring cockpit, court field gridiron
pond rink
...ature *n* Literature belles lettres the humanities, letters are not strictly speaking synonymous terms for they are rarely interchangeable in idiomatic English Nevertheless they come into comparison both when they denote a branch of learning or culture concerned primarily with writings that endure or are likely to endure

used comprehensively of the body of writings on a

restricted in its reference to literary productions that are read or studied (or are capable of being read or studied)

but especially as referring to the activities interests, and progress of man chiefly as they are recorded in the languages and literature of the past In a somewhat narrower application the term often designates Greek and Latin (in Scottish universities, Latin only) languages

would I have you neglect the *humanities* I could wish that every one of you could enjoy in the originals Homer and Virgil and Dante and Rabelais, and Goethe (*F Pollock*) Letters is chiefly, but not exclusively, found in certain idiomatic phrases where it denotes the pursuit or profession of those who produce literature or are learned in the humanities, as, a man of *letters* in the republic of *letters* (that is in the body

nourish *letters* (*Belloc*)

elegant (see corresponding nouns at ELEGANCE

slender, *thin *meager, scanty, scrimpy, skimpy
Ant. Big — *Con* *Large, great abundant, ample, plenteous
*Shore, coast, beach, strand, bank, ...
Ritual, rite, ceremony, ceremonial, form...
1 Exist, *be, subsist.

efficient.
Ant. Inactive, inert dormant (*as a volcano*) defunct (*as an institution, journal or the like*)

livelihood. *Living subsistence, sustenance maintenance support keep bread
handicraft, art profession ...
stipend fee, emolument
animated, vivacious, sprightly ... keenly alive Lively suggests especially briskness alertness or energy, as, they spent an hour in *lively* talk about their respective travels ...

tried to meet the gay challenge in her eyes and to reply cleverly to the droll word of greeting on her lips (*Cather*) "Johnson was in high spirits talked with great *animation* and success" (*Boswell*) Vivacious and (esp) sprightly suggest greater lightness of spirits or quickness of wit; they are used most commonly of manner or language "The stuff has sparkle whatever he [Stevenson] means to convey at the time is ... *vivaciously* put, the wordage is always witty and

gay and independent, looking forward to pleasure ...

Con Brilliant *bright, luminous, lustrous

not as here compared close synonyms but they come into comparison because they agree in denoting the means especially the amount of money or goods required to keep one fed housed clothed and the like Living is the general term for this sense although it now occurs chiefly in specific idiomatic phrases as, he works hard but he does not earn a *living* for himself and his family I am quite pleased to make my *living* by what I write but the attempt to write for my *living* would be hopeless (*H Ellis*) **Livelihood**, once not clearly distinguishable from *living* in current use often applies either to the trade profession craft, or other form of work by means of which one earns his living (as, Let each man practise one art which is to be his *livelihood'* —*Jowett* often the work one does as a diversion in one's youth turns out to be one s *livelihood*) or the wages salary or income derived from such work (as to earn an honest *livelihood*, Though I must slave for *livelihood'* —*F P Adams*) **Subsistence** was also once used as a close synonym of *living* but in the course of time the term has acquired d stinguishing implications so that it now especially in sociological and economic language specifically denotes means sufficient merely to maintain life or to enable one to subs st and implies an amount of money or supply of goods that provides a person or his family with absolute necessities only such as the simplest type of home and just enough to eat and wear, as, persons on rel ef are provided only with *subsistence* This sense is found chiefly in two-word phrases such as *subsistence wage* a term frequently contrasted with *living wage* which implies means whereby adequate food clothes living quarters etc are provided (as if the owners will not pay *subsistence wages* the nation must —*Shaw*) *subsistence level* (as a large proportion of British workers near *subsistence level* —*The Nation*) *subsistence rate* (as, beyond the bare *subsistence rate* —*J A Hobson*) *subsistence homestead* a small home with a plot of arable ground provided by the government of the United States at a very low rental to a destitute family that has no other means of support **Sustenance** etymologically implies a sustaining of life It is often used in place of *living* when the emphas s is upon the food that is necessary not only to one s existence but to one s well being as he was able to wring only a bare *sustenance* from his farm But it is also often used to imply all the necessaries of life, as It was the fur trade which gave early *sustenance* and vitality to the great Canadian provinces (*Irving*) **Maintenance** as here compared is more variable in its meanings than the oth r terms but most often it denotes either the amount necessary for one s board lodgings clothes and the like or as in income tax reports, the amount equivalent to the cost of one s board lodgings laundry and the like when they form part of one s emolument for services, thus a husband who has been divorced by his wife is usually requ red by the court to provide *maintenance* for her and their children Enough to give him books and a moderate *maintainance* (*Cibber*) how much of this income represents your *maintenance*? **Support**, which in general applies to anything or to anyone that provides a means by which a person or thing is kept up or kept from fall ng, in the sense here considered applies not only to the amount of money that provides maintenance for others, but to the person who provides the means by which others are maintained as his earnings are (or he is) the sole *support* of his fam ly they look for their *support* to him **Keep** is a colloquial term often used in place of *maintenance or sustenance* (food) and applicable not only to men but to animals such as horses dogs and cows as, the new hired man is not worth his *keep* the *keep* of a horse is almost equal in cost to that of a man. **Bread**, or **bread and butter**, often takes the place of *living* or *sustenance* partly as a result of the use of the former in the Lord s Prayer (Give us this day our daily *bread*) but also because the terms denote the simplest necessities of life, as to make one s *bread* by one s pen, to earn one s *bread and butter* by intense toil

living, *adj* **Living, alive, quick, animate animated, vital** agree in meaning endowed with or manifesting life In their primary senses where *life* means that character or quality which is peculiar to things that are capable of growth, reproduction, and often, motion and which is lost by death they come very close to each other **Living** and **alive** are opposed to *dead* and therefore are applied to organic bodies which have l fe as distinguished from those from which life has departed they are distinguishable chiefly by the fact that *alive* follows the noun it modifies either directly or as a predicative adjective as among *living* men among men still *alive* all *living* things all things which are *alive* **Quick** (now archaic in this sense) is sometimes opposed to *inanimate* and sometimes to *dead* it is applied chiefly to things which have life because it is their nature as distinguished from those incapable of life, thus the old English phrase ' *quick* goods is practically equal to the modern *livestock* a *quick* fence ' is the modern *hedge* made up of living plants instead of stakes or *stones*, *quick* wood is the opposite of *dead* wood and therefore signifies the parts of a shrub through which sap still circulates **Animate** is opposed to *inanimate* and is applied to living organic bodies in contrast to dead organic bodies or especially to inorganic bodies having no capacity for life, as the lowest orders of *animate* things **Animated** is opposed to *lifeless or inert* and is applied to that which once devoid of life becomes alive as it is difficult to find out when in the course of evolution inanimate matter became *animated* **Vital** is opposed to *mechanical* and is appl ed chiefly to power force energy motion or the like which results naturally from life in distinction from that power force etc which results from purely physical or chemical causes as *vital* functions a *vital* as opposed to a mechanistic principle

When these words are applied to things which have not life in the sense defined they form other groupings. All however stress qualities suggestive of life **Living** usually suggests continued or continuous existence with no diminution of activity efficacy or the like as a *living* language a *living* principle a *living* force **Alive** and **vital** are very close in their emphasis on abundance of vigor on capacity for development or on powers of endurance both are applicable to persons as well as to things His gigantic gusto his del ght in toil and struggle, his superb *aliveness* (*Mencken*) The provisions of the Constitution are organic living institutions Their significance is *vital* not formal it is to be gathered by cons dering their origin and the line of their growth (*Justice Holmes*) **Alive** and **animated** often imply the presence of living things in great numbers as the stream is *alive* with trout as *animated* as water under a microscope" (*Hardy*) **Animated** as here compared (see also LIVELY) usually stresses endowment with qualities suggestive of life especially motion as *animated* pictures an *animated* doll Perhaps no people has ever been stirred by a great idea till that idea was *animated* and made memorable by finding its right expression in rhythmical phrase (*Binyon*) **Quick** often and **animate** less rarely imply newness freshness, fluidity or responsiveness The *quick* green Of every new leaf on the oldest tree (*J Freeman*) Thine own heart, *quick* and enamoured of love and of light" (*Binyon*)

Ana Existing being subs sting (see BE) *active live operative dynamic.
Ant Lifeless — *Con* *Dead defunct, deceased departed inanimate

load, *n* Load burden, freight, cargo, lading are comparable when they mean that which is carried conveyed or transported from one place to another as in a cart car or vessel Load is the most comprehensive of these terms being referable also to that which is carried by man or horse as on the back or in bags as the peddler carries a heavy *load* the truckman will deliver a *load* of wood tomorrow a ship*load* of grain *Load* is also applicable to the quantity or amount carried as by a wagon a truck or by a freight car thus in England a wagon *load* (with some local exceptions) is forty bushels of wheat or e ghty bushels of oats Burden (etymologically that which is borne) is now used in the sense here considered only in idiomatic phrases as a ship of 100 tons *burden* carries a load of 100 tons a beast of *burden* is an

distance transit as by ship railway train motor truck or the like as the wrecked truck spilled its *freight* over the road a *freight* train (that is a train all of whose cars carry freight) Cargo applies specifically to the freight carried by a ship in current use it frequently is preferred to *freight* when a vessel is the carrier although often

general use the term is often used humorously of persons whether carried by boat or by train Before a train could get to any villadom with a *cargo* of season ticket holders it would have to circle about this woodland (*H G Wells*) Lading (now chiefly poetic except in the commercial phrase bill of *lading*) applies either to fre ght or to a cargo

load, *v* *Adulterate weight sophisticate doctor deacon

loath *or* **loth** *Disincl ned indisposed averse hesitant reluctant
Ana *Adverse averse *antipathetic unsympathetic averse
Ant Anxious — *Con* *Eager keen avid desiring *or* desirous wishing wanting (see corresponding verbs at DESIRE)

loathe Abominate detest abhor *hate
Ana *Despise contemn scorn disdain refuse reject spurn, repudiate *decline *recoil shrink flinch blench quail
Ant Dote on — *Con* *Like love relish fancy enjoy *desire crave wish want covet

loathing Abhorrence detestation abomination hate hatred See under HATE *t*
Ana. Aversion *antipathy repugnance repellency *or* repulsion, distaste (see corresponding adjectives at REPUGNANT)
Ant Tolerance

loathsome *Offensive repuls ve repugnant revolting
Ana Abominable abhorrent detestable odious *hateful repellent *repugnant d stasteful obnoxious invidious.
Ant Engaging inviting — *Con* Attractive alluring charming enchanting fascinating bewitching (see under ATTRACT)

lobby, *n* Foyer anteroom antechamber vestibule *entry entryway hall narthex

locality. Locality, district, vicinage vicinity neighborhood (*or* neighbourhood) come into comparison as denoting a more or less definitely circumscribed place or region especially from the point of view of those who live in it Locality applies to a region of undefined boundaries but it usually suggests an area round a center such as the place where the speaker or writer lives (as he

District usually appl es to a locality that has clearly defined boundaries determined by the nat on, sta e

instance more pertinent sense *district* is often appl ed to a locality with reference to some of its most obv ous or clearly defined characteristics rather than to the exact

vicinage The term has come to apply somewhat more vaguely to the territory near to the speaker s or wr ter

there are no ponds in this *vicinity* the wealthy business men of New York usually have their homes in t

knows it and its inhabitants rather well as, there is one of that name in this *neighborhood* *neighborhood* parties she is on good terms with the entire *neighborhood* However with a growing tendency of the people of o country to think of those inhabiting near by countries neighbors the term is often less restricted in its applic tion than formerly as the country must ... against the establishment of hostile bases in its *neighborhood*
Ana Region *area zone belt tract section, sect (see PART) territory *field bailiw ck province sphe domain

locomotion *Motion movement move stir

locum tenens *Substitute supply alternate understudy pinch hitter double stand in

locution *Phrase collocation idiom expression.

lodge, *v* **1** House board *harbor shelter en ertain
Ana *Receive take accept admit accommod.t *contain hold
2 *Reside live dwell sojourn stay put up stop

lodgings *Room chambers, quarters d ggings, d apartment flat, tenement

lofty *High tall
Ana Elevated raised l fted (see LIFT)

magnified, aggrandized (see EXALT) imposing stately august majestic (see GRAND) sublime glorious superb (see SPLENDID)
Con Lowly *humble modest.

loggia Gallery *balcony veranda, piazza porch, portico stoop

logical Logical, analytical (or analytic), subtle (or subtile) are here considered only as applied to persons their minds their mental hab ts or processes, and as meaning having or showing skill in thinking or reasoning They are often used interchangeably or without clear distinction but there are grounds in good usage for employing them with precision. Logical may imply the power to think according to the rules of logic and therefore in an orderly fashion more often however it suggests the power to impress others that clearness of thought soundness of reasoning and fr
underlie one s a
and the like
intu tive tempe
could not find — *Montague*)
Analytical stresses the power to simpl fy either that wh ch is complex or complicated as by separating it into its constituent parts, or that which is chaotic or con fused by organization that shows the relation of the details to each other and the whole In
somet mes
ter
use
cla — the power to
cre vent. The early e ghteenth century had arrived at an *over-analytical* dryness of mind (*Babbitt*)
His [Noah Webster s] mind was *analytical* rather than constructive (*H E Scudder*) Subtle (see also SUBTLE 2) stresses the power to penetrate below the surface and to perceive fine distinctions and delicate almost imperceptible relations. Often its use
as of he
e
of
di
of
m
fac — pre ation the most
su — speculations of modern science (*Justice Holmes*)
Ana Cogent *valid sound telling convincing *clear lucid, perspicuous *rational reasonable inferential illative ratiocinative (see under INFERENCE)
Ant Illogical. — *Con* Intuitive *instinctive *irrational unreasonable fallacious, sophistical casuistical (see under FALLACY)

loiter Dawdle lag dally procrastinate, *delay dillydally
Ana Tarry linger wait (see STAY)
Con Hasten hurry (see SPEED v)

lollop, v *Skip bound hop curvet lope ricochet

lone 1 Lonely lonesome *alone forlorn lorn solitary desolate
2 *Single sole, unique, solitary separate particular

lonely Lonesome, lone *alone solitary forlorn lorn, desolate
Ana Abandoned deserted forsaken (see ABANDON) secluded isolated (see correspond ng nouns at SOLITUDE)
Con Teeming swarming (see TEEM) frequented haunted (see FREQUENT) *social gregarious convivial

lonesome Lonely lone *alone solitary forlorn, lorn desolate
Ana & Con See those at LONELY

long v Long yearn hanker pine hunger, thirst come into comparison as meaning to have a strong and urgent desire for something One longs (with *for* or an infinitive) when one wishes for something with one s whole heart or with great earnestness and in some cases strives to gain it so far as l es within one s power, often howeve the word is used wl en the de
...
... e world s praises
(... ne yearns (with *for, after towards, to* or an infinitive) when one regards or desires something with eager, restless, often tender or passionate longing as
But Enoch *yearn d* to see her face again (*Tennyson*),
Then with teeming heart I *yearned* O Angel of the Schools, towards Christ with thee! (*W H Mallock*)
She gazed into his faded blue eyes as if *yearning* to be understood (*Conrad*) One hankers (*for* or *after* something) when one is possessed with or made uneasy by a desire because of the urgency of a phys cal appetite (as to *hanker* for strawberries, peaches and other fresh fruits in the winter time), or because of a passion such as greed lust, amb tion covetousness of the l ke (as She still *hankered* with a natural *hankering* after her money —*Trollope* [Octavian s] *hankering* from the start after the office of tribune —*Buchan*) or because it is sometimes only for the time being beyond one s reach or one s powers (as to wean your minds from *hankering* after false Germanic standards —*Quiller Couch* Too long a siege of the f
sets us hanker
(with
grows — gives
onesel — ng for it as, We look before and after And *pine* for what is not (*Shelley*)
Temple was wise enough
...
— mil
— liqu d or drink as, to *hunger*
f — fresh vegetables to *thirst* for cool fresh water In their extended senses, one *hungers* or *thirsts* (with *for after* or an infinitive) when one longs for something with the full force of one s being or works or struggles with all one s powers for something which will satisfy a compelling craving espec all — as My
so — d are they
w — for they
st — *hungered* for a new
er — which to expand her new powers (*H Ellis*) But *thirst* and *hunger* may suggest a driving desire for that which will satisfy one s greed revenge etc as to *hunger* for wealth or for power to *thirst* for blood to *thirst* to begin the combat
Ana Crave *desire wish want, covet pant aspire, *aim

longanimity. *Patience long-suffering forbearance resignation.
Ana *Fortitude sand grit pluck backbone endurance toleration or tolerance (see corresponding verbs at BEAR) submissiveness (see corresponding adjective at TAME)

long suffering long sufferance *Patience, resignat on forbearance
Ana Submissiveness subduedness (see correspond ng adjectives at TAME) meekness humbleness or humility lowl ness (see corresponding adjectives at HUMBLE) *fortitude grit endurance toleration (see corresponding verbs at BEAR)

Con Impatience restiveness uneasiness (see corresponding adjectives at IMPATIENT) irksomeness wearisomeness tediousness (see corresponding adjectives at IRKSOME) *tedium boredom ennui

look, *v* 1 *See watch

Ana *Gaze gape stare glare peer *scrutinize scan inspect examine

2 *Seem appear

Ana *Indicate betoken bespeak *show, manifest evidence evince demonstrate

3 Also **look for.** *Expect hope await

Ana *Foresee foreknow anticipate divine

look, *n* 1 **Look sight, view, glance, glimpse peep, peek, coup d oeil** are here compared as meaning both the act of seeing something and the thing that is seen **Look** (see also APPEARANCE) implies the direction of one s eyes to a thing or the use of one s power of vision as let me have a *look* at the patient One dying *look* he upward cast (*Scott*) he did not vouchsafe her one kind *look* When applied to the thing seen the impression produced tends to be stressed as judging by the *look* of his rash he has scarlet fever The *look* of his face as he spoke was by no means pleasant (*Trollope*) **Sight,** on the other hand so strongly implies reference to the object that is seen that it suggests reception of an image by the visual powers or presentation to the sense of sight rather than a conscious use of that sense Thus when the term denotes the act (sometimes the power) of seeing one takes a look at something which catches his *sight* one has far *sight* who sees things at a great distance The litter is set down stage in full *sight* of the audience (*Millay*) at first *sight* he seems unkempt When the term denotes the thing that is seen qualifying words or phrases ...

View, as here compared especially when it denotes the act of seeing was once used in place of *look* when a careful looking over or inspection was implied (as Surveying Nature with too nice a *view* —*Dryden*) but this sense prevails in current use only when the term implies the exercise of the mental rather than the physical vision or an attempt to comprehend something beyond the range of the physical vision as bring the buried ages back to *view* (*Gray*) The scientific *view* of the world is not indifferent to quality or value It seeks to find law harmony uniformity in nature (*Inge*) More often when seeing through the eyes is suggested *view* takes the place of *sight* in either sense with how ...

view **Glance,** in what is probably the earliest of its senses denotes something which is seen as a sudden ...

fate (*Stirling*) It is in this sense that a *glance* from the eye is often to be interpreted especially in older writings (as, Dart not scornful *glances* from those eyes, To wound thy lord —*Shak*) but the transition in sense from the flash that is seen to the quick look that is given to a thing (the chief modern sense) is not clearly marked 'Lift our heads to heaven And never more abase our sight so low As to vouchsafe one *glance* unto the ground (*Shak*) A *glance* satisfied him of the hopelessness of the struggle (*J R Green*) **Glimpse** (which is etymologically akin to *glimmer* and *glitter*) also in an early (but not necessarily its earliest) sense applied to something seen as a flash or a gleam, as No dear *glimpse* of the stars lovely face Strikes through the solid darkness of the place (*Cowley*) a *glimpse* of the moon showed the dark and huge tower (*Scott*) This sense is now rare except in poetry for the word in current usage com...

cealed or what can be only furtively watched as through a hole or a crevice through half shut eyes, or the like as to take a *peep* (or *peek*) through a keyhole When however they denote something which is seen by ...

entering the garden (*Gray*) The *coup d œil* of the Brussels opera house did not strike Mrs O Dowd as being so fine as the theatre in Fishamble Street Dublin (*Thackeray*)

Ana Gazing *or* gaze staring *or* stare (see GAZE) scrutiny inspection examination (see under SCRUTINIZE)

2 *Appearance aspect semblance

Ana *Bearing demeanor mien manner *posture attitude pose *face countenance visage physiognomy

looker-on Onlooker beholder *spectator observer witness eyewitness bystander kibitzer

loom, *v* Emerge *appear

Ant Vanish

loose, *adj* **Loose relaxed, slack, lax** are here compared as meaning not tightly bound held restrained or the like **Loose** is the widest of these terms in its range of application It is referable for example to persons or things that are free from a usual or a temporary restraint whether that restraint be a rope a bond a fetter a prison or the like or a rule a principle (especially a moral principle) or a law having for its object the order discipline or well being of the group and the individuals which compose it as we found the boat *loose* after the storm the bull is *loose* in the field finally he worked his hand *loose* some sheets of this book are *loose* *loose* thinking (i e thinking unrestrained by concern for logic or accuracy) *loose* talk (i e talk that pays scant attention to the truth of its statements) *loose* principles, *loose* habits *loose* living (i e principles, habits, living which are definitely immoral because opposed to or ungoverned by moral or ethical principles) *Loose* is also applicable to that which is not firmly or tightly held by attached to connected with or fitted to that which supports or guides or that which it is intended to cover as to drive with *loose* reins a *loose* belt a *loose* coat *loose* joints a *loose* sense of a word *loose* skin Often the word applies to a substance fabric or the like the particles or filaments of which are not close or compact in arrangement as *loose* soil a *loose* weave or texture **Relaxed** implies a loss of some tightness, tension, strictness or rigidity rather than a freedom from restraint

of any kind or even a considerable departure from discipline fitness firmness etc not only does it never suggest wildness, lawlessness, or immorality but it rarely if ever suggests anything worse than an easing up a mitigation, an alleviation of strain or a softening as, *relaxed* discipline a *relaxed* enforcement of law *relaxed* nerves Augustus during these months was

periods of lessened activity and to the periods or seasons

n t-or miss, happy go-lucky *random haphazard *neglgent, remiss lax, slack *careless, heedless thoughtless
Ant Tight strict — *Con* Taut tense (see TIGHT) *rigid stringent, rigorous precise exact *correct

lope, *v* 1 *Skip bound hop curvet lollop ricochet
2 Trot pace single-foot walk, gallop run canter rack amble See under TROT *n*
lope, *n* *Trot pace single-foot walk, gallop run canter rack amble
loppy *Limp flabby flaccid flimsy sleazy
Ana *Loose relaxed lax slack
Con *Firm hard *stiff inflexible rigid tense stark taut *tight, tense.
loquacious Garrulous voluble *talkativ
Ana Fluent *vocal articulate glib eloq

loquacity, loquaciousness Garrulit talkativeness See under TALKATIVE
Ana Chattering or chatter chatting or or gab prating jabbering (see correspon CHAT) fluency articulateness glibness vo corresponding adjectives at VOCAL) *re facility
Con Taciturnity reservedness or reserve reticence silence
lord
Ana
Ana

magisterial authoritarian imperious, domineering *masterful
Con Meek modest *humble lowly submissive *tame subdued: gentle mild (see SOFT) abject *mean
Lord's Day. *Sunday Sabbath
lore *Knowledge science learning erudition scholarship information.
Forlorn, lonely, lonesome lone *alone solitary solate
See those at FORLORN
Destiny portion, *fate doom
Fortune luck hap *chance hazard
ariant of LOATH
Variant of LOWER
*Boor churl clown clodhopper bumpkin
Con *Gentleman patrician aristocrat.

Green) Amiable (here compared only as applied to

fault—an undue tolerance for indeterminate enthusiasms and vapid emotionalism (*Babbitt*)

love, *n* *Attachment affection
Ana Devotion piety *fidelity allegiance loyalty adoration worship idolatry (see corresponding verbs at ADORE

delicate dainty rare (see CHOICE)
Ant Unlovely plain

heart He must love somebody (*Austen*) His [Augustus s] *affectionate* care for his people was winning him love (*Buchan*) Devoted emphas zes attentiveness somet mes implying l ttle more than ass duousness

often connotes foolish tenderness A loving husband is a very amiable character A *fond* one I think is not so (*J Wesley*) Her preoccupation with petty th ngs of no importance whatever was worthy of the finest trad tions of *fond* motherhood (*Bennett*) When *fond* (of) and *devoted* (to) imply a strong pred lection or add ction they are not often clearly d stinguished However one is *fond* of the theater who welcomes every opportunity to see a play one is *devoted* to the theater who spends much of his time in see ng plays or in efforts to further the devel opment of the drama One may be *fond* of the country and yet not go there often but if one is *devoted* to it one prefers to spend most of one s time there Doting implies

Ana Amorous amatory *erotic *enamored infatuated attentive considerate *thoughtful *impass oned pass onate ardent fervent leal true constant *faithful
Ant Unloving — *Con* *Ind fferent unconcerned aloof detached *cold chilly frigid *faithless false

low *Base vile
Ana Abject ignoble *mean sord d *coarse vulgar gross obscene ribald *crooked devious oblique
Con Decent seemly proper *decorous comme il faut noble *moral ethical lofty *h gh

lower *or* **lour,** *v* Glower *frown scowl gloom
Ana Glare stare peer (see GAZE)

lowly Meek *humble modest
Ana Subm ssive subdued *tame retiring withdrawing (see GO) reverential deferential obeisant (see corresponding nouns at HONOR)
Ant Pompous — *Con* Pretentious ostentatious *showy arrogant lordly overbearing haughty *proud

loyal *Faithful leal true constant stanch steadfast resolute
Ant D sloyal — *Con* False *faithless perfid ous traitorous treacherous d saffected alienated estranged (see ESTRANGE) rebellious mut nous sed tious *insubordinate factious contumacious

falsity perfidiousness *or* perfidy treacherousness *or* treachery traitorousness (see corresponding adjectives at FAITHLESS)

lubricate Grease *oil anoint, inunct cream pomade pomatum

lucent *Bright brilliant rad ant luminous lustrous effulgent refulgent beaming beamy lambent
Ana Glowing blazing flaming (see BLAZE *v*) *splen d d resplendent glorious.

lucid 1 Pellucid *clear transparent translucent diaphanous, limpid
Ana Luminous *bright brilliant lucent
Con Murky gloomy opaque darkling dusky *dark *turb d muddy
2 *Clear perspicuous
Ana Distinct plain manifest *evident
Ant Obscure vague dark — *Con* Enigmatic cryptic ambiguous equivocal (see OBSCURE)

luck Fortune hap accident hazard *chance
Ana Break chance occasion *opportunity lot, n destiny *fate

Lucky, fortunate happy, providential come into ...rison when they mean meeting with or producing ...rable outcome or an unforeseen or unpred ctable success **Lucky** implies that the person or persons in volved have been favored by chance and that the success has not been the result of merit or merits as a *lucky* player some *lucky* hit wh ich took with everybody (*Locke*), Said he was a *lucky* fellow not to be sent to school (*Meredith*) it was a *lucky* day for him when he met the girl who later became his wife Fortunate al

comb n ng the meaning of *lucky* or *fortunate* w th that of its more common sense of be ng blessed or made glad

brings to l ght something that proves a treasure so, giving them patience under their suffer ngs, and a *happy* issue out of all their affl ct ons (*Bk of Com Prayer*) Chem sts have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them (*R Boyle*) Providential often carries an impl cation of good fortune resulting from the help or interference of Providence as, a *providential* escape they declared that the delay

the s sters had made no remark that the ... m ght not hear (*Bennett*)
Ana *Favorable benign auspicious prop tious advantageous *beneficial prof table happy fel citous meet (see FIT)
Ant Unlucky — *Con* *Sinister baleful malefic malign

ludicrous *Laughable ridiculous com c comica- farcical risible droll funny
Ana Absurd preposterous *foolish silly grotesque bizarre antic *fantastic amusing d vert ng entertaining (see AMUSE)
Con Lugubrious doleful dolorous *melancholy solemn grave *serious

luggage *Baggage impedimenta

lugubrious Doleful dolorous *melancholy rueful plaintive
Ana Depressing oppressing *or* oppressive (see corre-

sponding verbs at DEPRESS) sorrowful woeful (see corresponding nouns at SORROW) gloomy saturnine dour morose glum *sullen

Ant Joyous facetious — *Con* *Merry, blithe jocund jolly jovial cheerful *glad joyful

luminous *Bright brilliant radiant lustrous effulgent lucent refulgent beaming beamy lambent

Ana Glowing blazing flaming (see BLAZE *v*) gleaming glittering flashing scintillating shimmering (see FLASH *v*) resplendent, glorious *splendid

Con Dim, dusky obscure murky gloomy *dark

lunacy *Insanity psychosis, mania dementia

Ana. Alienation derangement *aberration *mania delirium frenzy hysteria

lunatic, *adj* *Insane mad crazy crazed demented deranged maniac wood non compos mentis

lure, *n* **Lure bait, decoy, snare, trap** come into comparison when they denote something that leads one literally and originally an animal figuratively a person unwittingly or inveigles such an animal or person into a particular place or situation especially one from which it or he cannot easily escape **Lure** (originally a device carrying raw meat and resembling a bird which was employed by falconers in training young hawks for hunting) in extended use suggests something that always attracts and often deceives yet does not necessarily lead one into evil or into danger How many [men] have with a smile made small account Of beauty and her *lures* on worthier things intent! (*Milton*) In current extended use the connotation of deception is growing increasingly rare and that of drawing power or seductiveness is being heightened as. "What is this *lure* this attraction that cricket exercises (*Lucas*) how can they resist the *lure* of so adventurous so enchanting an invitation? (*L P Smith*) "the *lure* of the simple life (*Buchan*) **Bait** (literally a morsel of food tempting to a fish or by extension any animal so placed that if the fish or animal bites it finds itself hooked netted or otherwise caught) in extended use is applied to something often in itself something relatively insignificant which is held out as a temptation or as a suggestion of an inviting prospect in the hope (or with the result) of inveigling another into a desired act position, or situation as, shop windows filled with *baits* to shoppers in spite of her shyness, the girl's beauty was sufficient *bait* to attract many suitors But to quote Seneca is not criticism It is merely to offer *baits* to a possible reader (*T S Eliot*) **Decoy** (originally a pond or pool with a net-covered channel into which ducks or other wild fowl were enticed but now in literal use a wild fowl or the likeness of one which is used to lure other wild fowl into shooting range or into a net) in extended use is applied chiefly to a person but sometimes to a thing that leads one to go somewhere or to do something that exposes one to the danger of being detected in crime of being swindled or robbed of being found in compromising or in merely unpleasant circumstances or of being used to further another person's ends as marked bills sent through the mails as *decoys* were found in the pocket of one postal employee pretty young girls were the unconscious *decoys* by means of which she assembled numbers of men at her receptions the troops were led into ambush by a *decoy* **Snare** (literally a string with a running noose or a similar inconspicuous device in which a foot or the head of a bird or small animal may be caught and by which it is more and more firmly held the harder the victim tries to extricate itself) in extended use is applicable to any danger one may run into accidentally or unexpectedly or through lack of caution or wariness and from which once involved one cannot easily extricate oneself " The path to bliss abounds with many a *snare* (*Cowper*) " Thou [God] knowest the *snares on every hand* Guide Thou their steps alway (*Burns*) Trial by jury itself instead of being a security to persons who are accused will be a delusion a mockery and a *snare* (*Baron Denman*) Oftentimes the word implies malevolence or trickery on the part of another who is responsible for the danger This use is commonly a figurative extension of the literal sense She meant to weave me a *snare* To entangle me when we met To have her lion roll in a silken net And fawn at a victor's feet (*Tennyson*) **Trap** (literally a device that shuts with a spring for capturing game or destructive animals either fatally injuring the animal or causing its mutilation if it escapes) in extended use is like *snare* applied to that which is a danger to the unwary or incautious The two words are often used interchangeably as though they were indistinguishable in meaning however *trap* is preferred to *snare* when disastrous effects or deliberate setting for the purposes of capture or trickery beyond detection are implied thus, the army feared a *trap* (not a *snare*) but rather than retreat they advanced into it a *trap* (not a *snare*) for speedsters knowing the examiner's methods he was certain that there would be a *trap* set for him but he could discover none Thou laid'st a *trap* to take my life (*Shak*)

lure *v* **Lure, entice, inveigle, decoy, tempt, seduce** agree in denoting to draw one into danger evil a false position or the like, by exerting an attracting influence or by practicing deception. **Lure** implies a strong or irresistible and usually a baleful attraction. Good wine *lures* back the winebibber (*Arnold*) " It was not money that *lured* the adolescent husbandman to the cities but the gay life (*Mencken*) To **entice** is to lure artfully and adroitly She appeared to be playing with the bird possibly amusing herself by trying to *entice it* on to her hand (*Hudson*) To **inveigle** is to entice by beguiling and cajoling Many of them are *inveigled* to enlist by drink or by bounty money (*A Tucker*) To **decoy** is to entrap or lead into danger by artifice especially by false appearances as a small body of troops *decoyed* the enemy into action while the main body lay in ambush. To **tempt** is to exert an attraction so strong that one is inclined to act in defiance of one's conscience or better judgment I am forbidden tea I mustn't drink it. She looked at the cup tremendously *tempted* She longed for tea An occasional transgression could not harm her (*Bennett*) To **seduce** is to lead astray usually by overcoming scruples from rectitude propriety or duty The hideous beast whose craft had *seduced* me into murder (*Poe*) That quaintness into which your admiration of Tacitus sometimes *seduced* you (*Gibbon*)

Ana Ensnare snare entrap trap, capture *catch bag bewitch fascinate, allure captivate take *attract blandish, wheedle cajole (see COAX)

Ant Revolt repel

lurid *Ghastly grisly gruesome macabre grim

Ana Livid *pale pallid wan, ashy ashen *sinister malign, baleful, malefic.

lurk *v* **Lurk couch, skulk (or sculk) slink sneak** do not carry a common denotation but they come into comparison because the major implication of each word is furtive action intended to escape the attention of others To **lurk** is to lie in wait as in an ambush the term sometimes implies only a place of concealment (as his faithful Tom with his young master's mare was *lurking* in a plantation of firs —*Meredith*) but it often also suggests an evil intention or quiet stealthy movements or a readiness to spring upon a victim (as There ugly treasons *lurk* —*Shak* in the corners of

the old building shadows *lurked* —*S Anderson* the latent scepticism which *lurks* behind all faith —*H Adams*) To couch (now archaic in this sense) is to hide oneself from view for any reason but sometimes like

skulk is usually to move furtively but sometimes to lurk it carries a stronger impl cation than any of the preced ng words either of a s n ster intention or of cow ardice or fear as [Adulterers] *skulking* in corners (*Shak*) Gaming and Grub-street *skulk* behind the King (*Pope*) Disdainful Anger pallid Fear And Shame that *sculks* behind (*Gray*) to come home late and *skulk* to bed To slink is to move stealthily or slyly

that are lacking in straightforwardness or are defin tely underhand as he *sneaked* out of the house after his parents had gone to bed meanly to *sneak* out of d ffi culties into which they had proudly strutted (*Burke*)

Ana *Hide conceal secrete ambush waylay *surprise

Con *Appear emerge loom

luscious Del cious delectable *delightful

Ana Sap d saporous flavorsome toothsome *palatable appetizing grateful gratifying pleasing *pleasant

Ant Austere tasteless

lush Luxuriant *profuse lavish prodigal exuberant

Ana Abounding *or* abundant teem ng swarming superabounding *or* superabundant (see corresponding verbs at TEEM) sumptuous opulent *luxurious

lust Concupiscence *desire appetite appetence passion urge yen

Ana *Cupidity greed avarice rapacity yearning longing hankering thirsting *or* th rst hungering *or* hunger (see corresponding verbs at LONG) craving coveting (see DESIRE *v*) gusto zest *taste

luster *or* **lustre**

satiny *luster* of the finest pearls the soft *luster* of rubbed and waxed mahogany Cut a piece of lead or of zinc and observe the *lustre* of its fresh surface (*T H Huxley*) The sun shining on her hair gave it a metall c *lustre* (*Watts Dunto*

is often more loosely used to ir

(see BRIGHT 1) as The sun

mon *lustre* (*Dickens*) Sheen

gleaming than *luster* and s

iridescence it is applicable to

brightly finished metals (as

was like stars on the sea —

shining surface such as satin some alpacas and the like (as the *sheen* of h s poplin and velvet —*Cather*)

leaves —*Stark Young*) Gloss carries a stronger

through being given a bright finish as by polishing dress ng or the like (as only very hard woods can be given a *gloss* that lasts more than a few days the *gloss* on this chintz will wash off) Consequently in extended use *gloss* often implies spec ousness plaus b lity extraneousness or the like as Beauty is but a shining *gloss* (*Shak*) National claims can always be given the *gloss* of moral sanction (*Times Lit Sup*) Glaze applies particularly to a glassl ke coating which provides a glossy surface on earthenware or porcelain but it is also applicable to other sim lar coatings such as one made on cooked meats by pouring over them broth bo led until it forms a gelatinous paste or on p es rolls and the like by various substances such as beaten egg or s rup or on flat paint by the use of an enamel or on the ground by rain that freezes on the smooth surface of roads walks and the like as some chinas have an espec ally beautiful *glaze* the br ght *glaze* of the cand ed sweet potatoes to apply a fresh *glaze* to the surface of an old car the *glaze* on the sidewalks is very bad this morn ng Although *glaze* (or *glazed frost*) is the technical meteorological term for a coating of freezing rain glare is common in general use The latter term also applies to any surface coating or sheet of clear ice

(see corresponding adjectives at BRIGHT)

lustful Lascivious libidinous lecherous wanton lewd *l centious libertine

Ana *Carnal fleshly sensual, animal animalistic *immoral unmoral amoral

Con Pure modest decent *chaste *moral, virtuous

lustration *Purification ablution purgat on catharsis

lustre Variant of LUSTER

lustrous Lum nous radiant brilliant *bright effulgent refulgent beaming beamy lambent lucent

Ana Pol shed burn shed shin ng (see POLISH) glorious ndent *splendid glow ng blaz ng flaming (see *v*)

*Vigorous energetic strenuous nervous Robust sound *healthy hale stout sturdy ng stalwart husky brawny *muscular sinewy ic

Ant Effete — *Con* *Sick ill *weak infirm feeble decrepit

luxuriant. Lush exuberant *profuse lavish prodigal

*rank rampant

Ana Self indulging *or* self indulgent

(see pr mitive verbs at INDULGE) languorous

*severe

ing nouns

to compared

of each group

when they are appl ed to things and mean ostentatiously or obviously rich and magnificent That is luxurious (as here cons dered se e also SENSUOUS) which is exceed ngly choice and costly as her *luxurious* sable coat the *luxuri ous* appointments of their drawing room *Luxurious* wines *luxurious* table l nens. That is sumptuous which is extravagantly r ch sp lend d gorgeous, luxurious or

most beautiful and *sumpt ious* city of Europe (*H Ellis*) "the too *sumpt ious* note of the entertainment (*M Aus t n*) for the most *sumpt ious* masques in England Italian managers eng neers and artists were over (*T S Eliot*) Th

uty of the

ample rolling *opulent* beauty Georgian somehow with a suggestion of full bottomed wigs and old port. A trifle oppressive to live with per haps (*Jan Struther*)

Ana Ostentatious pretentious, pompous, *showy magnificent, stately impos ng majestic *grand *costly expens ve valuable precious

Con Frugal thrifty economical *sparing *meager scant skimpy scrimpy spare exiguous

not confuse luxurious *with* luxuriant

*Amenity pleasance

Ana *Pleasure joy del gl t agreeableness, gratifica t on gratefulness (see correspond ng adjectives at PLEASANT)

Ant Hardsh p — *Con* *D fficulty rigor vicissitude

College gymnasium *academy seminary insti

Mendacious, untruthful *d shonest, deceitful *False wrong deceptive *misleading delusive delusory

Ant Truthtelling — *Con* Honest just *upright conscient ous, scrupulous honorable true *real actual cand d *frank open plain *reliable dependable trustworthy

M

macabre

Ana H

DISMAY)

macaror

coxcomb

machination Intrigue conspiracy *plot complot cabal frame-up

Ana *Trick ruse stratagem maneuver artifice feint, wile

machine Machine engine apparatus appliance are here compared as denot ng a device (particularly a device involving a more or less complicated mechanism) for do ng work that exceeds human capacity or that can be accompl shed by human power only with a comparative waste of time and effort Machine and engine in their early use in English were applied to any contrivance that evidenced human ingenu ty but *machine* usually sug gested a marvel of construct on and *engine* a device that exerted force Although the words were occasionally applied to the same th ngs they diverged in meaning when *machine* came to denote specifically a vehicle and

machine is a construction the parts of which are so formed and so connected with each other that it can be set n motion and made to accompl sh

shaping or fabricating mater

machine) ho sting (an eleva

Ana analogous words *An*

print ng press) and the like An eng ne is a mach ne also but in its specific sense a machine which turns one form of physical force into another and more usable form such as pressure on a piston or torque on a crank shaft thus, a turbine of a vessel is an *engine* the motor of an automobile or a motorboat is usually a gasol ne *engine* *Engine* is sometimes appl ed to the machine which comb nes both the power-developing and the working un ts as a railway *engine* a fire *engine* In extended and figurative use *machine* is usually appl ed to something that is like a machine as in organization (complexity of parts a specific function for each part abil ty to move or act only in obedience to an external force or a prime mover as a political *machine*) or in its automatism (as in short I have no feelings I am a mere *machine* —*Dickens*) In extended use *engine* is

Never had the press been turned into an *engine* of such pol tical importance (*Prescott*) Apparatus as ap pl ed to a thing rather than to a collect on of things (see EQUIPMENT) is the most general and the least specific in its implications of any of these words Like the other words it denotes a more or less complicated mechanism for effecting a given kind of work but the parts may be either numerous or very few they may be adjusted to each other e ther crudely or delicately as a rad o re ce ving *apparatus* the boy rigged up an *apparatus* cons sting of an alarm clock and pulleys for clos ng his bedroom windo vs on winter mornings a machine is an *apparatus* for applying mechanical power people in

of *appliance* whether the power is supplied by hand gas electricity heat or the like

Ana Contrivance *device contraption gadget *im

aphernalia

y agency medium vehicle organ channel agent *machine engine apparatus appliance *device contrivance contraption gadget *implement tool instrument, utensil appliance

macrocosm Cosmos universe world *earth

mad 1 *Insane crazy crazed demented deranged lunatic maniac wood non compos mentis

Ana Frenzied hysterical delirious (see corresponding nouns at MANIA) *irrational unreasonable

2 *Angry irate wrathful indignant acrimonious.

Ana Maddened incensed infuriated enraged (see ANGER *v*) inflamed fired enkindled (see LIGHT *v*)

Con Collected composed *cool nonchalant imperturbable

madden *Anger incense enrage infuriate

Ana Vex *annoy irk exasperate provoke roil aggravate *irritate

Con *Pacify placate mollify appease propitiate conciliate assuage allay mitigate, *relieve.

magazine 1 *Armory arsenal

2 *Journal periodical review organ newspaper

magic, *n* Magic sorcery, witchcraft, witchery, ardry, alchemy, thaumaturgy are allied rather t

term *magic* Magic literally designates an or the body of arts whose practitioners natural or occult powers, as in calling spirits to their

power to call forth an image an emotion a response or the l ke from or as if from a void His *magic* was not far to seek. —He was so human! Where er He met a *stranger there he left a friend* (*J R Lowell*) The faint significance of [certain] words for a common dullard or their evocative *magic* for a Keats *Montague*) Less often it is applied to an art or at transcending the natural or explainable But speare s *magic* could not copied be Within that circle none durst walk but he (*Dryden*) Sorcery is the form of magic practiced by those who use incantations and charms and cast spells in order to work their ends

And *sorcerers* of talent misappl ed (*Wordsworth*) Witchcraft, witchery, wizardry, in their primary senses, suggest powers derived from evil spirits or the use of human beings as the instruments for the accomplishment of Satanic ends, the only d fference being that the first two are chiefly applied to the work of women and the last to that of men Figuratively however they vary in implications Witchcraft is sometimes indist ngu shable from *sorcery* but it more often suggests gu le rather than enchantment and wiles rather than spells. There is something more than *witchcraft* in them [women] That masters ev n the wisest of us all (*Rowe*) Witchery o the other hand seldom impl es either sorcery or g le

power to enchant and in modern use usually connotes abnormal skill talent or creative power in the person who exerts such an influence as the *wizardry* of a Kreisler That white-winged legion through whom we

those who write verse are unendowed with the assim lating *alchemy* of genius (*Lowes*) Thaumaturgy which is literally appl ed to the art of all wonder workers

tious *showy

dest — *Con* *Mean, abject ignoble sordid trivial *petty paltry *humble meek lowly

*Exalt aggrandize

tol *praise laud acclaim eulogize enlarge *increase augment *expand ampl fy d stend, swell inflate dilate

Ant Minimize belittle — *Con* *Decry deprecate detract from derogate from reduce lessen d minish *decrease *contract shrink deflate

magnitude Volume *size extent d mens ons, area

Ana Amplitude *expanse stretch spread mass volume

maiden, *adj* *Youthful, juvenile virgin, virginal puerile boyish

Ant Experienced

maim Maim, cripple, mutilate, batter, mangle come into comparison wh en they mean to injure the body (or the object) so severely as to leave permanent or long lasting effects. Maim impl es the loss of a limb or of a member or the destruction of its usefulness by an accident the del berate act of oneself or another or the

like as thousands were killed in the three days battle but tens of thousands were *maimed* automobiles *maim* large numbers of persons every year blinded legless armless and other *maimed* men were carried from the wreck Cripple (as here compared see also WEAKEN) is more restricted than *maim* because strictly it impl es the loss of or the deprivation of the use of a leg or arm or part of one as, he is *crippled* as a result of an amputation following blood poisoning *crippled* by a congenital hip disease Mutilate (for specific sense of this word see STERILIZE 1) impl es the cutting off or removal of a part essential to completeness, not only of a person but also of a thing and to his or its perfection beauty, entirety fulfillment of function or the like as, like a company of dolls a cruel child has *mutilated* snapping a foot off here tearing out a leg here (*Jefferies*) Windows dark ened by time and *mutilated* by wilful injury (*H Adams*), The last twelve pages of this codex have been *mutilated* by a [burning] brand which fell upon the book destroying many lines of the text (*Modern Language Notes*) Batter and mangle do not suggest loss of limb member or part but they do suggest injuries which excess vely disfigure the person or thing *Batter* impl es a pounding (l teral or figurative) that bruises deeply de forms or mutilates as he emerged from the fight *battered* and dazed The first time he made a helmet he tested its capacity for resisting blows and *battered* it out of shape (*B Russell*) [the captain s unworldliness] must have appealed straight to that bruised and *battered* young soul (*Conrad*) *Mangle* on the other hand implies a tearing or hacking and a covering (literally or figura tively) with deep wounds or lacerations as *Mangled* w th ghastly wounds through plate and ma l (*Milton*) reckless people who have disregarded the warnings and been *mangled* by sharks (*V Heiser*)

Ana Mar spo l damage *injure *deface disfigure

main *adj* Principal lead ng *chief foremost capital

Ana Cardinal vital *essential fundamental prime *primary primal

Con. *Subordinate secondary dependent subject collateral

maintain Maintain assert defend vindicate justify come into comparison when they mean to uphold as true right just valid or worthy of notice or acceptance in the face of opposition or indifference Maintain always impl es a firmness of conviction When this impl cation is the only one *maintain* usually means to argue in the spirit of one who does not admit any weakness in one s contention The artisan for example ranks no doubt lower than the professional man but no one *maintains* that he is a different kind of being (*G L Dickinson*) There is a Philosophic Doctrine— I know that many serious people believe it—which *maintains* that all men, in spite of appearances and pretensions live al ke for Pleasure (*L P Smith*) Often however the term additionally implies persistency or insistency in upholding in defiance of all oppos tion Before th s Court ought to intervene the case should be of serious magnitude clearly and fully proved and the principle to be appl ed should be one wh ch the Court is prepared deliberately to *maintain* against all considerations on the other side (*Justice Holmes*) Assert (see also ASSERT 1) so strongly implies a determination to make others ac cept or recognize that which one puts forward as the truth or as a claim or as a right or the l ke that it often suggests aggressiveness or obtrusiveness The provision of the constitution never has been understood to em brace other contracts than those which confer rights which may be *asserted* in a court of justice (*Ch Just Marshall*) But assert does not always imply the use of argument to force conviction or recognition Any one can feel the sustained dignity of the sculptor s work which is *asserted* with all the emphasis he could put into it (*H Adams*) On the whole New Zealand was lavish with money and attention and used force only to *assert* her sovereignty (*V Heiser*) Defend impl es a main taining in the face of attack with the intention of demon strating the truth rightness etc., of what is questioned thus one *defends* a thes s who as a cand date for a high degree submits himself to examiners who assail the weak or dubious points of his argument The inde pendence of the Supreme Court of the United States should be *defended* at all costs (*Lippmann*) *Defend* in this sense does not imply as it so often implies in its more common sense (see DEFEND 1) that the defender is in a weak or dubious position however it seldom sug gests as much aggressiveness as does *assert* and often connotes the aim of an apolog st I have not adopted my faith in order to *defend* my views of conduct (*T S Eliot*) Vindicate as here compared (see also EXCULPATE) implies an attempt usually a successful attempt at defense or assertion It presupposes that whatever is being defended or asserted has been or is capable of being challenged questioned denied contemned or the like When the emphasis is on defense then argument or something which has the force of argument is usually impl ed and an aim not only to make one s point but to confute and confound one s opponents is often con noted Writers who *vindicated* our hered tary House of Lords against a certain Parliament Act (*Quiller Couch*) We find him [Mark Twa n] *vindicating* frantically *vindicating* causes which he was constrained to con sider just (*Van W Brooks*) When the emphasis is upon assertion *vindicate* usually implies an effort to resist triumphantly the force of encroachment or interference or to overwhelm those who deny or doubt not so much by argument as by appropriate action. Arise and v ndicate Thy Glory free thy people from their yoke! (*Milton*) The doctrine of Apostolical Succession which is not held in this form by any other Church in Christen dom gave them the weapon which they wanted *vindi cating* aga nst Rome their title to be Catholic priests" (*Inge*) What was it that stood in his way? His unfortu nate timidity! He wished to *vindicate* himself in some way to assert his manhood (*Joyce*) Justify (as here compared see also EXPLAIN 2 JUSTIFY 3) impl es that the thing concerned can no longer be opposed or ignored because it has been conclusively shown to be true valid proper or the like by irrefutable arguments or on inescapable grounds such as its consequences its suc cessful operation, or the like. If the Germans are to *justify* the high claims they make for Lessing as a critic they must rest them on other grounds than his intellec tual originality (*Babbitt*) Fate pers sts in *justifying* the harsh generalizations of Puritan morals (*Bennett*) It isn t by the materials you use that your claim to originality will stand *justified* or condemned it is solely by the thing you do with them (*Lowes*)

Ana Affirm aver protest avow declare avouch (see ASSERT) *contend fight battle war pers st *perse vere

Con *Oppose combat resist withstand *deny gainsay contradict, traverse.

maintenance Sustenance support. *l ving livelihood subsistence keep bread

majestic Stately august noble magnificent imposing *grand grand ose.

Ana Lofty *high sublime superb glorious *splend d resplendent monumental tremendous (see MONSTROUS) *except onal

Con. *Mean abject, sordid ignoble lowly, *humble, modest, meek *ordinary, common

major-domo. Seneschal, *steward, reeve bailiff, agent, factor oeconomus

majority. *Age

Ant. Minority — *Con* *Infancy, nonage

make, *v* Make, form, shape, fashion, fabricate, manufacture, forge are synonymous in so far as they mean to cause something to come into being or existence This is

[illegible]

character is partly *formed* by training Shape, though often interchangeable with *form* is much more restricted in its application because it characteristically connotes an external agent or agency literally or figuratively impressing a particular form upon something as by molding, beating carving cutting, or the like, as the

[illegible]

compared, means to form but it implies an intelligent

[illegible]

miscellaneous suggestions Fabricate stresses a making that unites many parts or materials into a whole it usually connotes either a making according to a standardized pattern (as to *fabricate* doors, windows and

[illegible]

a making or inventing of something false as by the exercise of the imagination "The particulars of that genealogy embellished with every detail that memory had handed down or fancy *fabricated*" (*Stevenson*) "His feats of legerdemain sounded so improbable that many people considered his experiences *fabricated*" (*V Heiser*) Manufacture emphasizes the making of something (usually something objective) by labor originally by hand but now more often by machinery The term is now applied to any making in which raw materials are used and a definite process or series of processes is followed as to *manufacture* wool or cloth or utensils or machines or automobiles In extended use *manufacture* often is preferred to any of the preceding words when laboriousness or the knowledge of the mechanics of a process rather than skill or ingenuity is connoted as to *manufacture* paintings by the dozen "*manufactured* sensations" (*Brownell*) Forge literally suggests the operation of a blacksmith or other smith who heats metal and beats or hammers it into shape as to *forge* a horseshoe to *forge* a chain In its extended sense it carries a strong implication of devising concocting or the like by physical or mental effort so as to give the appearance of truth or reality, as "The proud have *forged* a lie against me but I will keep thy precepts with my whole heart"

[illegible]

especially by imitating the handwriting of an ori[illegible] of a supposed maker, thus one *forges* a documen[illegible] as a will, deed, check, or the like, by making i[illegible]

[illegible]

of accomplish a[illegible]

*Pretense preter[illegible]

[illegible]thor are here con[illegible]

[illegible]

maker a *maker* of men a *maker* of phrases a *ma*[illegible] poems suggests the use of persons words, ideas, a[illegible] like as instruments by which one brings somethin[illegible] existence through one s own labor or effort. "The [illegible] his and he made it and his hands formed the dry [illegible] O come, let us worship and bow down let us kne[illegible] fore the Lord our *maker* (*Psalms* xcv 5-6) Creat[illegible] the other hand, seldom suggests either literally or fi[illegible]tively the use or handling of materials, its ic[illegible]

[illegible]

term is used therefore, rather than *maker* whe[illegible]

[illegible]

source, but the one responsible for a person [illegible]

[illegible]

to a writer (see WRITER) but also to a founder [illegible]tor an initiator, or anyone who brings something i[illegible] existence as, "the policy of which he was princip[illegible] the *author*" (*Belloc*) "the gay and bewitching [illegible]

quette Célimène who is the *author* of all Alceste's woes (*S Alexander*)

makeshift Shift expedient *resource resort stopgap substitute surrogate
Ana *Device contrivance contraption gadget *means instrument agency instrumentality

maladroit Clumsy gauche inept *awkward
Ant Adroit — *Con* *Dexterous, deft feat handy *clever cunning ingenious skilled skillful expert adept *proficient politic diplomatic, bland smooth (see SUAVE)

malady Ailment affection, *disease complaint distemper

male, *adj* Male, masculine, manly, manlike mannish manful, virile agree in meaning of characteristic of or like a male of the species especially of the human species. Male (opposed to *female*) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always indicates sex as a *male* tiger' (*Shak*) a *male* tree (*Gilbert White*) *male* children (*Joshua* xvii 2) a *male* choir Masculine (opposed to *feminine*) is used to distinguish grammatical gender (as, *masculine* nouns and pronouns) but it applies most frequently to physical and mental characteristics (such as vigor strength size etc.) which belong to men rather than to women as he was a big active *masculine* creature (*Deland*) the *masculine* character lying behind the lofty idealism of Sung painting' (*Binyon*) His poetry is *masculine* plain concentrated and energetic (*Landor*) In antiquity the virtues that were most admired were those which are distinctively *masculine* Courage self-assertion magnanimity and above all patriotism (*Lecky*) The use of *masculine* instead of *male* in such phrases as 'the *masculine* part of the audience' is not regarded with approval Manly (often opposed to *boyish childish*) commonly suggests the finer qualities of a man especially courage frankness, independence or the physical characters and skills which come with maturity it is applicable not only to men but to boys (as a *manly* boy) as, His big *manly* voice Turning again toward childish treble (*Shak*) What more *manly* exercise than hunting? (*Walton*) It was amusing to watch the *manly* coolness with which the announcement was taken (*Meredith*) Manlike is more apt to suggest character istically masculine qualities or especially foibles as *manlike* bluntness From long association with men she had learnt a *manlike* reticence (*H S Scott*) Oftentimes *manlike* suggests reference to man in the more general sense of the word and therefore means little more than human or like human beings as hairy *manlike* creatures such as some apes *Man-like* is it to fall into sin God like is it all sin to leave (*Longfellow transl from von Logau*) Mannish (often contrasted with *womanish* or *effeminate*) applies chiefly to women, their dress gait manners or the like when they suggest masculinity rather than femininity as A woman impudent and *mannish* grown' (*Shak*) a *mannish* costume But sometimes *mannish* (as opposed to *childish*) applies to boys or youths who affect the airs and manners of a mature man as Why must every thing smack of man and *mannish*? Is the world all grown up? (*Lamb*) Manful differs from *manly* chiefly in its greater stress on sturdiness and resoluteness as a *manful* struggle a *manful* effort to gain self-control Virile (a stronger word than *masculine* and opposed to *puerile* or in specific sense to *impotent*) suggests qualities belonging to fully developed manhood such as aggressiveness, masterfulness forcefulness and in a specific sense procreativeness It differs from *manly* and *manful* in being applied only to mature men or sometimes in its general sense to mature women (since it often suggests character rather than sex) as, more *virile* than his brothers (*Galsworthy*) *virile* controversialists (*Inge*) a *virile* style Ye chiefly *virile* both to think and feel Deep-chested Chapman and firm footed Ben' (*J R Lowell*)
Ant Female — *Con* Feminine womanly womanlike womanish ladylike (see FEMALE)

malediction *Curse imprecation malison anathema
Ant Benediction. — *Con* *Blessing benison

malefic. Malign baleful *sinister

malevolence Ill will malignity *malice, spite despite spleen grudge
Ana Animosity rancor animus antipathy antagonism *enmity hostility hate hatred detestation abhorrence abomination (see under HATE v)
Ant Benevolence — *Con* Benignity benignancy kindliness kindness (see corresponding adjectives at KIND) good will, *favor countenance

malevolent Malignant malign, *malicious, spiteful despiteful despiteous
Ana *Sinister baleful malign malefic
Ant Benevolent — *Con* Benign benignant, *kind kindly *charitable humane altruistic, humanitarian philanthropic

malice Malice, malevolence, ill will, spite, despite, malignity, spleen, grudge come into comparison when they denote a feeling or a state of mind which leads one to desire that another or others should suffer pain or injury Malice usually implies a deep-seated and often an unjustified or unexplainable desire it frequently carries an implication of an innate pleasure in doing evil in inflicting injury in seeing others suffer, or in wanton destruction as With *malice* toward none with charity for all let us bind up the nation's wounds (*Lincoln*) there are people in the world with that degree of *malice* in them that they can't bear to allow a good man his merits (*Shaw*), Man with his usual monkey like *malice* took pleasure in pulling down what he had built up (*H Adams*) Often however in current use it implies mischievousness or impishness rather than a hardened vindictive nature She was clever witty brilliant and sparkling beyond most of her kind but possessed of many devils of *malice* and mischievousness (*Kipling*) In law *malice* applies to the state of mind of one who willfully commits wrong, as in full deliberation (as, *malice aforethought* or *malice prepense*) or out of hatred and a desire to inflict injury on another (as *malice in fact*) or out of the depravity of one's nature (as *implied malice*) Malevolence and the more common ill will usually imply a state of mind or a feeling arising out of hatred enmity resentment or the like neither term carries so strong an implication of an inherently evil or vicious nature as does *malice* but neither term necessarily suggests less evil or injuriousness in the acts motivated by them Let those who have betrayed him by their adulation insult him with their *malevolence* (*Burke*) Irritable suspicious and aggressive constantly regarding himself as the victim of other people's *malevolence* (*H Ellis*) "Catherine could not believe it possible that any injury or any misfortune could provoke such *ill-will* against a person not supposed to be connected with it (*Austen*) Spite implies active malevolence or ill will colored especially by envy or meanness of spirit as contemporary *spites* do not harm true genius (*A Lang*) One feels that the style [of certain satires] has generated the hate It is, indeed a little shabby a little insignificant not really hate at all but *spite* (*Day Lewis*) Despite (see also under DESPISE) differs from *spite* chiefly in carrying a strong implication of wounded pride or of contempt or disdain Because thou

implies one or more of these states of mind but it stresses more than any of the preceding terms the intensity of the passion and its driving force as he could not escape the *malignity* of his enemy he is cruel with

usually suggests either latent spite or malice and the wish to harm in an outburst of wrath, as the old man vented his *spleen* on any child at play who unwittingly impeded his progress It requ res an infinitely smaller psychic effort to expel one s *spleen* in a verbal joke than in a practical joke or a murder (*Van W Brooks*) Grudge applies to cherished ill will against an individual which seeks satisfaction it usually suggests deep resentment for some real or fancied slight or affront and

(*Bennett*) He held no *grudge* against any of the people who had misused him (*Cather*)

Ana Malignancy malignity maliciousness spitefulness (see corresponding adjectives at MALICIOUS) venom bane *poison animos ty, animus, rancor antipathy *enmity

Ant Charity — *Con* *Mercy grace clemency lenity benignity benignancy kindness kindl ness (see corresponding adjectives at KIND) *favor good will countenance

malicious Malicious, malevolent, malignant, malign, spiteful, despiteful, despiteous, dispiteous come into comparison when they mean disposed as a person to do or to inflict evil or as an act prompted by such a

(*Kipling*) One might certainly have supposed that

rage (*L P Smith*) *malignant* diphtheria a *malignant* tumor or growth A person or thing is malign (see also SINISTER) that harbors violent enmity or ill will or

and despiteful imply a deep-seated mal ce or malevolence provoked especially by a desire to get even w h others for real or fancied offenses *Spiteful* however

dispiteous, though they imply despitefulness stress mercilessness or lack of all pity or desire to ease the ills of one s victims as "Spurring so hot with rage *dispiteous*" (*Spenser*), "The proud *dispiteous* rich man" (*W Morris*)

Ana *Poisonous venomous virulent tox c *pernicious noxious baneful deleterious, detrimental *envious jealous wanton gratu tous, uncalled for *supererogatory

malign, *adj* **1** Malignant *mal cious malevolent spiteful despiteful despiteous.

Ana Inimical, hostile rancorous antipathetic antagonistic (see corresponding nouns at ENMITY) venomous, virulent *poisonous toxic

Ant Benign — *Con* Benignant, kindly *kind

2 *Sinister baleful malefic

Ana Threatening menacing (see THREATEN) baneful noxious, *pernicious, deleterious d sastrous, cataclysmic, calamitous (see corresponding nouns at DISASTER)

Ant Benign — *Con* *Favorable ausp cious propitious fortunate *lucky providential happy

they commonly suggest hatred violent pr bigotry or some other equally bl nding passion as the motive *Malign* however although it always carries the implication that the person group race or the like affected is the victim of l es does not necessar ly impute deliberate lying to the speaker or writer as the most

stresses the resulting ignominy more than mu as to believe that the Engl sh queen called Bloody Mary has been *traduced* by historians. "If I am *Traduced* by ignorant tongues Tis but the fate of place and the rough brake That virtue must go through" (*Shak*) "Fear of this witch of the East [Cleopatra] shamelessly *traduced* by Octavian s agents, hag rode the popular

suggests an intent to detract from one's reputation or to lower one in popular esteem by direct accusations or more often, by subtler methods such as innuendo or spreading reports as to cause a run on a bank by *aspersing* its credit to *asperse* the family of the opposing candidate in an election. There were foul tongues to *asperse* a Douglas (*Scott*) *Vilify* implies open methods and an intent to blacken one's good name and to render it ignominious It usually suggests direct accusation coupled with violent abuse and scurrilous name-calling "With a malignant insanity we oppose the measures, and ungratefully *vilify* the persons, of those whose sole object is our own peace and prosperity" (*Burke*) "The soldier of to-day should not be blamed for falling back He should be shot or hanged afterward but he should not be *vilified* in newspapers (*Kipling*) Calumniate imputes malice to the speaker or writer and falsity to his aspersions or accusations, and usually implies that his false and malicious statements have seriously damaged the good name of his victim as, the verdict of history is that Benedict Arnold was not *calumniated* but was justly charged with treason *Calumniating* and ridiculing the Church which he had deserted (*Macaulay*) *Defame slander* and *libel* are found both in general and in legal use but their strict legal definitions are more or less affecting their literary meanings All imply calumniation, but they differ from *calumniate* mainly in their emphasis on the positive damaging effect of the lies Defame both in legal and in literary use suggests an actual injury to one's good name or a definite loss of repute or reputation. *Defaming* and defacing till she left Not even Lancelot brave nor Galahad clean (*Tennyson*) Captain Basil Hall was publicly accused of being an agent of the British government on a special mission to blacken and *defame* this country (*Van W Brooks*) To slander, in strict legal use, is to defame orally in general use it is not so narrowly employed but covers both written and printed as well as oral calumniation. It also more strongly than *defame* or *calumniate* connotes positive suffering on the part of the victim *Slander'd* to death by villains, That dare as well answer a man indeed As I dare take a serpent by the tongue (*Shak*) And she to be coming and *slandering* me, the base little liar! But the tongue is a fire as you know my dear, the tongue is a fire (*Tennyson*) Libel is chiefly a legal term in general use its implications are much the same It implies the printing or writing of that which defames a person or his reputation and the publication or circulation of such printed or written matter as, Grub Street hacks who made their living by *libeling* famous men to *libel* a politician by a caricature

Ana Detract from *decry disparage depreciate derogate from vituperate revile (see SCOLD) defile pollute (see CONTAMINATE)

Ant Defend — *Con* Vindicate, justify *maintain extol eulogize *praise.

malignant. Malign, malevolent, *malicious spiteful despiteful despiteous.

Ana Virulent, venomous (see POISONOUS) *envious jealous baneful noxious, *pernicious diabolical devilish, *fiendish

Ant Benignant. — *Con* Benign, *kind kindly benevolent, *charitable, altruistic, humane.

malignity *Malice, malevolence ill will spite despite spleen grudge.

Ana Rancor animus, animosity *enmity hostility malignancy maliciousness spitefulness (see corresponding adjectives at MALICIOUS) hatred *hate vindictiveness, revengefulness vengefulness (see corresponding adjectives at VINDICTIVE)

Ant Benignity — *Con* Benignancy kindliness kindness (see corresponding adjectives at KIND)

malison Malediction *curse imprecation anathema

Ant Benison. — *Con* *Blessing benediction.

mall *Avenue, alley allee.

malleable *Plastic, pliable pliant ductile adaptable

Ana Tractable amenable (see OBEDIENT)

Ant Refractory — *Con* Intractable recalcitrant ungovernable *unruly

malodorous Malodorous stinking, fetid (*or* foetid), noisome, putrid, rank, rancid, fusty, musty come into comparison when they mean emitting an unpleasant smell Malodorous is the general term which is referable to any smell of this character from one that is manifestly unpleasant to one that is distinctly offensive as *malodorous* flowers, *malodorous* foods such as certain cheeses or sauerkraut may be agreeable to the taste Stinking the colloquial and vulgar term and fetid the literary, technical, and often, in colloquial use the preferable term describe an odor or a thing that emits an odor which is peculiarly offensive the former more obviously suggests disgusting foulness than the latter as a *stinking* dungeon, a *stinking* outhouse a *fetid* weed he detected at once a *fetid* odour not very strong but highly disagreeable (*Cather*) Noisome, which in an earlier and now rare sense means noxious is applicable chiefly to that which emits a poisonously or unwholesomely offensive odor; as Four sewers emptied into these twenty five acres of swamp and morass—stagnant *noisome* and crawling with huge snakes (*V Heiser*) Putrid is applicable in literal use only to organic matter in such a state of decomposition that it is loathsomely malodorous as a bloated *putrid noisome* carcass (*Burke*) Rank (as here considered see also RANK 1 FLAGRANT) applies to an odor or to a thing which emits an odor that is exceedingly strong and unpleasing yet not necessarily loathsome as, the *rank* smell of a sunflower the air is *rank* with the odor of the flowers of the ailanthus, or tree of heaven O my offence is *rank* it smells to heaven (*Shak*) Rancid usually suggests an offensive taste as well as an offensive smell (it may suggest merely one or the other) that is indicative of a loss of freshness in current use it applies chiefly to oil butter and similar substances that have undergone a chemical change or some decomposition as, *rancid* bacon the odor of *rancid* perspiration Fusty and musty both suggest lack of ventilation and sunlight but of the two words *fusty* carries the stronger implication of prolonged uncleanliness or of an accumulation of dust and of dirt and *musty* the stronger implication of mold ness of age or of the effects of darkness or dampness as the ill ventilated schoolroom full of boys smelt *fusty* (*H Ellis*) the *musty* odor of a damp cellar There was an acrid *musty* smell the raw air was close with breathing (*R Macaulay*)

Ant Odorous. — *Con* Fragrant aromatic redolent (see ODOROUS)

maltreat Mistreat, ill treat misuse *abuse outrage

Ana See those at ILL-TREAT

mammoth Colossal gigantic giant gigantean, elephantine titanic herculean, *enormous immense huge vast, Cyclopean Antaean Gargantuan Brobdingnagian

Ana *Monstrous monumental stupendous tremendous prodigious ponderous, weighty cumbrous cumbersome (see HEAVY)

manacle, *v* *Hamper trammel clog fetter shackle hog tie.

Ana *Hinder impede obstruct bar block *tie bind *restrain, inhibit, curb check, snaffle

manage. 1 *Conduct, control, direct.
Ana *Govern

2

suppressed infinitive), as how can you *manage*, or *contrive* or *afford* to live so comfortably on your salary?, he could not *manage*, or *contrive* or *afford* (to take) a vacation this year In such contexts manage implies discovery of ways and means (these latter often being understood or inferred), such as the necessary funds the necessary permission the necessary time, as you can *manage* to get along contrive adds to *manage* the implication of ingenuity or of scheming, as she *contrives* to run a home on a small budget afford, originally equivalent to *manage* now is more often equal to *manage to bear the expense of* or *manage to spare the money for*, as he can *afford* (to buy) an automobile *Afford* in this sense takes *can* as an auxiliary, the other words often do not

mandate, *n* 1 Dictate, *command, order, injunction bidding behest
Ana Charging *or* charge, direction, instruction (see corresponding verbs at COMMAND) sanctioning *or* sanction, endorsement, approval (see corresponding verbs at APPROVE)

not only to their representatives in a legislature but also to those who hold the executive power, or in an extended sense to those who represent them in any way or who by the nature of their office or duties are necessarily responsive to the will of the people, as the president of the United States re-elected by an enormous majority declared that he had a *mandate* from the people to continue his policies ' It would almost seem as if the present school of fiction is to borrow a phrase from French politics, exhausting its *mandate* (*J M Carthy*), ' Obviously I have no *mandate* to speak for any one but myself" (*J W Krutch*) Initiative (usually *the initiative*) often denotes a right but when it denotes a procedure, it implies recognition of the right of a group of voters or more often of a clearly defined number of voters to propose a new measure or a constitutional amendment to a legislature In Switzerland where the initiative or right to originate legislation is vested in the people, a demand by 50 000 voters sends a proposed constitutional

with *initiative* (as in the right of *initiative and referendum*) applies to the practice adopted by the Swiss and by some states and cities in the United States of sending measures that have been considered by or proposed to the legislative body to the voters for approval or rejection or for an expression of their wishes Plebiscite strictly applies to a vote of the people (now usually by

proposed merger with either of two nations or the

manful. Virile, mannish, manlike manly masc
*male.
Ana. Sturdy, stout, tenacious stalwart, tough *str resolute steadfast, stanch (see FAITHFUL) intr bold *brave

mangle. Batter, mutilate, *maim cripple
Ana *Injure, damage, mar, impair *deface disfig *deform, contort, distort

mania 1 *Insanity, lunacy, psychosis dementia
Ana. Alienation derangement, *aberration
Ant Lucidity
2 **Mania, delirium, frenzy** (*or, now rare* phren hysteria are here compared as meaning a state of min which the person concerned loses control over his e tions nerves or mental processes Mania (see INSANITY) definitely implies madness or insanity

speech, and of movement through violent excitemen excessive emotion, as ' [George III] suffered a th

extreme restlessness, as "a raging fever accompan

which they tore in a *frenzy* —*Dickens* ' Her intens which would leave no emotion on a normal plane ir tated the youth into a *frenzy*' —*D H Lawrence* "Pa wholly has got to the acme of its *frenzy* wi ways by panic madness'—*Carlyle*) Hysteria app strictly to a functional nervous disorder not caused

her lower limbs proved to be the result of hyst ordinary nontechnical language *hysteria* implies extrem may not show its

Ana Depression dejection, melancholia melancholy (see SADNESS) *ecstasy transport excitement provocation (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKE)

maniac, maniacal *Insane mad crazy crazed demented deranged, lunatic wood non compos mentis
Ana *Irrational unreasonable
Con *Rational reasonable

manifest, *adj* *Evident patent distinct obvious apparent palpable plain clear
Ana Revealed disclosed divulged told (see REVEAL) shown evidenced evinced (see SHOW *v*) conspicuous, *noticeable prominent
Ant Latent constructive (see IMPLICIT) — *Con* *Obscure vague, enigmatic cryptic, dark *implicit virtual

manifest, *v* *Show evidence evince demonstrate
Ana Exhibit display expose (see SHOW *v*) *express vent utter voice *reveal discover disclose divulge
Ant Suggest — *Con* Adumbrate shadow (see SUGGEST)

manifold Multifold *many several, sundry various divers numerous multifarious
Ana Diverse divergent disparate *different various

manikin Midget, *dwarf pygmy homunculus runt
Ant Giant

manipulate *Handle wield swing ply
Ana Flourish brandish *swing wave thrash

manlike Mannish manful virile manly masculine *male
Con Womanlike feminine womanish ladylike effeminate womanly *female

manly, Manlike manful virile masculine mannish *male.
Ana *Mature matured grown-up adult full fledged sturdy *strong stout stalwart
Ant Unmanly — *Con* Effeminate womanish feminine *female dastardly *cowardly boyish puerile juvenile *youthful

manna *Ambrosia, nectar amrita

manner 1 *Method mode way fashion system
Ana Custom usage use wont consuetude practice *habit habitude
2 Mien demeanor *bearing deportment carriage port presence front
Ana Etiquette propriety *decorum decency dignity *form usage convention convenance *tact address poise savoir faire

mannerism *Pose air affectation
Ana *Eccentricity idiosyncrasy peculiarity singularity oddness queerness (see corresponding adjectives at STRANGE)

mannish Manlike virile masculine *male manful manly
Ant Womanish — *Con* Womanlike ladylike feminine effeminate *female

manoeuvre Variant of MANEUVER

manufacture Fabricate forge *make form shape fashion.
Ana Produce turn out yield (see BEAR)

manumit Emancipate enfranchise affranchise deliver discharge *free release liberate
Ant Enslave

many Many several sundry various, divers numerous manifold multifold multifarious come into comparison when they mean consisting of a large number or comprising a large group *Many* as here compared implies a likeness between the individuals or units as in class category kind or sort except that it vaguely implies more than a few the term gives no explicit suggestion as to how large the number is as *many* persons *many* teachers, *many* novels *many* sources of information *Several* (etymologically separate) as here compared (see also DISTINCT 1) is almost as vague as *many* in its implication of number In law the term is construed as meaning more than one thus the *several* counts of an indictment may be two or more counts. In more general use, it is usually construed as meaning at least three as, the journey will take *several* days they saw *several* strangers on the road there are *several* reasons why you should not go In highly discriminating use the term means both more than a few and different each from the other In such use *several* is often preceded by a possessive adjective, as her *several* thoughts as signalled by the changes on her face (*Hardy*) they [the delegates charged with the ratification of the Constitution of the United States] assembled in their *several* states (*Ch Just Marshall*) *Sundry* (now somewhat archaic except in humorous use) also implies an indefinite number but it carries regularly a stronger implication of the difference of each from the others than does *several* as, there are *several* (not *sundry*) eggs left there are *sundry* (more explicit than *several*) aspects of the problem that have not been considered he appealed to all and *sundry* persons [i.e. to persons collectively and as individuals] to make the campaign for funds a success she differed in *sundry* important features (*Quiller Couch*) *Various* (see also DIFFERENT) is often used loosely as meaning an indefinite number with a more or less attenuated implication of difference in identity of each from each this use is often but not universally disapproved as *various* [*many* would be better here if no implication of severalty is intended] persons spoke to me about it *Divers* also has come to imply a vague number often meaning little more than *many* or *several* thereby losing its original strong implication of difference among the individuals (cf *diverse* under DIFFERENT) as he told his story to *divers* persons "God who at *sundry* times and in *divers* manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets (*Hebrews* i 1) *Numerous* may qualify plural nouns or singular nouns that designate a collection or assembly of units or individuals In each case the term implies the existence of a noticeably large number of units or individuals sometimes in fact it connotes a crowding or thronging as every President has *numerous* letters from *numerous* persons I have contracted a *numerous* acquaintance among the best sort of people (*Steele*) The commoners who had been summoned formed a *numerous* assembly (*Macaulay*) *Manifold* (etymologically having many folds or laps) usually implies numerousness (or more than twofold threefold fourfold etc) when it is applied to a singular noun (either a collective noun or one designating an abstraction) it suggests both numerousness and diversity in its forms features qualities, characters, applications aspects or the like as He hated the Puritan sects with a *manifold* hatred theological and political hereditary and personal (*Macaulay*) when it is applied as now happens more frequently to a plural noun it stresses not only their numerousness but their variety as to acknowledge and confess our *manifold* sins and wickedness (*Book of Common Prayer*) your *manifold* attractions (*Austen*) to the Chinese painters this world of nature seemed [an] effective way of shadowing forth the *manifold* moods of man (*Binyon*) the strength of the dramatic lies in its *manifold* implications (*Day Lewis*) *Multifold* is sometimes used interchangeably with *manifold* but not wisely since it carries especially in precise use an implication of repeated duplication that is usually lacking in *manifold* as a

Ant. Few

many-sided. *Versatile all round

map, *n & v* *Chart, graph

Ana *Plan plot, scheme design *sketch outline diagram

mar, *v* *Injure damage hurt, harm impair, spoil

Ana. *Deface disfigure *deform contort, distort gnarl warp *ruin wreck

Con Embellish decorate, *adorn beautify, ornament *mend repair patch amend, revise reform, *correct, rectify emend

marauder. *Brigand bandit, highwayman, footpad

Ana Ravager, pillager, sacker, despoiler (see corresponding verbs at RAVAGE) robber, plunderer, thief looter (see corresponding verbs at ROB)

march, *n* *Boundary border, frontier

margin. *Border, verge edge, rim brim brink

Ana. Bound end term, bourn confine *limit penumbra (see SHADE)

marine, *adj* 1 Oceanic, thalassic, neritic, pelagic abyssal bathysmal bathybic, *aquatic, lacustrine lacuscular fluvial fluviatile

2 Marine, maritime, nautical, naval are not synonymous terms but they are so interrelated that their proper choice is sometimes a cause of confusion *Marine* and

barometer, a *marine* chronometer), or deals with the sea or with vessels that ply the sea or other large body

Edward Island, the *Maritime* Alps *maritime* states or

and *marine* are sometimes used interchangeably, especially in reference to law, insurance, and the like

relationship to sailors or seamen or the sailing of ships or boats is distinctly implied, as, *nautical* pursuits such as yachting, *nautical* skill, a man of *nautical* interests is never satisfied until he owns some sort of sailboat, *nautical* clothes, 'No one rows very few sail Brighton ..is the least *nautical* of seaside places (*Jefferies*) *Nautical* is usually the preferred term when

as composed not only of ships, but of men supplies, and armaments, at times, only from the context can a reader be sure whether ship or naval force is referred to as *naval* stores a *naval* architect, a *naval* engagement the *Naval* Academy at Annapolis, *naval* officers, he belongs to the *naval* reserve

mariner. Mariner, sailor, seaman, tar, gob, matlow (*properly* matelot), bluejacket, rating come into comparison as denoting a person engaged in sailing or

whose work in any way contributes to the accomplishment of the vessel's voyage, whether that work be concerned with the vessel's navigation or not thus, a ship's master, officers, engineers, stewards, and the like, are in this sense *mariners* *Mariner* is not so common in colloquial use as many of the preceding terms but it is very common in literary especially poetic, use as 'Ye *mariners* of England That guard our native seas' (*Campbell*) Sailor still so strongly retains its original

one who in strict language is called a seaman, one of the navigating force (sometimes including, sometimes excluding officers) employed on a vessel Both in British and in American use, the term *seaman* alone is not applied to apprentices for the term suggests skill and craft in operation and guidance of a vessel In technical British use however, the word is not used in reference to navigating officers or to pilots Tar is a familiar often

hymeneal.

maritime. *Marine, nautical, naval.

mark ... note token badge

2 *Character symbol sign note
Ana *Device, contrivance.

marketable. *Vendible purchasable salable

marriage. Marriage, matrimony, wedlock, wedding nuptials spousal (*or* spousals), espousals (*or* espousal) are not always synonymous nouns but they are closely allied because they all refer directly or indirectly to the act or acts by which a man and woman become husband and wife or to the state of being husband and wife. Marriage is the common term both in literary and colloquial use it may apply to the rite or ceremony (as, many were present at their *marriage* a civil *marriage*) but it more often applies to the legal or spiritual relation which is entered upon (as, to be joined in *marriage* to annul a *marriage*) to the state of being married (as, theirs was a long and happy *marriage*) or to the institution as an abstraction (as, Nor does he dishonour *marriage* that praises virginity —*Donne*) In extended use the term is applicable to any similarly close and intimate union as, 'Let me not to the *marriage* of true minds Admit impediments (*Shak*) the same sort of poetic effect as the Romantics obtained by the *marriage* of fertile words (*Day Lewis*) Matrimony is the preferred term in religious and sometimes in legal use, in the Roman Catholic and the Eastern (including Orthodox and Uniat) churches and in the use of many members of the Anglican Communion it designates one of the seven sacraments. The term therefore is used with historical correctness in place of *marriage* only when a religious ceremony or sanction is implied as to be joined in bonds of holy *matrimony* In general the term is applicable to the relationship which exists between husband and wife and not (although there are literary exceptions) to the ceremony or the state of marriage So prays the Church to consecrate a vow The which would endless *matrimony* make (*Wordsworth*) Wedlock, a term now chiefly in legal or literary use applies especially to marriage as a legally sanctioned relationship or state thus children *born out of wedlock* are children of parents who are not married The sacred academy of man's life Is holy *wedlock* in a happy wife (*Quarles*) Grave authors say and witty poets sing That honest *wedlock* is a glorious thing (*Pope*) Wedding is the common term both in colloquial and literary use for the ceremony that marks a marriage and the festivities that accompany it as a thousand invitations to the *wedding* were sent out Nuptials is a more rhetorical and grand ose term than *wedding* it also carries a stronger implication of an elaborate religious ceremony I don t object to married priests, but I do strongly object to their *nuptials* when a priest like Moxon-Hughes indulges in an immense artistic *wedding* I feel there is something undignified and almost unpleasant about it (*C Mackenzie*) Spousal or more often spousals, is an archaic term which stresses the making of the vows of marriage rather than the performance of a ceremony it is frequently in extended use applied to the mating of birds, beasts etc as till the amorous bird of night Sung *spousal* and bid haste the evening star (*Milton*) with the morrow the Church blessed the *spousals* (*Symonds*) Espousals (or its somewhat archaic singular espousal) as here compared (see also ENGAGEMENT 1) differs little from *spousals* (or *spousal*) except in its extended application In the latter use it commonly implies a spiritual union especially one that is dependent upon a vow or pledge, as Let every act of worship be Like our *espousals*, Lord to thee (*J Wesley*)

marrow *Adipose suet tallow lard

marshal, *v* *Order arrange organize systematize, methodize
Ana Array range, align *line
Con Derange disarrange *disorder, disorganize, unsettle disturb *scatter, disperse dissipate

martial. Martial, warlike, military come into comparison not as close synonyms but because they carry as their basic meaning belonging to suitable to or characteristic of war Martial distinctively implies reference to war in general and to its essential and fundamental characteristics it often specifically suggests the pomp and circumstance of war as, *martial* music, standing in *martial* array, "the keen *martial* temper of the Yamato race (*Binyon*) Warlike, as a rule, implies reference to war as a reality its actual causes, its actual methods its actual effects it therefore applies more often to feelings acts activities, etc., that lead to or accompany real war than to those which suggest its thrilling or stirring qualities thus a *warlike* temper suggests bellicosity or readiness to fight to the bitter end whereas a *martial* temper suggests dauntlessness, spiritedness and an eagerness for war so *warlike* preparations a *warlike* race tales of *warlike* feats' (*Wordsworth*), 'Then peals the *warlike* thunder of the drum' (*Scott*) Military suggests war as fought by trained armies under the guidance of trained leaders It often implies the conduct of war on land rather than on sea (being then opposed to *naval*) and suggests clashing forces strategic movements, and the like often however it refers to war in general especially as it has been carried on since armaments have been employed as, a *military* expedition *military* tactics "*Military* glory—that attractive rainbow that rises in showers of blood (*Lincoln*)
Ana *Belligerent bellicose pugnacious *aggressive, militant *spirited high spirited mettlesome

masculine. *Male, virile manful manly manlike mannish.
Ana *Vigorous energetic lusty strenuous robust *healthy sound
Ant Feminine — *Con* Womanly, ladylike womanlike womanish *female

mask, *n* Portrait photograph *image simulacrum effigy statue icon

mask, *v* *Disguise cloak dissemble
Ana Conceal *hide secrete screen protect, shield defend guard safeguard
Con Discover divulge disclose *reveal expose exhibit display flaunt *show

mass, *n* 1 *Bulk volume
Ana *Aggregate aggregation conglomerate conglomeration *sum amount total aggregate whole
2 Heap pile stack, shock cock bank See under HEAP *v*
Ana Accumulation hoarding *or* hoard amassment (see corresponding verbs at ACCUMULATE)

mass, *v* *Heap pile stack shock cock, bank
Ana *Gather collect assemble congregate *accumulate amass, hoard merge blend fuse coalesce (see MIX) consolidate *compact unify concentrate

massacre, *n* Massacre, slaughter, butchery carnage pogrom are comparable only when they mean great or a great and often wanton, killing of human beings Massacre implies promiscuous and wholesale slaying especially of those who are not prepared to defend themselves and can make little or no resistance as, the Indian *massacre* of the inhabitants of Deerfield Mass. in 1704 The tyrannous and bloody deed is done The most arch act of piteous *massacre* That ever yet this land was guilty of (*Shak*) Slaughter, originally and still a butcher's term for the killing of animals used as food as here compared suggests extensive and ruthless killing

whether the scene of that killing be a battle a massacre a horrible accident or the like The chief cut his way through the enemy with great *slaughter* (*Irving*)

countries as the *pogroms* at Gomel and Kishinev in Russia in 1903

Ana Assassination murdering or murder slaying killing (see corresponding verbs at KILL)

massive Massive, massy, bulky, monumental, substantial are synonyms when they mean impressively large and heavy Massive distinctively stresses solidity and strength of construction and usually implies an imposing appearance as Its ceilings heavy with *massive* beams (*Dickens*), I am sure that the Lord Mayor is glad to see again its [the Mansion House s] sombre and *massive* yet welcoming façade when he returns home from any jaunt (*Lucas*) a man whose *massive* shoulders and determined cast of features ought to have convinced him that such an enterprise was nothing short of desperate (*Shaw*) Massy, now a literary word carries a stronger implication of ponderosity than *massive* but it still usually also implies solidity

rather than weight and the excessive amount of space occupied rather than solidity or strength of construction as, a *bulky* parcel nevertheless the word may still connote these underemphasized qualities as a *bulky* report Monumental as here compared also implies greatness of size but it distinctively suggests an imposing massiveness Me Goddess bring To archèd walks of twilight groves And shadows brown Of pine or *monumental* oak (*Milton*) The *monumental* fourpost bed has been taken down (*Daily Telegraph*) "Miss Dyas was a tall red haired woman of *monumental* build (*E Wharton*) Substantial stresses solidity and strength of construction as much as *massive* but it

homes and *substantial* relatives of some sort or other on whom we could fall back (*Galsworthy*)

Ana *Heavy weighty ponderous solid hard *firm immense *enormous huge gigantic, colossal

massy. *Massive bulky monumental substantial

Ana Ponderous hefty cumbrous cumbersome

emptory, imperative are here compared only as they apply to persons their acts utterances demands and the like and mean governed by or manifesting a strong tendency to impose one s will on another One is masterful

to take fire at his ardour (*A Huxley*) One is domineering who tries to enforce his will or to make a show of his power by an overbearing or insolently tyrannical manner as [He] was violent arbitrary *domineering* (*Mrs H Ward*), They are not courageous, only quarrelsome not determined only obstinate not *masterful* only *domineering* (*Shaw*) a *domineering* lady and her abject suitor One is imperious who by temperament or by position is fitted to command or who assumes the air or manner of such a person the term implies more arrogance than *masterful* and less insolence than *domineering* as this ancient despot—this *imperious* old Louis XIV in a black front and a cap and ribbon

say of a man that he has a great deal of character we generally mean that he has disciplined his temperament his disposition into strict obedience to the behests of duty, that he has clear and *peremptory* ideas about right and wrong (*Brownell*) One is imperative who is peremptory or whose actions or words are peremptory owing to the urgency of the situation rather than because of one s temperament as, Go back! cried the old man with an *imperative* jerk of the head (*M Wilkins*) the doctor had *imperatively* commanded rest (*Bennett*)

Ana Magisterial magistral *dictatorial authoritarian authoritative oracular dogmatic doctrinaire arbitrary *absolute despotic tyrannical

☞ *Do not confuse* masterful *with* masterly

match, *v* Match rival equal approach touch are often used interchangeably especially in negative constructions, when they mean to come up to or nearly up to the level or standard of something else One thing matches another when it proves to be its mate (rather

ede (*Austen*) 'No other measure of our work *equals* the sight of the product put to its full uses" (*H Suzzallo*) One thing approaches another when it comes so close to it that it nearly equals or matches it and the difference though apparent is not important. An adult reader with trained habits of concentration will absorb the contents of a book with a speed and retentiveness which no ch ld can *approach*' (*C W Eliot*) An unlettered speaker may startle you with his power of giving to the spoken word an urgent aptness that *approaches* the vivid instancy of an involuntary cry (*C E Montague*) One thing touches another thing when the former approaches the very high plane or level reached by the latter as not another woman there to *touch* her (*W J Locke*) Yeats, the last in the aristocratic tradition of poets none of us can *touch* his later work He stands a lesson to us in integrity demanding from us a complete subject on to the poetry that occupies us (*Day Lewis*)

Ana Correspond harmonize, *agree conform square, accord

Con Differ from *differ with vary *change alter, modify

matelot Variant of MATLOW

material, *adj* 1 Material physical, corporeal phenomenal, *sensible*, objective are here compared as meaning belong ng to or having a relation to th ngs that belong to the world of actuality or of things apparent to the senses Material applies to anything that is formed of matter or that relates to things formed of matter it often impl es an opposition to *spiritual* but it may imply an ant thesis to *ideal formal* (i e of or pertaining to form as d stinguished from matter) *intangible impalpable* and the like as *material* objects one s *material* possessions to believe in no other world than the *material* world busy with *material* affa rs (*Conrad*) an appet te for *material* pleasures (*A C Benson*) The society of Shakespeare and Raleigh and Sir Philip Sydney would not console them [modern men] for the absence of bath rooms motor-cars and other *material* com forts of which that age was ignorant (*B Russell*) These poor Christians are not thrifty like our country people at home [France] they have no veneration for property no sense of *material* values (*Cather*) Physical (as here compared see also BODILY) differs from *material* chiefly in suggesting an opposition to *psychical mental metaphysical imaginary* and less often *spiritual* It appl es espec ally to things perceived by the senses or capable of be ng dealt with in the same manner as ob jects of sense and it usually impl es a contrast to things knowable only through thought or intuition or built up by the mind or imag nation thus the *material* objects and the *physical* objects within one s reach may be exactly the same objects but *material* suggests the r substantial nature and *physical* suggests the r susceptibility of perception and identification or what is more important in science of being we ghed measured or the like In scient fic use *physical* is also applicable to things which are not objects but forces actions motions, etc wh ch are operative in nature or in mechanics and wh ch can be measured or calculated or put to use even though strictly speaking they cannot be handled as the physical propert es of light the *physical* effect of radiation a *physical* explanation of a miracle Every thing *physical* a measurable by weight motion and resistance (*De Q uincey*) With the advent of Einstein s relat vity theory it was necessary for the first time to recognize that the *physical* world differed from the ideal [i e, mentally constructed] world conceived in terms of everyday experience (*transl from W Heisenberg*) Corporeal (as here compared see also BODILY) applies to that which not only has physical existence but also is tangible or can be described as a body, thus, energy in itself has no *corporeal* existence though it is a *physical* power found usually in *corporeal* things. In a monistic sense the mind may be regarded as a living growing structure even though it lacks *corporeal* tangibility (*Science*) Phenomenal implies a relation to that which is known or knowable through the senses and experience as distinguished from that wh ch is knowable only through thought or intuition because it is beyond per ception by the senses the term is chiefly used in philosophy and science when there is an intent to mark the line between that which is actually perceived and that wh ch has been ascertained by the reason has been accepted by faith or is theoretical hypothetical or the l ke as *phenomenal* reality is often specifically called *actuality* *Phenomenal* nature is reduced to an array of events in the four-dimensional continuum (*Jeans*) Sensible, the psychologist s and often the layman s, term for that which is known or knowable through sense experience, is sometimes opposed to *intelligible* (i e knowable through mental processes) it is therefore a general term comprehending *visible audible tangible palpable* and the l ke as there is no *sensible* movement of the earth to claim *sensible* evidence of the immortality of the soul Is this a dagger which I see before me The handle toward my hand? Come let me clutch thee Art thou not *sensible* To feel ng as to sight? or art thou but A dagger of the mind a false creation (*Shak*) Objective impl es the same kind of existence as *phenomenal* and *sensible* but it stresses the apartness of the thing known through the senses from the person who perceives it through his senses the term therefore im pl es not only material existence but an existence which exactly corresponds to the image in the mind of the perce ver as The ancient Hebrew saw the rainbow as an *objective* structure set in the heavens for all men to behold (*Jeans*) acosmism the theory which den es the *objective* existence of the world or universe (*Inge*)

Ana *Carnal fleshly sensual an mal animal stic actual true *real tangible *perceptible appreciable palpable

Ant Immaterial

2 *Relevant germane pertinent apposite applicable apropos.

Ana Important signif cant consequential momentous (see correspond ng nouns at IMPORTANCE) vital card nal *essential fundamental

Ant Immaterial

materialize Externalize object fy substantiate incarnate embody actualize *realize hypostatize reify

matériel *or* **material** *Equipment apparatus machinery paraphernalia outfit tackle gear

maternal Motherly *parental paternal fatherly

matlow *or* **matelot**, *Mariner sailor seaman tar gob bluejacket rating

matrimonial Matrimonial marital, conjugal connubial, nuptial hymeneal agree in meaning of relating to, or characteristic of marriage Matrimonial is the most general term applicable to that which has to do both with matrimony and with marriage in any of its senses (see MARRIAGE) as, *matrimonial* vows *matrimonial* advances the *matrimonial* state *matrimonial* rites *matrimonial* bliss Marital though in strict use it impl es reference to the husband and his part in marriage (as *marital* rights *marital* authority) is often used interchangeably with *matrimonial* (as *marital* vows the *marital* relationship *marital* bl ss) *Conjugal* and *connubial* are frequently used interchangeably More strictly conjugal connotes reference to the persons who

are married (as They flaunt their *conjugal* felicity in one s face —*Wilde* I count it my good fortune that

vaunt (*Shelley*)

matrimony *Marriage wedlock wedding nuptials spousal espousals.

matter. 1 *Affair bus ness concern thing

2 *Subject subject matter argument topic text theme motive leitmotiv

matter-of-fact *Prosaic prosy

Ana Stolid phlegmatic *impassive and *dry *downright forthright

Con Fanciful *imaginary fantastic chimerical quixotic visionary ideal transcendent transcendental (see ABSTRACT *adj*) romantic *sentimental

mature, *adj* Mature, matured, ripe, mellow, adult, grown up full fledged are terms that are not often interchangeable yet are comparable because they bear the same underlying meaning fully developed Ma-

matured which implies the completion of a course process or period thus a *matured* plan is a fully thought out plan a *matured* wine is one that has been allowed to age properly a *matured* note is one that has reached the date when payment is due Ripe though it implies maturity stresses readiness for use or enjoyment In its literal sense it is applied chiefly to fruits ready for eating to grains or vegetables ready for harvesting to seeds ready for planting Figuratively it often connotes merely readiness or fully preparedness for action activity of use *Ripe* for exploits and mighty enterprises (*Shak*) To be careful in teaching history not to obtrude aspects which are interesting to us until the child is *ripe* for them (*B Russell*) Sometimes however

Mellow stresses either the agreeable qualities associated with ripe or slightly overripe fruits, such as softness, tenderness, sweetness, or the loss of their opposites the signs of immaturity hardness harshness, or bitterness as, a *mellow* cheese a *mellow* wine The more *mellow* and cheerful outlook of his [Horace s] second book [of satires] (*Buchan*) The last three words are applied chiefly to persons their acts, minds etc and only by extension to inanimate things Adult is the equivalent of *mature* in its merely physical implications and in its reference to animals, it presupposes however a clear line of demarcation, especially when used of human beings An *adult*

person physiologically is one that has passed beyond adolescence in law he is one that has attained full age or his majority In extended use *adult* implies the attainment of that point in development where the weaknesses of immaturity or of imperfection are surmounted The difference [between Romanticism and Classicism] seems to me rather the difference between the complete and

mature, *v* Mature, develop ripen age come into comparison when they are used in reference to living growing things or to anything with latent capacity for betterment and mean to come or cause to come to the state of being fit for use enjoyment or the like When employed with reference to living things or their specific characters mature stresses fullness of growth and tend

ripen emphasizes the approach to or the attainment of the peak of perfection as the fruits are now sufficiently

mant latent nebulous or the like as by bringing it into open view as

develop (*T S Eliot*) one ripens that which is susceptible of improvement enrichment or enhancement a given time or subjected to influences favorable to its development as to *ripen* cheese by allowing it to stand or by processing it friendship often *ripens* into love [minds that] have not leisure to grow wise cannot *ripen* properly (*S M Crothers*) one ages that which in its fresh or new state lacks a quality or qualities that fit it for use or enjoyment as to *age* wine by keeping it

matured *Mature ripe mellow adult grown up full fledged

Ana Completed finished (see CLOSE *v*) *deliberate considered advised designed studied premeditated.

Ant Unmatured premature — *Con* Crude green callow *rude rough raw *youthful juvenile puerile boyish childish *childlike.

maudlin Mawkish *sentimental romantic soppy mushy slushy

Ana Confused muddled fuddled addled bemuddled

befuddled (see CONFUSE) embarrassed rattled fazed discomfited disconcerted (see EMBARRASS)

mawkish Maudlin *sentimental romantic soppy mushy slushy

Ana Flat vapid jejune *insipid banal inane

maxim *Saying saw adage proverb motto epigram aphorism apothegm.

may. *Can

maze *Labyrinth.

meager *or* **meagre** **Meager** (*or* **meagre**), **scanty, scant, skimpy, scrimpy, exiguous spare, sparse** come into comparison as meaning so small as in amount number or size as to fall short of what is normal necessary or desirable **Meager** stresses thinness as applied to persons or animals it suggests emaciation (as, strange straining eyes and *meagre* form —*G Eliot* "The *meagre* condition of his horse —*Scott*) but as applied to things in general it implies the absence of elements qualities, or numbers necessary to a thing's richness substance potency or the like as a *meager* diet a simplicity of diction which reflects a *meagre* and barren stock [of words] (*Lowes*) The magazines like the newspapers were liberal with their space but again the results were terribly *meagre* (*V Heiser*) An outline in itself is *meagre* truly but it does not necessarily suggest a *meagre* thing (*H James*) **Scanty** emphasizes insufficiency in amount quantity extent or the like as, a *scanty* supply of food for the winter The book is not like some biographical essays with *scanty* material stuffed out with appreciation and conjecture (*T S Eliot*) "Such a *scanty* portion of light was admitted that it was difficult, on first coming in to see anything (*Dickens*) **Scant** differs from *scanty* in suggesting a falling short, as in amount or quantity of that which is desired or is desirable rather than in that which is necessary or essential as the work of those hours was miserably *scant* (*Hardy*) they were held in *scant* esteem (*Grandgent*) *scant* foliage (*Cather*) **Skimpy** and **scrimpy**, both colloquial words, imply niggardliness as the reason for a thing's insufficiency in size amount numbers or the like but *skimpy* suggests stinginess that robs a thing of its proper measure size or amount (as *skimpy* curtains a *skimpy* allowance) and *scrimpy* usually connotes an enforced thrift or the influence of meager resources (as their meals are pretty *scrimpy* these days *scrimpy* portions of food) **Exiguous** stresses a smallness in size amount extent capacity or the like that is more or less inherent in the thing under consideration and makes it compare unfavorably with other things of its kind as "brains too *exiguous* to hold more than half an idea at a time (*Amer Speech*) building ships to supplement his *exiguous* navy (*Buchan*) a much larger dominion than the *exiguous* Dalnada (*Times Lit Sup*) **Spare** (as here compared see also LEAN SUPERFLUOUS) implies merely a falling short of that which is sufficient unlike *scanty* and *meager* it seldom suggests resulting loss or hardship as the powerful frame attenuated by *spare* living (*Dickens*), *spare* vegetation a *spare* diet In the phrase *spareribs* (of pork) the term suggests meagerness of meat the phrase applies therefore to ribs trimmed of most of their meat **Sparse** stresses a lack of normal or desirable thickness or density the term may or may not suggest insufficiency or inadequacy in numbers or in quantity but it always connotes a thin scattering of the units as the *sparse* population of the mountainous district *sparse* grey locks (*Conrad*) the sound of their *sparse* talk and laughter was blown over the walls to the ears of Harbinger (*Galsworthy*) Now and then she scattered with regretful *sparseness* some seeds and crumbs from her parcels (*M Wilkins*)

Ana *Thin, slender slim slight tenuous rare thinned attenuated extenuated diluted (see THIN *v*) jejune flat *insipid inane penurious. *stingy parsimonious.

Ant Ample copious.

mean, *v* **1** *Intend design propose purpose

Ana Wish want *desire *aim aspire pant

2 Mean denote signify *import* are synonymous terms when used in the sense of to convey to the mind a definite idea or interpretation. Not only words or phrases can be said to *mean denote signify* or *import* something but also anything which admits of interpretation or of being intellectually appraised such as a poem or an essay or an act of Congress or such as the behavior of one person to another or a set of circumstances. These words are commonly employed without distinction but precision in their use is often possible and desirable In their general applications (excluding for the moment their reference to words and phrases) **mean** is the most common it is often far more expressive or poignant than the others when used to connote not only interpretation but also evaluation or appraisal. That old vague hurt of discovery that he had never *meant* so much to David as David to him (*M Austin*) He can have no idea of what *it means* to be the daughter of Mr de Barral (*Conrad*) **Denote,** in its widest application is distinguished from the others by its taking for its subject things that serve as outward marks or visible indications **signify** by its taking for its subject things of a symbolic or representative character, as, his somber expression *denoted* (better than *signified*) a worried mind the scales in the hands of the figure of Justice *signify* impartiality the Eucharistic rite *signifies* one thing to Protestants and another to Catholics *Signify* often suggests distinctiveness or importance as events which *signify* little at the time of occurrence often attain significance when the history of that period is written does it *signify* nothing to you that your father has failed in health recently? **Import** frequently conveys its etymological implication of carrying in, i e in this sense into the mind (as, new ideas *import* little to those not intellectually fitted to receive them) but it frequently comes close to *signify* (as, What this *imported* I could ill divine —*Words worth*)

In their special use in reference to the interpretation of the content of a term these words are not always distinguishable **Mean,** however is capable of implying reference to the term's full content that is to the idea or relation between ideas which it conveys to the mind and the suggestions which it evokes as, only a philosophically minded person can grasp what beauty and truth *mean* in Keats's lines Beauty is truth truth beauty —that is all Ye know on earth and all ye need to know *Signify* can as *mean* cannot suggest symbolic relationship between the term and the idea it conveys as the phrase bread and butter *signifies* the material needs of life **Denote** (see also DENOTE 2) is even more technical for it implies a logical definition in which the idea named or expressed by a term is clearly marked out and its application or range of application accurately determined as, decoration *denotes* one of three ideas the act of adorning or a thing used in adorning or the results achieved by one who adorns **Import** though used with decreasing frequency in relation to terms, is precise in its implications A term *imports* not what it *denotes* or bears as a definition but any or all of the implications involved in its interpretation. Does it [the word necessary] always *import* an absolute physical necessity ? (*Ch Just Marshall*)

Ana *Carry convey bear transmit *denote connote

define assign *prescribe *suggest imply, intimate hint

mean, *adj* 1 **Mean, ignoble, abject, sordid** come into comparison when applied to persons their behavior or the cond tions in which they live All then mean so low as to be out of keeping with human dignity or just standards of human life or character *Mean* and *ignoble* originally implied low birth the former being applied to persons of the lowest social classes the latter to persons below the rank of nobles **Mean** usually suggests repellent antisocial characteristics such as malevolence or cupidity It almost invariably connotes small minded ness Those who are tempted by the flesh have usually nothing to fear from avarice or the *meaner* vices Those who spend their lives battling against *meanness* in any form are usually immune to the flesh (*C Mackenzie*)

comes close to *mean* except that it seldom connotes

converted distort and debase and make *ignoble* parodies of his teaching (*A Huxley*) Abject in its most inclusive sense means little more than extremely low in station or

(*G L Dickinson*)

Ana *Base low vile *contemptible despicable sorry scurvy cheap beggarly pitiable

mean, *adj* 2 Average median par See AVERAGE *n*

Ant Extreme

mean, *n* 1 *Average median norm par

2 In plural form **means** **Means instrument instrumentality, agent, agency, medium organ, vehicle channel** agree in denoting a person or thing through or by wh ch work is performed or an end is effected **Means** (construed as either plural or singular) is the most general of these words it may be appl ed not only to persons and to concrete things such as implements tools, and mach nes but also to their actions or operations it may also be applied to methods policies devices and the l ke as to find ways and *means* to attain one s ambitions the *means* does not justify the end The habit of regarding the labouring class as a mere *means* to the maintenance of the rest (*G L Dickinson*) The *means* that a portrait painter should employ to ind cate the inner nature and the circumstances of his sitter (*Binyon*) **Instrument** is commonly applied to persons who merely carry out another s will or intention, often as tools sometimes as dupes 'He turned on me suspecting perhaps that I only wished to make an instrument of him (*Hudson*) If they [judges] were to be used as the *instruments* and the knowing *instruments* for violating what they swear to support (*Ch Just Marshall*) When applied to concrete things, *instrument* often derives connotations from its musical sense such as susceptibility to manipulation responsiveness to touch or use etc He knew his brain was now a very uncertain *instrument* sometimes quite good sometimes a weary fount of half formed ideas (*H G Wells*) **Instrumentality** is interchangeable with *means* but not with *instrument* because its chief impl cation is effective action by or effective use of the instrument as

veyed from one person or thing to another or g t objective form as air is the *medium* through which sound and light waves are transmitted language is the *medium* through which a person communicates his

effectively) that which is to be revealed through it as the play was an excellent *vehicle* for the genius of Booth We must find a new form of verse which shall be as satisfactory a *vehicle* for us as blank verse was for the Elizabethans (*T S Eliot*) A **channel** is a medium that or through which

charity

Ana *Method mode manner way fashion, system machinery apparatus *equipment paraphernalia

3 In plural form **means** Resources, assets effects *possessions belongings

Ana *Money cash currency riches, wealthiness, affluence, opulence (see correspond ng adjectives at RICH)

meander Stray roam ramble *wander rove range prowl gad gallivant traipse

meaning Meaning, sense acceptation signification significance import come into comparison when they denote the idea which a word a passage a facial expression an action situation or the like conveys to the mind or less often is intended to convey to the mind Meaning the general term may be used interchangeably with any other of the terms here considered it is not only applicable to language and to express ons or gestures but also to symbols works of art or other things that require interpretation, as, a d ctionary gives the *meanings* of words if 'human and the words formed *from* it can have an exact *meaning* that *meaning* must refer to those qualities, characteristics and powers which d s t nguish the human being (*J W Krut h*) Understand a plain man in h s plain *meaning* (*Shak*) Sense, as here compared denotes e ther the meaning or more often one of the specific or particular meanings of a word or phrase or sometimes of an allegory (as, some words have as many as twenty five *senses* the literal and figurative *senses* of *Pilgrim s Progress* Virtue in the noble *sense* by Greeks and Romans understood —*Swift*) or more abstractly intell gible or apprehens ble meaning (as [She] speaks things That carry but half *sense* —*Shak* In the first authentic edition the words I beheve ran and a table of green fields, which has no *sense*"—*Newman*) Acceptation (see also ACCEPTANCE) differs from *sense* (as denoting a meaning of a term) ch efly in its stress upon the actual use of that sense or upon its acceptance by a large number of writers and speakers as It is necessary first to consider the different *acceptations* of the word Knowledge (*Locke*) [Philosophy] in its common *acceptation* signifies, the search after wisdom (*Fielding*) *Signification* and *significance* as here compared (see *signify* under MEAN v 2 *significance* under IMPORTANCE) are often used interchangeably in sp te of the fact that they are carefully differentiated in their meanings Signification (a noun derived ultimately from the same stem as *signify*) appl es specifically to the establ shed mean ng of a term a symbol a character or the like, or to an established sense of a word it usually implies that when th s term or this symbol or this character is used that such and such an idea is evoked in the m nd of informed persons as, the *significations* of the characters which serve as Roman numerals to know the *signification* of each type of halo a book alleged to give the *significations* of dreams I find it very interest ng to know the *signification* of names, and had written to ask him whether Jerusalem meant the v s on of peace or the foundation of peace (*Arnold*) The counsel for the appellee would limit it [the term commerce] to traffic to buying and selling or the nterchange of commod ties and do not admit that it comprehends navigation This would restrict a general term applicable to many objects to one of its *significations*' (*Ch Just Marshall*) Significance on the other hand applies specifically to the covert as distinguished from the established or the ostensible meaning of something it may from its other sense (see IMPORTANCE) carry a connotat on of weight or moment (a connotation now rarely if ever found in *signification*) as his language is so grandiose that one wonders if his speeches have any *significance* no one knows for a certainty the *significance* of some early Christian symbols For the mathematically illiterate like myself these things [Kelv n s demonstrations] are mere scribblings, w thout *significance* (*A Huxley*) "Explain ng all the minute happenings of the ranch as though each of them had a special joyous *significance* (*M Austin*) Import (see also IMPORTANCE) like *significance* may imply momentousness but in contrast with that term and l ke *signification* it denotes the idea or the impression conveyed or to be conveyed to the mind by the medium of words passages, or the like as the plain *import* of the words [of the Constitut on] seems to be that in one class of cases its [the Supreme Court s] jurisd ction is original and not appellate in the other it is appellate and not original" (*Ch Just Marshall*) [He] spoke words in her ear that had an awful *import* to her (*Meredith*), h m gathered the *import* of the next few sentences (*Kipling*)

Ana. Suggestion implication intimation, hinting or hint (see corresponding verbs at SUGGEST) denotation connotation (see under DENOTE)

meaningful Significant pregnant sententious *expressive eloquent

Ana Important consequential momentous, we ghty (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE)

Ant Meaningless.

measly Paltry trifling trivial puny *petty picayunish p cayune

Ana *Contempt ble despicable sorry scurvy cheap beggarly *stingy parsimonious penurious miserly curmudgeonly

mechanic Workman, workingman artisan *worker operative hand laborer craftsman handicraftsman roustabout

mechanical Automatic instinctive impulsive *spontaneous

Ana Stereotyped hackneyed *trite dull *stupid dense crass dumb

Con. Vital cardinal *essential fundamental *spirited high spirited, mettlesome fiery spunky gingery

meddle Meddle interfere, intermeddle tamper come into comparison when they mean to busy or concern oneself with someone or something officiously impertinently or the like One meddles *with* or *in* that which is not one s concern or which is strictly the affair or the responsibility of another or of others the term usually suggests the interposition of oneself without right or without permission or authorizat on as It would be better if government *meddled* no farther with trade than to protect it (*Franklin*) His enemies accused him of *meddling* in matters which did not belong to him (*Newman*) it is inexpedient to *meddle* with questions of state in a land where men are highly paid to work them out for you (*Kipling*) One or sometimes one s act, interferes (see also INTERPOSE 2) *with* someone or someth ng or *in* something when one meddles (intent onally or unintentionally) in such a way as to hinder frustrate molest, or otherwise affect seriously and usually injuriously as to *interfere* in a dispute a physician is not *interfering* with nature, any more than an architect is *interfering* with nature when he directs the building of a house (*Karl K Darrow*) One intermeddles *with* or *in* something when one meddles impertinently and officiously and in such a way as to interfere as, The board of control had no right whatsoever to *intermeddle* in the business (*Burke*) One tampers *with* someone or something when one seeks to make unwarranted alterations to perform meddlesome experiments, or otherwise to exert an improper influence the term may or may not suggest corruption or clandestine operation as, Provided the farmer said nobody had been *tampering* with any of his witnesses (*Meredith*) 'the door had not been *tampered* with (*Wilde*) "Money and sex are forces too unruly for our reason they can only be controlled by taboos with which we *tamper* at our peril (*L P Smith*)

Ana *Intrude obtrude interlope butt in *interpose interfere intervene molest discommode incommode *trouble* *inconvenience*

meddlesome *Impertinent intrusive obtrusive officious pragmatical

Ana Interfering meddling intermeddling tampering (see MEDDLE) prying snoopy nosy inquisitive *curious

median, *adj* Average mean par See under AVERAGE *n*

medicament. Medicine *remedy cure specific physic.

medicinal, *n* *Drug pharmaceutical biological simple.

medicine *Remedy, cure medicament, specific physic

mediocre *Medium middling second rate moderate average, fair indifferent

Ana Poor wrong *bad *common, ordinary vulgar

meditate *Ponder muse ruminate

Ana Contemplate *consider study weigh revolve reflect reason speculate deliberate *think cogitate examine inspect, *scrutinize*

meditative Contemplative speculative *thoughtful *reflective pensive*

meaning midway or about midway between the extremes of a scale of measurement or evaluation *Medium* usually presupposes use of a scale of measurement or gradation it may be an instrument such as a meter or gauge or it may be a mental power of measuring or gauging attained by experience as a boy of *medium*

middling sometimes occurs as a designation for the second of three grades or as a description of quality of

describes it as *mediocre* gives ground for the inference that it would

mediocre talent (*L. P Smith*) Second rate etymologically implies a ranking midway between that which is regarded as first

equipment etc and not to excellence Frequently

wealth a man of *moderate* ability a *moderate* wind to attain *moderate* success an infusion of *moderate* strength I was a *moderate* scholar and a competent athlete

is an *average* June day where can we find the average man? Actually however the term is applied to that

n) *common ordinary vulgar popular

meed *n* Guerdon prize award reward *premium y bonus

Recompensing *or* recompense remuneration al satisfaction (see corresponding verbs at PAY)

Modest *humble lowly

Gentle mild (see SOFT) subdued submissive *compliant acquiescent resigned *forbearing nt lenient patient long suffering (see corresponding nouns at PATIENCE)

Ant Arrogant — *Con.* *Proud lordly overbearing gh-spirited mettlesome unruly is, *insubordinate

ll answer

*match touch gratify *please

Ant Disappoint

ate fitting

conformed

equitable

each group

Ant Unmeet

melancholia Melancholy *sadness, depression dejection gloom blues dumps vapors

melancholic, *adj* Melancholic, melancholy, atrabilious (*or* atrabiliar), hypochondriac (*or* hypochondriacal) agree in meaning gloomy or depressed especially as a manifestation of one's temperament or state of health *Melancholic melancholy* and *atrabilious* all once implied the presence or excess of black bile one of the humors which in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance were supposed to determine a man's temperament and physical constitution In modern use they are distinguished in meaning Melancholic describes a person who is afflicted with or inclined to melancholia Mr Britling in these moods did not perhaps experience the grey and hopeless desolations of the *melancholic* but he saw a world that bristled with misfortune and error' (*H G Wells*) Melancholy, on the other hand describes a person, or the mood disposition acts or utterances of a person who is excessively sad or detached in spirit and usually averse to that which is cheerful or gay They say you are a *melancholy* fellow' I am so I do love it better than laughing (*Shak*) Prince tis a *melancholy* lay! For youth for life we both regret! How fair they seem how far away (*A Lang*) Atrabilious preserves the implication of a morbid physical condition more strongly than the preceding words often in modern use it suggests the morose or choleric disposition of the dyspeptic or the predilection for gloom of those who have been subjected to severe strain Neither were those [Puritan settlers of New England] plump rosy gilled Englishmen that came hither but a hard-faced *atrabilious* earnest-eyed race' (*J R Lowell*) Of nervous *atrabiliar* constitution (*J Morley*) Hypochondriac comes close to *atrabilious* in its suggestion of constitutional gloominess but in modern use it also implies a morbid anxiety about one's state of health There was a pleasurable illumination in your eye occasionally a soft excitement in your aspect which told of no bitter bilious, *hypochondriac* brooding (*C Brontë*)

Ana *Despondent despairing hopeless forlorn desperate pessimistic misanthropic *cynical, misogynic

melancholy, *n* *Sadness melancholia dejection gloom depression blues dumps, vapors

Ana Miserableness *or* misery wretchedness (see corresponding adjectives at MISERABLE) despondency despair hopelessness forlornness desperation (see under DESPONDENT) *tedium boredom ennui doldrums

Ant Exhilaration — *Con*. Joy delight *pleasure enjoyment delectation fruition hopefulness optimism (see corresponding adjectives at HOPEFUL)

melancholy, *adj* **1** *Melancholic atrabilious, hypochondriac.

Ana Morose gloomy glum *sullen dour saturnine depressed oppressed weighed down (see DEPRESS) *despondent despairing hopeless, forlorn desperate

2 Melancholy dolorous doleful, lugubrious rueful plaintive come into comparison when they mean expressing or exciting sorrow or mourning All of these words have to a greater or less extent weakened from their original meaning and are often used with a half humorous connotation. Melancholy in earlier use stressed a quality that inspired pensiveness or sad reflection or awakened mournful thoughts or recollections which were not only not necessarily painful or disagreeable, but often agreeable, especially to the poetic or thoughtful mind Sweet bird that shunn'st the noise of folly Most musical most *melancholy*! (*Milton*) The tender images we love to trace Steal from each year a *melancholy* grace (*S Rogers*) In current use the term frequently applies to that which expresses or excites dejection or depression as "his *melancholy* old house on the hill (*Deland*), that *melancholy* problem of a money-earning occupation which lay so heavily on my thoughts (*H Ellis*) Dolorous in nonderogatory use implies sorrow associated with severe physical or mental suffering as crushed in and bruised pain Implacable and many a *dolorous* groan ere they could wind Out of such prison (*Milton*) In current use the term describes that which is lamentable in its gloom or dismalness, or is exaggeratedly dismal as. That *dolorous* aspect of human nature which in comedy is best portrayed by Molière (*T S Eliot*) I dare say you were exceedingly sorry for what you had done Indeed Sir *dolorously* moaned Berry I were and am (*Meredith*) Doleful and lugubrious are also frequently applied to that which is exaggeratedly dismal or dreary, but *doleful* connotes (now humorously) a weight of woe (as. a *doleful* and lackadaisical air, a *doleful* ditty) and *lugubrious* an undue and often an affected heaviness or solemnity (as They have been crucifying *Othello* into an opera The music good but *lugubrious* —*Byron* Dark funereal barges like my own had flitted by and the gondoliers had warned each other at every turning with hoarse *lugubrious* cries —*Howells*) Rueful implies self pity or regret but in current use it often suggests a quizzical attitude as the woebegone heroes eyed each other with *rueful* countenances (*Irving*) The deacon looked at his manuscript *ruefully* It reads like a Sunday School essay he muttered (*C Mackenzie*) Plaintive applies chiefly to tones sounds utterances rhythms and the like that suggest complaint or mourning or that excite pity or compassion, as the *plaintive* cries of a child She sang *plaintively* the wounded aggrieved hurt notes of the nightingale (*Hewlett*) In poetic use however the term often suggests little more than pensive melancholy or expression in a minor key as Perhaps the *plaintive* numbers flow For old unhappy far-off things (*Wordsworth*)

Ana Pathetic poignant *moving touching hopeless forlorn despairing (see DESPONDENT) pensive reflective *thoughtful discomposing disquieting perturbing disturbing (see DISCOMPOSE)

Con Happy *glad cheerful joyous joyful lighthearted *lively vivacious, gay

melee Fracas row *brawl broil rumpus scrap

Ana Altercation *quarrel wrangle squabble *confusion disorder

mellow Ripe matured *mature adult grown up full fledged

Ana *Tender warm sympathetic responsive warm hearted

Ant Unmellow green — *Con* Raw crude callow *rude rough

melodramatic Histrionic theatrical dramaturgic *dramatic

Ana. *Showy pretentious ostentatious *sentimental romantic, maudlin mawkish

melody Melody air tune agree in denoting a clearly distinguishable and often easily remembered succession of rhythmically ordered tones. Melody stresses the sweetness or beauty of sound produced by such an arrangement of tones. Sweetest *melodies* Are those that are by distance made more sweet, (*Wordsworth*) It also commonly suggests expressiveness or moving power and a carefully wrought pattern Nerve-dissolving *melody* (*Tennyson*) "Tis a rich sobbing *melody* with reliefs Full and majestic (*Keats*) Technically as applied to complex musical structure *melody* always implies a contrast to *harmony* It designates that kind of musical beauty produced by a continuous series of tones in one

or more of the voice parts, in distinction from that produced by simultaneously sounded tones in all the voice parts Strictly air is applied to the dominating melody usually carried by the upper voice or voices in a choral a part song or the like Loosely however, *air* is often applied to any easily remembered success on of tones which identifies a simple musical composition such as a song a ballad or a waltz and which is more commonly and more precisely called tune, as to hum the *tune* (or the *air*) of the Blue Danube *Tune* is also applied to the musical setting of a ballad psalm lyric and the like (as a hymn *tune*) and to any simple composition whether unison or harmonized (as a dance *tune*)

melt *Liquefy deliquesce dissolve thaw fuse

member *Part portion piece detail division section segment sector fraction fragment parcel

Ana *Element component constituent integrant branch limb *shoot bough

memorandum *Letter epistle missive note message dispatch report

memory. Memory, remembrance, recollection, reminiscence, mind souvenir are not synonyms in all of their senses but they are comparable terms since all involve the ideas of remembering and of being remembered

has been learned (words ideas skills etc) and to

affected by the *remembrance* of certain passages between them (*Arch Marshall*) *Remembrance* also denotes but now less often than formerly the state or fact of being remembered or kept in the memory of a person or group of persons as, to hold one in fond *remembrance* moments that live again in *remembrance* (*W W*

the time the term therefore often but far from always, implies an effort to remember as, he said he must have time for *recollection* if he was to give an accurate account of what happened that day Half a word fixed upon or near the spot is worth a cartload of *recollection* (*Gray*) his uneasiness grew by the *recollection* of the forty tons of dynamite in the body of the *Perndale* not the sort of cargo one thinks of with equanimity in connexion with a threatened collision (*Conrad*) But *recollection* is quite as often used of that which is remembered especially as the result of conscious effort, as You ask me to put down a few *recollections* of your father (*Lecky*) ... indeed is my *recollection* of our halts before shaded homesteads our protracted and usually successful parleys with lean housewives hungry for conversation" (*Grandgent*) **Reminiscence** is more colored in its meaning by philosophical and psychological theories (particu

spection than any of the other terms Like *remembrance*

he his origin? can he ascend By *reminiscence* to his earliest date? —*Cowper*) I believe that as we lose our powers of *memory* we may increase the power of *reminiscence* that is of recalling what we want in small quantities for a short time (*Jowett*) The term is often used however in place of *recollection* in the concrete

from the past in conversation or in writing by an aging or aged person (as to enjoy the *reminiscences* of the old veterans) or is a phrase a passage a thought a custom or the like that is so like one found in an earlier writer

... imitation or

... that which

... of a memory

Ana *Mind intellect soul intelligence brains, ... remembering minding recalling reminding (see REMEMBER) awareness consciousness cognizance (see corresponding adjectives at AWARE)

... intimidate cow ... FORETELL) ... remodel come ... make something

that has been injured or damaged once again fit for use **Mend**, which is etymologically a shortened form of ... faults or defects

archaic English one speaks of *mending* one ...

(or ways) of *mending* one's health of *mending* a person's reputation or one uses the old proverb "the least said the soonest *mended*" In ordinary English on the other hand one *mends* a garment when one sews up rents, darns holes or puts pieces under worn spots one *mends* a fountain pen when one puts in a new ink sac, provides a new pen point or the like, so to *mend* a broken dish or toy, to *mend* a rug to *mend* a stone wall the break in his leg never was properly *mended* Repair may often be used in place of *mend* in the sense of making whole or sound again (as, to *mend* [or *repair*] a stone wall) but it is usually preferred to *mend* when complete success is implied and when the thing that is restored to wholeness or soundness is a complex thing that has been partly destroyed, or extensively damaged or has suffered dilapidation debilitation, exhaustion, or the like as to *repair* a bicycle or automobile to *repair* the badly burned house before moving back into it it will cost a huge sum to *repair* the bridge food is necessary to *repair* the tissues of the body "there are few moral wrecks which may not be to all seeming completely *repaired* in this world" (*C W Eliot*) "if economic havoc and maladjustment attributable to the Great War were *repaired*" (*J A Hobson*) **Patch** implies a mending of a hole rent breach or weak spot by the insertion or application of a piece of the same or similar material the term sometimes but far from always, implies obvious, hurried careless or clumsy mending or a repairing that merely serves a temporary purpose as, to *patch* trousers to *patch* a plastered wall to *patch* shoes to *patch* a damaged lawn to *patch* an inner tube In extended use *patch* or frequently *patch up* implies a making of something out of a great number of pieces fragments odds and ends (as to *patch* a quilt to *patch up* an account of a battle from stray bits of information to *patch up* a code of rules for the guidance of a society) or a settling of something that causes disturbance (as to *patch up* a quarrel) or a restoring something which has been broken or disrupted in a way suggestive of patching (as to *patch up* a friendship) In current use especially in industry and business **rebuild**, which normally means to build again something which has been razed or ruined is often preferred to *repair* because it implies a thoroughgoing repairing with addition of new parts when necessary that makes a thing like new as a *rebuilt* typewriter or automobile **Remodel** implies repairing with some changes often extensive changes in structure or design as to *remodel* an old house to *remodel* a dress

Ana. *Improve better ameliorate help emend remedy redress, *correct rectify reform *renew restore renovate rejuvenate refurbish fix, *adjust regulate

mendacious *Dishonest lying untruthful deceitful

Ana *False wrong prevaricating equivocating paltering fibbing (see LIE v)

Ant Veracious — *Con* *Reliable dependable trustworthy honest *upright just scrupulous conscientious honorable

menial Servile slavish *subservient obsequious.

Ana Abject *mean sordid ignoble *base low vile groveling floundering wallowing (see WALLOW)

menstruum. *Solvent dissolvent resolvent alkahest

mental Mental, intellectual psychic, psychical intelligent, cerebral agree in meaning of relating to or characteristic of that sum total of powers or functions called variously (and in the senses discriminated at MIND 2) *mind intellect soul (or psyche) or brain* In general **mental** applies directly to that which has to do with the mind as a real (though often immaterial) or as a purely theoretical entity as, one's *mental* life a *mental* state *mental* diseases *mental* processes *mental* science **Intellectual** differs from *mental* not only in its reference to the intellect, and therefore to the higher powers of the mind such as the comprehension of the abstract or difficult and the ability to reason but also because it is directly applicable to persons their utterances acts and qualities (thus one says an *intellectual* [not a *mental*] person) and because it often carries an implied contrast to *emotional moral imaginative* and the like as "a miracle of *intellectual* delicacy like Dr Newman's" (*Arnold*) "No abstract, *intellectual* plan of life" (*Browning*), "The knowledge of geographical facts is useful but without intrinsic *intellectual* value" (*B Russell*) "It was only on her *intellectual* side that Elizabeth touched the England of her day All its moral aspects were simply dead to her" (*J R Green*) "Part of the value of science is *intellectual* It would be a dull mind that could see the rich variety of natural phenomena without wondering how they are inter-related" (*Jeans*) **Psychic** and **psychical** imply a reference to the soul or psyche, usually but not invariably in their psychological senses often therefore they differ from *mental* in not suggesting a physical basis such as the brain or the nerves thus, a *mental* disease is sometimes, but only in nontechnical language distinguished from a *psychic* disease in that the former implies a cause which is organic and the latter a cause which cannot be related to the body but which seems to proceed from wrong ideas or attitudes the term *psychical research* applies to investigations of phenomena that seem contrary to physical laws and suggest mental activity apart from the body "You keep talking about maladies of the mind and soul I don't accept the idea of *psychic* diseases analogous to *mental* diseases" (*C Mackenzie*) "The humorist was a type that pioneer society required in order to maintain its *psychic* equilibrium" (*Van W Brooks*) **Intelligent** as here compared (see also INTELLIGENT 2) is applicable to any person who is endowed with an intellect or reveals intelligence as men are *intelligent* beings the most *intelligent* of his pupils. The term is also applicable to an animal that reveals sagacity or other qualities suggestive of intelligence as, an *intelligent* spaniel **Cerebral** implies a reference to brain (either as a physical organ or as mind or intellect) or brains It is often used in current English when the physical basis of the mental life is stressed or when the particular qualities implied by brains are to be suggested thus the *cerebral* awakening of a child is a phrase more suggestive of brain activity than *mental* awakening *cerebral* music implies the need of definite intellectual activity if the music is to be understood

mephitic *or* **mephitical** Toxic, *poisonous, venomous virulent pestilent, pestilential, miasmatic

Ana *Offensive loathsome revolting repulsive repugnant fetid noisome putrid *malodorous noxious *pernicious baneful.

mercantile *Commercial.

mercenary, *adj* **Mercenary, hireling, hack, hackney, venal** are not close synonyms but they are comparable because when they are applied to persons their acts their services or products or the like they agree in meaning actuated or motivated chiefly by a desire for profit **Mercenary** stresses self interest (often self seeking) as the guiding motive it therefore usually (except when applied to soldiers who serve a foreign power for a wage) applies to persons services etc that should be prompted by altruism or by noble aims or should be characterized by unselfishness or self forgetfulness as, "the faithful service of the heart so rendered and so free from any *mercenary* taint" (*Dickens*) "She had nothing sordid or *mercenary* in fact she never

thought of money (*G Eliot*) If a writer s attitude toward his characters and his scene is as vulgar as a showman s as *mercenary* as an auctioneer s vulgar and meretricious will his product for ever remain (*Cather*) Hireling suggests the attitude of one who serves for the wage involved or is guided by servile motives the term usually especially in its more common opprobrious use impl es a motive no higher than that of the reward prom ised or foreseen as the factious and *hireling* historians of all ages (*Raleigh* d 1618) some *hireling* senators

implies previous failure as in a profession a low order of ability or of performance willingness to drudge and indifference to the nature of the work required as a *hack* writer a *hack* attorney the *hack* moralist of the pulpit or the press (*J Morley*) some starved *hackny* son neteer (*Pope*) the *hackney* libellers of the faction (*R North*) Venal implies purchasability The term often connotes the use of bribery and in the sense here con sidered it nearly always carries a strong implication of corruption or of corruptibility it is of all these terms the most opprobrious as *venal* politicians *venal* voters the *venal* sale of political offices a *venal* arrangement whereby certain contractors are favored bartering his *venal* wit for sums of gold (*Dryden*)

Ana Vendible purchasable abject *mean sordid ignoble *covetous greedy acquisitive grasping avaricious debased corrupt corrupted depraved (see under DEBASE)

merciful Clement *forbearing tolerant lenient indulgent

Ana Compassionate *tender benignant benign *kind kindly forgiving pardoning condoning (see EXCUSE *v*)

Ant Merciless — *Con* *Grim implacable relentless, unrelenting cruel fell inhuman *fierce

mercifulness Clemency forbearance tolerance leniency indulgence See under FORBEARING

Ana *Mercy clemency len ty charity grace com passion comm seration *pity ruth

Con Severeness *or* severity sternness (see corresponding adjectives at SEVERE) rigorousness *or* rigor rigidity strictness stringency (see corresponding adjectives at RIGID)

merciless Implacable relentless unrelenting *grim

Ana Pitiless ruthless compassionless (see affirmative nouns at PITY) wanton uncalled for gratuitous (see SUPEREROGATORY) cruel fell *fierce inexorable obdurate *inflex ble adamant adamantine

Ant Merciful — *Con* Clement *forbearing tolerant lenient indulgent

mercurial *Inconstant fickle capricious unstable

Ana Volatile effervescent buoyant expansive *elastic resilient *changeable changeful variable protean mutable mobile, *movable *clever adroit cunning ingenious.

Ant Saturnine

mercy. Mercy, charity, grace, clemency lenity are here compared as meaning either the d sposition to show compassion or kindness in one s treatment of others especially of those who offend one and who are in one s power to punish or rebuke or an instance in wh ch this d sposition is manifested Mercy impl es compassion so

then show likest God s When *mercy* seasons justice" (*Shak*) Which now of these three [the priest the Levite the Samaritan] was neighbour unto h m that fell among the thieves? And he said He that shewed *mercy* on him (*Luke* x 36 37) Charity fundamentally implies a disposition to love all men as brothers in more modern use it stresses benevolence and good w ll espe cially as it reveals itself not only in giving generously (for this sense see CHARITY 2) but in broad understand ing of others and in kindly tolerance as with mal ce toward none with *charity* for all (*Lincoln*) 'To know the literature of another language enlarges aesthetic *charity* (*J R Lowell*) It is far commoner at the

Benson) Grace, as here compared impl es a benignant attitude toward those who are dependent on one and a d sposition to bestow favors or to make concess ons to them In its theological sense in reference to the sp r tu l assistance given men by God the word st ll lives in its general application it now tends to be somewhat

minister justice or to punish offenses. *Clemency* is

in its far greater emphasis on lack of severity

effect we meant (*Jefferson*)

Ana Compassion ruth *pity commiseration merci fulness clemency forbearance tolerance leniency indulgence (see under FORBEARING)

Con Vengeance revenge retribution reprisal *retal a tion punishment chastening chastisement d sc pl ning *or* discipl ne correction castigation (see corresponding verbs at PUNISH)

mere boy (i e in no sense an adolescent or ma began to rain—not a *mere* hill shower but a good tepid monsoonish downpour (*Kipling*) Is *mere* living without reference to any intrinsic values a thing of any worth? (*Inge*) There is scarcely any *mere* paint in the Sistine Madonna but there is plenty of paint (*C E Montague*) Bare is stronger and frequently suggests that the thing just escapes falling short of what it actually is as *mere* civility (that is civility and nothing more) *bare civility* (that is civility that just escapes being incivil ty) to be elected by a *bare* majority a *bare* subsistence wage (*Shaw*)

meretricious *Gaudy tawdry garish flashy vulgar *coarse

merge Blend fuse *coalesce* amalgamate commingle mingle *mix
Ana Consolidate concentrate *compact unify *unite combine conjoin *integrate concatenate articulate
merger *Consolidation amalgamation
meridian Culmination, zenith apogee *summit, peak, pinnacle climax apex acme
merit, *n* 1 *Due desert
Ana Meed *reward* guerdon (see PREMIUM) *worth value earning(s) gaining(s) winning(s) (see corresponding verbs at GET)
2 *Excellence virtue perfection
Ant Fault defect

and free She spends a happy time with little care (*Shelley*) Jocund (once poetical but now increasingly common in literary prose) heightens the implication of gladness and usually also connotes exhilaration of spirits or elation as, A poet could not but be gay In such a *jocund* company' (*Wordsworth*) He was in that *jocund* new married mood (*M Austin*) Jovial connotes especially good fellowship or conviviality Those *jovial* meetings of company where the warmth of a social temper is discovered with least reserve (*Shenstone*) Gunga Dass was a *jovial* full stomached portly government servant with a marvelous capacity for making bad puns (*Kipling*) Jolly often suggests higher spirits than *jovial* and an even more manifest attempt to keep others laughing as by jesting bantering playing tricks and the like Whiles the *jolly* Briton laughs [at the lovelorn Frenchman] from a free lungs" (*Shak*) Haste thee nymph and bring with thee Jest and youthful *jollity* Quips and cranks and wanton wiles (*Milton*)
Ana Gay vivacious, *lively sprightly animated joyful joyous cheerful *glad happy lighthearted mirthful, gleeful hilarious (see corresponding *nouns* at MIRTH)
merry andrew *Fool jester clown antic buffoon zany pantaloon harlequin comedian comic stooge
mesa *Mountain mount peak alp volcano
message Missive note *letter epistle dispatch report memorandum
metachronism *Anachronism parachronism prochronism
metamorphose *Transform transmute convert transmogrify transfigure
Ana *Change vary alter modify develop *mature age ripen
metamorphosis Transformation transm... conversion transmogrification transfigurat... under TRANSFORM
Ana *Change mutation alternation, perm...

vicissitude change variation alteration modification (see under CHANGE *v*)
metaphor Simile *analogy
metaphrase *Translation version paraphrase construe.
meter *or* **metre** *Rhythm cadence
method Method mode, manner, way, fashion system are here compared as denoting the means taken or the plan or procedure followed in doing a given kind of work or in achieving a given end Method may denote either an abstraction or a concrete procedure but in both cases it implies orderly logical and effective arrangement as of one's ideas for an exposition or an argument or of the

orderly or logical arrangement rather it denotes an order or course pursued as the result of custom tradition personal preference or the like as "The duty of itself being resolved on, the *mode* of doing it may easily be found (*Jer Taylor*) an author's peculiar *mode* of expression the French *mode* of life The reasons given do not seem very plausible to our *modes* of thought (*Binyon*) Manner (see also BEARING) is often used in place of *mode* where the reference is to a personal or peculiar course or procedure or to a method whether pursued by a number of persons ...

... his personality has suggested to me an entirely new *manner* in art (*Wilde*) Way (see also WAY 1) may be used in place of any of the

Lewis) Sally used to answer Robert's letters sadly and patiently and with no reproaches—that was Sally's *way* (*Deland*) Fashion, as here compared differs from way not so much in denotation as in connotation derived in part from its commoner sense of *style* or *vogue* (see FASHION 2) The term therefore often

often as easily apply to the scheme as to the actual way of doing something as The mind can scarcely conceive

abstraction however meaning orderliness or plan in arrangement or procedure *system* is often preferred to *method* as, housekeeping without *system* he follows no *system* in his reading

Ana *Process procedure proceeding classification alphabetization (see corresponding verbs at ASSORT) disposition *disposal

methodical, methodic. *Orderly systematic regular

nouns at CONFUSION)

methodize Systematize organize *order arrange marshal

Ana Regulate *adjust *set settle fix establish

meticulous *Careful scrupulous punctilious punctual

Ana Fastidious finical particular fussy pernickety *nice accurate exact precise *correct.

métier Business pursuit calling occupation employment *work.

Ana *Trade craft handcraft art profession *work labor toil travail *vocation avocation.

metonymy Metonymy, synecdoche designate two closely related figures of speech in which the name of one

(1) the use of the sign for the thing signified as in the pen (which is the instrument of a writer and the sign

e, an article written or typed on paper)

ng

n Archbishop primate *bishop

age spirit resolution tenacity

de backbone sand grit pluck guts *nerve hardihood *temerity audacity gallantry valor* *heroism

*Spirited high spirited spunky fiery

eous bold audacious intrepid *brave

passionate ardent fervent restive

stless skittish

miasmatical, miasmal, miasmic

oxic venomous virulent pestilent pestilential mephitic

Ana Contagious *infectious catching noxious *pernicious baneful deleterious.*

microbe *Germ bacterium bacillus virus pathogen

microscopic Minute *small little diminutive miniature petite wee tiny teeny weeny

middle, *n* *Center midst core hub omphalos focus nucleus heart

*Medium mediocre second rate moderate

ur indifferent

Manikin pygmy *dwarf homunculus runt

*Middle *center core hub omphalos focus nucleus heart

mien Demeanor deportment *bearing manner carriage port presence front

Ana Air *or* airs *pose, affectation mannerism aspect. *appearance semblance look

might, *n* Strength energy, *power force puissance arm

Ana *Forbearing tolerant clement merciful lenient indulgent delicate dainty exquisite *choice temperate *moderate *calm serene tranquil placid

sh fierce

Environment setting *background mise

backdrop

*Aggressive assertive self-assertive pushing

Ana Bellicose pugnacious contentious *belligerent combating opposing antagonizing *or* antagonistic (see corresponding verbs at OPPOSE) fighting warring

g battling (see CONTEND)

acific pacifist pacifistic peaceful, peaceable

nt resigned *compliant*

*Martial warlike

*Actor player performer, mummer Thespian

itor trouper

*Copy imitate ape mock.

y impersonate personate *act counterfeit

simulate sham pretend *assume.

n 1 *Memory remembrance recollection

iscence souvenir

nd intellect, soul psyche, brain, brains intelli

wit wits are here compared as meaning that sum

d stinct entity)

s on of hu

physical organism but it is also in other senses contrasted with *heart* as the seat of the feelings and with *soul* as the immortal spirit of man or with *soul* as equivalent to *heart* but in all cases despite a difference in stress on certain qualities, it denotes a complex of powers of which man is conscious and which includes the perceiving the remembering the thinking and less often the feeling and willing powers or functions. When all these powers are implied the opposition to *body* is clear (as a sound *mind* in a sound body to keep the body in strength and vigour so that it may be able to obey and execute the orders of the *mind*" —*Locke*) when the capacity for understanding and reasoning is stressed the contrast with *heart* or *soul* is implied (as The *mind* must have its share in deciding these important matters not merely the emotions and desires —*R. Macaulay*) when the exercise of the powers that operate through physical organs (such as the eye the ear the brain the nerves) is suggested a distinction from *soul* as spirit is often connoted (as, it is a man's own fault it is from want of use if his *mind* grows torpid in old age" —*Johnson* Insanity is often the logic of an accurate mind overtaxed —*Holmes* And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind and with all thy strength this is the first commandment —*Mark* xii 30) *Mind* also is usually the preferred term when the reference is to an individual's mental qualities as he has a very good *mind* The *mind* of Julius [Caesar] so far as we can read it was the *mind* of a dreamer joined to the temperament of a soldier (*Buchan*) Intellect and *mind* are often used interchangeably by many persons however in psychology and in philosophy *intellect* rather than *mind* has been the usual technical term for the knowing and thinking powers and functions (or the entity they suggest) In spite of numerous variations in definitions and a fundamental difference of opinion between schools of thought as to whether the power of intuition or the power to *reason* is the distinguishing property of *intellect* the term has in all but loose nontechnical use denoted that entity (or in many psychologies, that faculty of the mind or soul) by which a person attains knowledge, whether through comprehension of that which is taught or through processes of thought whereby the mind *moves* from that which was previously known to conclusions that represent new knowledge In many psychologies this faculty of the mind is distinguished from two other faculties —those of feeling and of will We can trace in the romanticism of nineteenth-century France this tendency toward a hypertrophy of sensation and an atrophy of ideas toward a correspondingly expanding sensorium and a diminishing *intellect* (*Babbitt*) The emotionalist steeps himself or herself in luxurious feeling and pathetic imagination which make no severe call upon either the will or the *intellect* (*Inge*) Soul as here compared (see also SOUL, 2) is still used in some psychologies (but not in those that reject not only the theory of faculties but also any other theory that presupposes the existence of an immaterial entity) as the inclusive term for the immaterial entity which is the seat of man's mental, emotional and volitional life and which therefore is the prime object of psychological study as, I thought of my inner existence that consciousness which is called the soul (*Jefferies*) The term is now seldom used strictly in this sense, being confused not only with the conceptions of soul as spirit and as heart but with several other ideas that are the result mainly of varying theologies and philosophies Some modern psychologists and some writers and speakers prefer *psyche* to *soul* as less susceptible to the addition of extraneous connotations some psychologists prefer *psyche* as a name for the life of the individual which comprehends not only all the powers and activities attributed by others to the entity called the soul but also the subconscious life as well the term however is not universally accepted by schools which deny the existence of the soul as an entity I would write *psyche* always instead of *soul*, to avoid meanings which have become attached to the word soul but it is awkward to do so (*Jefferies*) Brain or especially in colloquial use brains always suggests a reference to the brain as the physical seat of the life of the mind or intellect however either term is often preferred to *intellect* (sometimes to *mind*) as denoting the powers (usually clearly manifested powers) of comprehension and of independent (sometimes creative) thought as, a *brain* that quickly grasps abstruse ideas Have I ever even felt inclined to write anything, until my emotions had been unduly excited my *brain* immoderately stirred my senses unusually quickened or my spirit extravagantly roused?" (*Galsworthy*) "They could more than make up for the cost of complying with the very moderate requirements of the Acts by putting a little more *brains* into their work" (*Shaw*) It requires *brains* and education to follow the argument [of Aquinas that the existence of God is demonstrable] (*Inge*) Intelligence is distinguished from *intellect* with which it is often confused by being in general applied to a concrete or individual exhibition of the powers ascribed to the intellect rather than to an abstraction designated as *intellect* or *mind* as men are animals endowed with *intellect* (not *intelligence*) the *intelligence* (i e the extent to which a man is able to use his intellect) of individuals is now measured by psychologists he has grown rapidly in *intelligence* (not *intellect*) it had turned capable men into mere machines doing their work without *intelligence* (*Shaw*) In current use *intelligence* often applies specifically to an ability to deal with a new or trying situation competently to achieve one's ends in spite of difficulties or the like as, the situation demands the exercise of great *intelligence* He thinks the war could have been prevented with a little *intelligence* (*R Macaulay*) Wit (see also WIT 2) and wits are often merely homely or colloquial equivalents of *mind* as to lose one's *wits* he is dull in *wit* Usually however the term carries a stronger implication of an inborn power or of native capacity than *mind* which often suggests training and development it therefore may imply ability to use the senses quickly and readily strong common sense or intelligence that is the result of the active use of these as, the untutored natural *wit* of savages (*Shaw*) Doctor Stirling arrived in less than ten minutes Dick Povey had had the *wit* to look for him at the Federation meeting (*Bennett*) "Every one had to be a jack-of-all trades every one had to live by his *wits* (*Van W Brooks*)

Ana *Power function faculty *reason, intuition understanding wisdom judgment *sense gumption

mind, *v* 1 *Remember, recollect, recall remind reminisce bethink.

2 *Tend attend, watch.

Con *Neglect, ignore disregard forget slight

mingle *Mix, commingle blend merge coalesce amalgamate fuse.

Ana *Compose comprise consist of constitute *join combine unite connect consolidate *compact, unify concentrate.

miniature, *adj* Minute diminutive, *small little, wee tiny teeny weeny

minimize Depreciate *decry belittle disparage derogate from detract from

Ant. Magnify — *Con* Aggrandize, *exalt· extol, eulogize, acclaim, laud, *praise

minister. Envoy, *ambassador, legate, nuncio internuncio

minnesinger. Troubadour, trouvère, scald jongleur, gleeman, scop, minstrel, bard, *poet versifier, rhymer, rhymester, poetaster

minority. *Infancy, nonage
Ant. Majority — *Con* *Age

minstrel. Bard, scop, gleeman, jongleur, troubadour, trouvère, minnesinger, scald *poet, versifier, rhymer, rhymester, poetaster

minute, *n* *Instant, moment, second, flash, trice, jiffy, twinkling twinkle, split second

minute, *adj* 1 *Small, little, diminutive, miniature, wee tiny, teeny, weeny
2 *Circumstantial, particular, particularized, detailed itemized
Ana Meticulous, scrupulous, *careful, punctilious precise, accurate, exact right, nice, *correct
Con General, *universal *abstract, ideal comprehending *or* comprehensive, including *or* inclusive, embracing *or* embracive (see corresponding verbs at INCLUDE).

minx. *Wench, hussy, baggage

miraculous. *Supernatural, supranatural, preternatural superhuman

mirage. Hallucination, *delusion, illusion

mirror, *n* *Model, example, pattern, exemplar paradigm, ideal, beau ideal standard

mirth. Mirth, glee, jollity, hilarity come into comparison when they mean the mood or temper of a person or a group of persons manifesting joy or high spirits in laughter play, or the like Mirth often implies lightness of heart and a love of gaiety, it may, however imply great amusement or cause for laughter, as "Darcy was

(*Thomson*) Glee may be used in reference to a group

who takes more or less malicious delight in another's misfortunes or predicaments as in great *glee* over his friend's embarrassment ghoulish *glee* Charles Critch low came to the funeral full of calm sardonic *glee* Though fabulously senile he had preserved and even improved his faculty for enjoying a catastrophe' (*Bennett*) Jollity in the sense here considered on the other hand usually implies mirth in a group especially a merrymaking group Distinctively however it connotes exuberance and lack of constraint and may imply revelry

exhilaration of spirits as by wine pleasurable excitement, or the like "Wine gives not light, gay ideal *hilarity* but tumultuous, noisy, clamorous merriment' (*Johnson*) ' Through all the works of Chaucer there reigns a cheerfulness a manly *hilarity*" (*Coleridge*) Until around 1800 it carried none of the implications of boisterousness or vulgar excess of spirits it now so frequently stresses as, "coarse and vulgar *hilarity*' (*Thackeray*), the *hilarity* of a New Year's Eve celebration
Ana Cheerfulness *or* cheer, lightheartedness joyfulness, gladness, happiness (see corresponding adjectives at GLAD) joy, *pleasure, delight· merriment, blitheness, jocundity, joviality (see corresponding adjectives at MERRY)
Con. *Sadness, depression, dejection melancholy blues, dumps, vapors *tedium, boredom ennui

misanthropic, misanthropical. Pessimistic, misogynic, *cynical
Ant. Philanthropic. — *Con.* Benevolent, humane humanitarian, *charitable, altruistic.

miscarriage. *Abortion.

miscellaneous. Miscellaneous, assorted, heterogene-

ASSORT) and the derivative noun assortment, also imply a mixture, but not a haphazard one, they carry the implications of a selection including every available kind or variety or involving consideration of every taste or every need, as a box of *assorted* candies a basket of *assorted* fruits, a skein of *assorted* wools, a carefully *assorted* group, a case containing an *assortment* of tools Heterogeneous is applicable chiefly to masses, groups and the like, the individuals or the elements of which are necessarily in proximity or close relationship to each other, it suggests not only variety or diversity in the individuals or the elements but also absence of uniformity or unity and little (if any) evidence of fusion, as the task of transforming a *heterogeneous* selection of mankind into a homogeneous nation (*B Russell*) the family is *heterogeneous* enough to make quite a good party in itself (*R. Macaulay*), the *heterogeneous* structure of granite Motley, literally varicolored in the extended sense here considered adds to *heterogeneous* the suggestion of discordance in the individuals or elements or their striking contrast to each other, as a *motley* crew, a *motley* gathering from all sections of the city 'One would enquire from whence this *motley* style Did first our Roman purity defile' (*Dryden*) 'How *motley* are the qualities that go to make up a human being' (*Maugham*) Promiscuous may suggest haphazardness or the appearance of it, but it usually implies selection that is ... that results in

point of view of the speaker or writer For this reason *promiscuous* is applicable to acts, emotions and the like that affect or include in their scope a number of persons or things in such use it stresses not only lack of discrimi-

nation but lack of restriction within bounds set by prudence good sense sound morals, or the l ke thus, ex

sexual intercou

Ana Various ... disparate *different multifarious mu itold *man fold divers sundry *many

Con *Similar alike, like identical homogeneous, uniform

mischance *Misfortune, adversity

Ana *Accident, casualty mishap *disaster, calamity catastrophe cataclysm

mischief. *Injury hurt damage harm

Ana. Perniciousness detrimentalness or detriment deleteriousness, noxiousness, banefulness or bane (see correspond ng adjectives at PERNICIOUS) *evil ill bale impairment marring spoil ng (see corresponding verbs at INJURE)

mischievous Wanton roguish wagg sh imp sh *playful frolicsome sportive

Ana Annoy ng bothering or bothersome vexing or vexatious irking or irksome (see corresponding verbs at ANNOY) naughty *bad evil ill wicked tricky foxy artful *sly

mise *Contract, bargain compact pact treaty entente convention cartel covenant concordat indenture.

mise en scène *Background setting environment mil eu backdrop

miserable, *adj* Miserable, wretched come into comparison because both adjectives are used to describe anything that is deplorably or contemptibly bad or mean such as a person s state of health or of mind a state of affa rs a human being with reference to ... cond tion or character or an ... of its kind or miserable ... acute distress o any novelist to ... as ever miserable

crazed aspect shattered and made drunk by horror —*Dickens*) A thing is *miserable* when it is exceedingly mean or paltry and provocative only of misery in the person affected or of extreme contempt in the observer as a *miserable* cold a *miserable* dinner a *miserable* pun (*Meredith*) the squalor of mean and *miserable* streets (*Binyon*) A person is wretched who is extremely unhappy or abjectly despondent because of want grief oppression, affl ction anxiety or the like a thing that pertains closely to the happiness of a perso if it produces such dejection or mental suff cruel death! To those you are more kind *wretched* mortals left behind (*Waller*) unhappy lot to be made more *wretched* by the only

Ant Comfortable

miserly. Penurious curmudgeonly parsimonious, niggardly, tight tightfisted *stingy close closefisted cheeseparing penny pinching

Ana Avaricious, greedy *covetous, grasping *mean sordid abject ignoble

Con Bountiful munificent *liberal generous benevolent *charitable altruistic

misery. *Distress suffering agony dolor passion

Ana Adversity *misfortune affl ction vis tation *trial tribulation melancholy dejection *sadness, depression.

Ant Felicity blessedness — *Con* *Happiness beatitude bliss comfort ease repose (see REST)

misfortune Misfortune, mischance, adversity agree in denoting bad luck or adverse fortune They are not always synonymous in their specific denotations how

mischance only may designate the incident or the conjunction of events that is the cause of a change in fortune but only *misfortune* and *adversity* may be used to denote

I am bo ... with C ... mischa ... adversity

son)

Ana *Disaster calam ty catastrophe cataclysm ... ibulation cross

Fel city bliss comfort, ease

*apprehension. DISTRUST ...) suspicion doubt, skepticism *uncertainty *fear alarm dread fright

mishap *Accident casualty

Ana *Misfortune mischance *disaster calamity

*deceive betray double-

Ana Entice inveigle *lure tempt seduce *dupe gull ... ax bamboozle

Misleading deceptive delusive, delusory ... ding having an appearance or character that ... ray or into error *Misleading* is the general ... ble to anyth ng which, intentionally or otherwise leads one a vay from the right course or direct on as in action conduct or the apprehens on of truth and therefore into confusion or error, as, a

Deceptive applies chiefly but not exclusively to things that by their aspect or appearance give a false impression the term may or may not imply the intention to deceive as *deceptive* solemnity *deceptive* words a *deceptive* show of wealth or power Delusive and the less common delusory carry a stronger implication than *deceptive* carries of mocking or cheating as well as m s-leading as *delusive* hopes *delusory* promises it is important for this Court [the Supreme Court of the United States] to avoid extracting from the very general language of the Fourteenth Amendment a system of *delusive* exactness (*Justice Holmes*)

Ana Fallacious casuistical, sophistical (see under FALLACY) *false wrong confounding bewildering d stracting perplexing puzzling (see PUZZLE *v*)

misogynic, misogynical, misogynous Misanthropic pessimistic *cynical

Con Benevolent *charitable altruistic

misplace Misplace mislay agree in meaning to put in the wrong place Misplace may imply a putting of a

not be (as my confidence in him was *misplaced* she is suffering from *misplaced* affections) The globe and sceptre in such hands *misplaced* (*Cowper*) Mislay usually implies a misplacing (in the first sense) but stresses a forgetfulness of the place in which the thing has been put it therefore often means to lose through misplacing as to *mislay* a book or an umbrella

Ana Displace (see REPLACE) derange disarrange *disorder

misrepresent Misrepresent belie agree in meaning to represent in a manner that is contrary to truth Misrepresent, however commonly implies intent and therefore takes a person or his utterance as its subject when used in the active vo ce it often carries a suggestion of de liberate fals fication or injustice but it may suggest bias or prejudice as to *misrepresent* a statement or the value of an article the account *misrepresents* not only

look a manner or the like as his brusque manner *belied* his real kindness of heart You are an Englishman unless your phys ognomy *belies* you (*Kingsley*)

Ana *Disguise dissemble cloak mask simulate counterfeit feign *assume

misrepresentation *Lie falsehood untruth fib story

Ana Dishonesty deceitfulness mendaciousness or mendacity (see corresponding adjectives at DISHONEST) sophistication doctoring deaconing loading weighting adulteration (see correspond ng verbs at ADULTERATE) sophistry casu stry (see FALLACY)

missionary, *n* Missionary apostle evangelist revivalist, as here compared denote a person whose work it is to make converts especially to Christianity Missionary and apostle both etymologically imply a being sent and are used to designate one who comes from outside usually in response to a commission but somet mes in answer to a call *Missionary* in its more common application denotes either a man or woman clerical or lay who is

extended use *apostle* often denotes a m ssionary to the heathen who is the first to bring Christianity into a country or to a people, as John Eliot *Apostle* of the Indians St Augustine *Apostle* of the English *Apostle* also is used of a person who initiates a great reform o preaches a new doctrine often one of a polit cal or intellectual as well as of a moral character as Richard Cobden has been called the *Apostle* of Free Trade We inevitably think of Rousseau as the great *apostle* of the original and the spontaneous" (*Babbitt*) *Missionary* in a frequent but less widespread use is applied to an ordained preacher who comes from without a parish to stir up religious fervor among the parishioners and to convert backsliders or the unregenerate In some churches a preacher whose aims are s m lar is called an evangelist, but the latter term often suggests in distinction from *missionary* autonomous act on or lack of a commission from a superior authority and action as independent of any one church congregation, or denomination John Wesley the humanist enjoyed preaching in such a pleasant place to such pleasant people while John Wesley the *Evangelist* was performing a stern moral duty (*S M Crothers*) Revivalist stresses the aim of reviving faith and often connotes sensational methods of exciting religious fervor, otherwise its implications are s milar to those of *evangelist* as, Billy Sunday was an outstanding American *revivalist*

missive *Letter epistle note message, dispatch report memorandum

mist, *n* *Haze fog smog brume

the rest of us to *mistake* gush for vigour (*Day Lewis*) One confuses one thing with another when one fails to d stinguish two things that have similar ties or common characteristics or to observe their lines of demarcation as Very possibly some of the cases *confuse* the principles that govern jurisd ction with those that govern merits (*Justice Holmes*) far too intellectually keen to *confuse* moral problems with purely aesthet c problems" (*H Ellis*) One confounds things or one thing with

words for this reason it is often preferred when the differences are more or less obvious to a clearheaded or intell gent person Sir Austin expostulated contradicted himself *confounded* his principles made nonsense of all his theories (*Meredith*) Courage must not be *confounded* with brutality Brutality is pleasure in forcing one s will upon other people courage is indifference to personal misfortunes (*B Russell*) The temptation to *confound* accumulated knowledge and experience with intrins c progress is almost irresistible (*Inge*)

muddle bemuddle *confuse

mize

*Error slip lapse blunder faux pas, bull er bloomer floater

Ana Confus on confounding mistaking (see corre-

sponding verbs at MISTAKE) inadvertence (see corresponding adjective at CARELESS) neglecting or neglect omitting or omission disregarding slighting or slight (see corresponding verbs at NEGLECT)

mistreat Maltreat ill-treat misuse *abuse outrage
Ana See those at ILL-TREAT

mistrust *n* 1 Suspicion skepticism doubt, *uncertainty dubiety dubiosity
Ana Misgiving presentiment foreboding *apprehension
Ant Trust assurance — *Con* Confidence faith reliance dependence (see TRUST) *certainty certitude conviction
2 Distrust (see under DISTRUST *v*)

mistrust, *v* *Distrust
Ana Apprehend anticipate *foresee alarm *frighten scare appall *dismay
Con *Rely trust depend confide entrust relegate *commit.

misuse, *v* *Abuse mistreat maltreat ill-treat outrage
Ana Hurt *injure harm damage impair mar spoil pervert *debase corrupt
Ant Respect — *Con* Esteem regard (see under REGARD *n*) cherish treasure prize *appreciate

mite *Bit *particle smitch smidgen whit atom iota jot tittle.*

mitigate Allay *relieve alleviate lighten, assuage
Ana Temper attemper *moderate abate reduce lessen diminish *decrease *palliate extenuate
Ant Intensify — *Con* Aggravate heighten enhance (see INTENSIFY) *increase augment.

mix Mix mingle commingle blend, merge coalesce amalgamate, fuse are synonymous terms when they are used of two or more things and denote to combine or become combined with resulting diffusion or interpenetration of particles parts elements or the like Mix the most comprehensive of these terms may or may not imply loss of identities but even when the elements are distinguishable it suggests a homogeneous character in the product as, to *mix* salt and pepper or wine and water to *mix* colors in painting to *mix* the ingredients of a cake oil and water do not *mix* So far as they differ mingle rather than *mix* implies that the constituent elements are distinguished in the product as *mingled* sensations the evil strangely *mingled* with the good (*Babbitt*) *Mingling* as no other school of dramatists has done the oratorical the conversational the elaborate and the simple (*T S Eliot*) Commingle suggests a more intimate and often a harmonious union *Commingled* with the gloom of imminent war The shadow of His loss drew like eclipse Darkening the world (*Tennyson*) Blend originally was the equivalent of *mix* or *mingle* A Tale that *blends* their glory with their shame (*Pope*) In current use it implies a mixing of harmonious or compatible things a union so intimate as to obscure the individuality of the component parts and a sharing of their qualities by the resultant product as, *blended* teas What delicious *blending* of thought and diction! (*T E Brown*) Offshore where sea and skyline *blend* In rain (*Kipling*) Merge still more distinctly implies the loss in the whole of the constituent elements, or the complete absorption of one element in another as to *merge* the private in the general good

Archer often wondered how after forty years of the closest conjugality two such *merged* identities ever separated themselves enough for anything as controversial as a talking-over (*E Wharton*) Coalesce suggests a natural affinity for each other in the things merging and a resulting organic unity All these descriptive details do not *coalesce* for us into the distinct image of a living woman (*Babbitt*) It is only gradually [for the infant learning how to perceive] through the formation of habits by association, that touch and sight and smell and hearing *coalesce* in the notion of an object (*B Russell*) Amalgamate in very careful use implies a tendency to merge or draw together largely as a result of contact or association it therefore suggests an effective or harmonious union rather than a complete merger with loss of identity The Indian race , formed no part of the colonial communities and never *amalgamated* with them (*Ch Just Toney*) [Rome's] policy of conciliating and *amalgamating* conquered nations (*A Repplier*) Fuse stresses even more than *blend* and *merge* the loss of identity of each of the component elements and more than *coalesce* the indissolubility of their union In very precise use it implies a powerful cause which operates like heat melting and bringing into one mass disparate substances. The Scotch nation nobles and commons ministers and people wonder fully *fused* together by fiery enthusiasm (*G Smith*)

Truth at white heat—the truth of terror and mystery and baleful beauty *fused* into one flaming impression (*Lowes*)

Ana. *Join, combine unite
Con. *Separate part divide, sever sunder

mixture Mixture, admixture, blend, compound, composite, amalgam agree in denoting a product formed by the combination of two or more things Mixture is the most inclusive and most widely applicable term it has however many specific applications thus, a fabric made by interweaving yarns of different colors is a *mixture* a tobacco in which several varieties are combined to give a particular flavor or quality is a smoking *mixture* The word often implies miscellaneousness as, society' in a small town is very much of a *mixture* Admixture adds to *mixture* the suggestion of the alien character of one or more of the constituent elements as a racial stock that is an *admixture* prosaic verse is an offensive *admixture* to lovers of pure poetry Blend, on the contrary adds to *mixture* the implication of thorough mingling of (usually but not invariably) similar or congruous elements or ingredients Like *admixture* it implies that the product is not pure or simple but unlike it it usually suggests harmony or complete integration A curious *blend* of humility and irony (*T S Eliot*) ' Unorthodox was the *blend* of executive responsibility legislative power and financial control (*Buchan*) *Blend* is used in commerce as a name for mixed whiskies wines teas, coffees etc to indicate that a new product has been formed that combines the flavors or the like of several varieties of the same thing and that the products contain no other substance than whisky wine etc. Compound usually implies the union of two or more distinguishable or analyzable parts elements or ingredients It was not fear it was not ardour —it was a *compound* of both (*Scott*) Rare *compound* of oddity frolic and fun (*Goldsmith*) In its technical senses *compound* is definitely restricted in application In chemistry a compound is a distinct substance formed by a union of two or more elements united in definite proportions by weight and with the same internal arrangement thus water is a *compound* of oxygen and hydrogen As applied to words a compound is a word or its equivalent which is formed of distinct parts but has a distinct sense often not inferable from the meanings of its component parts A compound may be written solid (as, *blackboard*) or hyphenated (as *long-distance*) or be composed of separate words (as *all right*) Composite is often interchangeable with *compound* in the general sense of the latter, but there is a

tendency to prefer the former when the constituent parts are artificially or fortuitously combined thus the American people is a *composite* of many races the English language is a *composite* of Anglo-Saxon Norman French and Celtic and other languages An *amalgam* is literally a mixture made by adding mercury to a metal

(*T S Eliot*)

Ana Joining combining uniting (see JOIN)

moan, *v* Groan *sigh sob

Ana Mourn *grieve sorrow bemoan bewail lament *deplore

moan, *n* Groan sigh sob See under SIGH *v*

Ana Crying *or* cry wailing *or* wail (see corresponding verbs at CRY) lamenting *or* lament bemoaning bewailing (see corresponding verbs at DEPLORE)

mob, *n* *Crowd throng press crush rout horde.

Ana *Multitude army host legion

mobile *Movable motile motive

Ana Fluid *liquid *changeable changeful protean variable *inconstant unstable mercurial fickle capricious

Ant Immobile

mock, *v* 1 Taunt deride *ridicule twit rally

Ana Flout *scoff jeer gird gibe *caricature parody travesty burlesque

2 *Copy imitate mimic ape

Ana Counterfeit feign affect simulate *assume

mode, *n* [1] 1 *State condition, situation, posture status estate

2 *Method manner way fashion system

Ana Trend drift *tendency tenor current procedure *process

mode, *n* [2] *Fashion style vogue fad rage craze dernier cri, cry

model, *n* Model example, pattern, exemplar, paradigm ideal beau ideal (*or* beau idéal), standard, mirror come into comparison when they denote something set or held before one for guidance or imitation in one s conduct or endeavor Model applies to any person or thing set before one for imitation by oneself or another the term may suggest nothing more as art students painting

however the term applies to a person or thing that is eminently (sometimes, pre-eminently) worthy of imitation as, there is no poet in any tongue who stands so firmly [as Dante] as a *model* for all poets (*T S*

person or the act or the conduct for some good reason (such as the person s being in a position of authority or his conduct being in the limelight or his act being widely known) is one that is likely to be imitated

behavior a teacher s conduct should never give a bad *example* to his pupils. Sometimes, however *example* applies to that which is not to be imitated but which serves rather as a warning as to make an *example* of an offender (i e by punishing him conspicuously) "Let it profit thee to have heard By terrible *example* the reward Of disobedience (*Milton*) *Example* is also used in a highly abstract sense in antithesis to *precept* then implying the setting of an example usually but not necessarily a good example, as, children learn more quickly by *example* than by precept, the mistake of thinking that all can be done by precept when example is no less potent a force (*A C Benson*) Pattern in its earliest and to an extent still current English senses applies either to the divine archetype (see PROTOTYPE) of a thing or to a carefully worked-out design or plan (such as an architect s drawing) to be

use now are made by machinery and are copies of an original *pattern* (*Jevons*) In the sense in which the word is here considered (see also FIGURE 2) *pattern* now usually applies to that which is actually worthy of imitation or is accepted as such it often differs from *model* in suggesting a more clearly worked out design or a fuller presentation of details or in connoting fixity or compelling power, as A housewife in bed at table a slattern For all an *example* for no one a *pattern* (*Swift*) Somewhere there must have been men and women working out our situation successfully but

to *pattern* than to *example* because it usually applies to that which is set before one as worthy of imitation and is therefore inherently good as Christ is the (*Latimer*)

technical term in grammar *paradigm* designates an example of a conjugation or declension showing a word inflection each group

phrase now naturalized in English correctly meaning "ideal beauty but often incorrectly translated as the beautiful or perfect ideal is interchanged with *ideal* in this particular sense as the *beau ideal* of young English manhood (*M E Braddon*) Frequently however, *ideal* is almost indistinguishable from standard when it applies not to a person or object that serves as a pattern or exemplar but to anything such as a rule a practice, an aim an established level of excellence or the like, by which one seeks to maintain a high quality in a product or of performance as 'The *ideal* of general cultivation has been one of the standards in education (*C W Eliot*) [Accuracy] is still a noble and inspiring *ideal* It is the morality of the intellect it prescribes what it ought to strive for (*P B Ballard*) Each generation has its own *ideals* and its own *standards* of judgment (*S M Crothers*) But *standard* is interchangeable with *ideal* only when it applies to that which is the test of perfection or of human perfection (for other sense see STANDARD 2) as the very art incommensurable with any *standard* except that of pure beauty—I refer of course to the art of music (*G L Dickinson*) With the spread of impressionistic literature has lost *standards* and discipline and at the same time virility and seriousness' (*Babbitt*) Mirror, *now archaic* in this sense was once used frequently in literary or complimentary speech for a person (rarely a thing) upon which others could look as a model or pattern of perfection the term sometimes implying a reflection of celestial perfections as call him bounteous Buckingham The *mirror* of all courtesy (*Shak*) *Mirror* of grace and Majesty divine" (*Spenser*)

Ana Archetype, *prototype criterion, touchstone gauge *standard

moderate, *adj* **1** Moderate temperate are often used interchangeably to denote not excessive in degree amount, or the like as a *moderate* allowance *temperate* heat. When contrasted moderate often connotes absence or avoidance of excess (opposed to *excessive immoderate*) and temperate, deliberate restraint or restriction (opposed to *intemperate inordinate*) thus a *moderate* drinker suggests free but far from excessive indulgence in intoxicants and a *temperate* drinker suggests restrained and cautious indulgence *moderate* enthusiasm suggests lukewarmness, *temperate* enthusiasm suggests keeping a hold over one's exhibition of feeling one's anger may be far from *moderate* yet one's reply may be *temperate* In precise especially technical language *moderate* and *temperate* often denote midway between extremes or designate a point as in a scale characterized neither by excess nor by deficiency of something under stood As a rule when so used they are not interchangeable for custom or terminology has determined the selection as *moderate* temperature a *moderate* breeze a *temperate* climate a *temperate zone* In this sense both *moderate* and *temperate* have two antonyms one on the side of deficiency and the other on the side of excess These antonyms are usually specific and vary according to the application as, for example *light* and *strong* (of breezes) *arctic* and *torrid* (of climate), *abstemious* and *gluttonous* (of eating) *mild* and *violent* (of something having force and intensity)

Ana Ordinary *common familiar gentle, mild bland *soft *sparing economical

Ant Immoderate — *Con* *Excessive extreme inordinate

2 *Medium, middling mediocre second rate average fair, indifferent

Ana. Decent, *decorous proper *steady even equable constant.

moderate, *v* Moderate, qualify, temper, attemper come into comparison when they mean to modify something so as to avoid an extreme or to keep within due bounds. Moderate stresses reduction of that which is excessive but it does not necessarily imply finding the happy mean as the sun at midday *moderates* the cold you must *moderate* your demands if you wish to be listened to *Moderate* your language old man, I said remember that you are addressing a superior (*Hudson*) Qualify, in most discriminating use emphasizes restriction or more precise definition that brings a thing closer to the truth or facts, or that makes it less general inclusive or sweeping or that gives it a clearly defined quality or character of its own as the teacher *qualified* his praise of the theme by the added comment you can do better, our admiration of his genius is *qualified* by our disapproval of his character It is time to *qualify* the over simple account I have given of the artist's process of creation (*S Alexander*) Temper strongly implies accommodation to the needs or requirements of the person the situation the time and the like it may or may not suggest moderation or qualification but it usually implies the addition of a counterbalancing or mitigating thing as God *tempers* the wind to the shorn lamb (*Sterne*) to *temper* justice with mercy Fierce for the right he bore his part In strife with many a valiant foe But Laughter winged his polished dart And kindness *tempered* every blow (*W Winter*) Attemper is a very close synonym of *temper* It is however increasingly rarer in current use and it seldom so strongly implies accommodation or adaptation as does *temper* It commonly suggests a softening or mitigating rather than a counterbalancing of that which is harsh strong or the like The shadow of the willow tree *attempered* the cheery western sunshine (*N Hawthorne*)

Ana Abate reduce lessen diminish *decrease mitigate, alleviate lighten, *relieve slow slacken (see DELAY)

Con *Intensify aggravate heighten, enhance augment, *increase

modern Modernistic *new novel new fashioned newfangled neoteric original fresh

Ana *Contemporary contemporaneous coincident concomitant concurrent *prevailing current prevalent

Ant Antique ancient

modernistic. *New new fashioned newfangled neoteric novel modern, original fresh

Ant Antiquated

modest **1** *Humble meek lowly

Ana Retiring withdrawing (see GO) *moderate temperate

Ant Ambitious. — *Con* *Showy pretentious ostentatious, pompous arrogant haughty *proud overbearing *shameless brazen, barefaced impudent

2 *Shy bashful diffident coy

Ana Reserved reticent *silent shrinking recoiling (see RECOIL) demure, nice seemly proper (see DECOROUS)

3 Decent *chaste pure

Ana. *Moral virtuous *decorous, proper seemly, decent.

Ant Immodest. — *Con* Indecent indelicate *indecorous unseemly improper

modification **1** Change alteration variation. See under CHANGE *v*

Ana Transformation metamorphosis conversion transmogrification (see under TRANSFORM) qualification tempering (see corresponding verbs at MODERATE)

2 *Variation adaptation mutation

modify. *Change, alter, vary
Ana. Temper, attemper, *moderate, qualify: *transform, convert, metamorphose, transmogrify.
modish. *Stylish, fashionable, smart, chic, dapper, dashing, spruce, natty, nifty, nobby, posh, toffish, brave braw
Ant. Antiquated.
Mohock. Gangster, apache, *ruffian, thug, desperado.
moist. *Wet, damp, humid dank
Con. *Dry, arid
molecule. Atom, *particle, corpuscle
molest. Trouble, discommode incommode, *inconvenience
Ana Disturb, *discompose disquiet perturb interfere, *meddle, intermeddle, tamper *intrude, obtrude, butt in· vex, *annoy, irk, bother
mollify. Appease, placate *pacify, propitiate, conciliate
Ana. *Relieve, allay, mitigate lighten· *moderate, temper, qualify abate, lessen, reduce, *decrease.
Ant. Exasperate
mollycoddle, *v* Humor, pamper, *indulge, spoil, baby
molt. *Discard, cast shed exuviate slough, scrap junk

Ana Value, *worth advantage, profit, avail *use
momentary. *Transient, transitory, passing, ephemeral fugitive, fleeting, evanescent short lived
Ant. Agelong

coenobitic, coenobitical) agree in meaning of, relating to or characteristic of monks monasteries or by extension any cloistered religious order Monastic is the preferred term by all writers and speakers who have no intent to

therefore by many writers and speakers with derogatory intent, still retains such suggestions even when the writer or speaker is unaware of its connotations the

metal or their equivalents issued usually by a government, or by an authority recognized by the government, to serve as a medium of exchange in the country or

" The first panacea for a mismanaged nation is inflation of the *currency*" (*Hemingway*) Legal tender applies specifically to the

tender to any amount unless the contrary is stipulated in the contract, subsidiary silver coins for sums not over $10, minor (nickel or bronze) coins, for not over 25c In Great Britain, treasury notes are legal tender to any amount, silver coins are legal tender for not over 40s, the farthing for not over 6d , and other bronze coins for not over one shilling Specie, coin (only in a collective sense), and coinage apply only to minted or coined money, they therefore imply an opposition to all forms

monk. *Religious, friar, nun.
Ana. *Recluse, hermit, eremite, anchorite, cenobite
, *cleric, clergyman, abbé
*Prank, caper, antic, dido
istic, monachal, cenobitic, cenobitical
nopolize, engross, absorb, consume
eneral term, means to possess or con
is, to *monopolize* the year's crop of

ften predicated of persons as conscious
often of things that have an *inherent capacity*

s as in the participles as, an *engrossing*

* indicates place of treatment of each group.

suit, he is *engrossed* in writing a book sitting in *absorbed* reflection an *absorbing* interest or book, a *consuming* passion.

Ana Possess own *have hold utilize, *use, employ control manage (see CONDUCT v)

monopoly *Monopoly* corner, pool syndicate, trust, cartel are not strictly speaking synonymous terms but they are often confused Monopoly denotes the exclusive control of any service (such as telephone or telegraph service) or traffic (such as transportation of goods and passengers by railroad) or of any commodity (such as wheat or petroleum) in a given market. *Monopoly* may imply exclusive control created by the state as when a franchise is granted an invention is patented or a book is copyrighted More frequently however the term is used to imply the exclusive power to buy or sell a given commodity or service in a given market now especially when such control has been gained by the purchase of the sources of supply (such as mines) or of the whole or of the major portion of the stock of a given commodity "In the reign of Edward III [German traders] had a practical *monopoly* of the carrying trade (*M Pattison*) Only by extension is *monopoly* used to denote the group or organization having such control It might be that when a combination reached a certain size it might have attributed to it more of the character of a *monopoly* merely by virtue of its size than would be attributed to a smaller one (*Justice Holmes*) A purely temporal or local monopoly of a given commodity or of a given kind of property (such as the shares of a corporation) as on the stock or produce exchange on a selling day constitutes a corner, so called because it puts all those who are determined to buy into a corner or position where they must pay the price asked as the young and daring financier maintained his *corner* on wheat for three days Pool is applicable strictly to a combination of property or of interests of different persons or companies by means of which a more or less permanent control or monopoly is acquired Distinctively however *pool* implies a joint undertaking or end which cannot be attained unless the market is managed either by manipulating the prices for a given commodity security or the like or by destroying the effects of competition, as through agreements concerning prices or rates regulation of outputs division of earnings and the like of each organization concerned In common law and especially in the United States pools are held to be illegal as in restraint of trade A group of financiers organized to profit by a monopoly was once especially in or of European countries, called a syndicate, but at present the word is used of a group of individuals firms or corporations often banking houses which organize for a limited time to accomplish a given purpose frequently to market an issue of bonds for some railroad steel company or public utility which make their profit from the difference between the agreed upon sum which they advance to the issuing corporation for the bonds and the fixed sale price at which they market them which assume responsibility for absorbing themselves any surplus bonds not marketed and which dissolve as a group when the marketing period is completed Outside of the field of finance the use of the term is constantly being extended in its application to any combination as of newspapers business concerns and the like interested in a common project or enterprise and now with decreasing frequency implying relation to a monopoly as his daily column appeared in a *syndicate* of over one hundred newspapers Trust became prominent in the financial field when clever lawyers adapted the well-known trust provisions so common in wills and testaments to a scheme for inducing stockholders in merged corporations to surrender their rights to "trustees" who would operate the corporations, and to accept in return for their ownership stock certificates trust certificates. Several of the larger business interests adopted this method of organization (the Standard Oil *Trust* and the Tobacco *Trust* for example) Since the trust form of organization was defeated by U S Supreme Court decision the word has been less common in financial use Both pools and trusts are known in Germany as cartels the term has some American and British use and is widened in its application to be used of any large combined business unit.

monstrous 1 Monstrous, prodigious, tremendous, stupendous, monumental are more or less hyperbolical adjectives especially in their extended senses in which they mean astonishingly impressive Monstrous commonly applies to that which is abnormal usually in actual or relative size but often also in shape or character the term frequently carries suggestions of deformity extreme ugliness, fabulousness or the like as the imagination turbid with *monstrous* fancies and misshapen dreams (*Wilde*) such *monstrous* feet they had that he declined to try on the Glass Slipper (*Meredith*) my father upon whose middle age it [the railway] came as a *monstrous* iron innovation" (*Shaw*) "some *monstrous* bulk of rumpled rock (*C E Montague*) Prodigious usually implies a marvelousness that exceeds belief it sometimes applies to that which is entirely out of proportion to that which is the previous or usual best greatest, largest, or the like as the *prodigious* demand for steel in the World War a *prodigious* best seller" (*A Huxley*) Men have always reverenced *prodigious* inborn gifts and always will (*C W Eliot*) a mind with such *prodigious* capacity of development as Shakespeare's (*T S Eliot*) Tremendous (etymologically that causes trembling or fear) in very discriminating use comes closer to awe-inspiring terrifying in its immensity and the like than to gigantic or enormous its common denotations in loose use as A *tremendous* roar arose from the throat of [the mob in the Faubourg] Saint Antoine (*Dickens*). How shall we compare the cramped and limited vision of the universe which spread itself to the imagination of mankind in old time with the *tremendous* vistas opened out to us by modern science (*Inge*) the spell and *tremendous* incantation of the Thought of Death (*L P Smith*) Stupendous in discriminating use implies the power to stun or astound it is therefore most precisely used when it is applied to that which because of its size its numbers its complexity or its greatness, exceeds one's power to describe or explain, as. All [things] are but parts of one *stupendous* whole, Whose body Nature is, and God the soul (*Pope*) a *stupendous* catastrophe that occurred in the constellation Hercules 1300 years ago (*W Kaempffert*) Monumental in its extended sense (see also MASSIVE) applies to that which is as conspicuously impressive or as massively framed or constructed as a monument (such as a great cathedral or an impressive memorial), as. a *monumental* literary work a *monumental* lie "The *monumental* pomp of age Was with this goodly personage A stature undepressed in size Unbent which rather seemed to rise In open victory o'er the weight Of seventy years to loftier height (*Wordsworth*)

Ana *Enormous immense huge vast, colossal, mammoth gigantic

2 *Outrageous heinous atrocious

Ana *Flagrant glaring gross rank *ominous portentous fateful flagitious, nefarious infamous (see VICIOUS)

monument. *Document muniment record archive

monumental. 1 *Monstrous prodigious tremendous stupendous

Ana Colossal gigantic *enormous mammoth impressive *moving

2 *Massive massy bulky substantial

Ana Imposing stately majestic august magnificent *grand

mood Mood, humor (*or* humour), temper vein are here compared as meaning a temporary state or frame of mind in which one emotion or desire or one set of emotions gains the ascendancy Mood (etymologically mind or feeling) is now the comprehensive term for any such frame of mind regardless of its particular cause its particular character its effect on others or its length of existence. Mood carries a stronger implication of pervasiveness and of compelling power than the other terms also it may refer not only to the frame of mind (as to feel in a *mood* to work a sullen *mood* changing *moods*) but to its expression in a literary or artistic work (as the language the stresses the very structure of the sentences are imposed upon the writer by the special *mood* of the piece —*Cather*) or to that which is seen heard or the l ke in such a way as to evoke a mood or to harmonize with one s mood (as, Only in summer days of highest feather d d its [the heath s] *mood* touch the level of gaiety —*Hardy* Our painters are prone to acquiesce in the colours of nature as they find them rather than to use colours expressive of the *mood* evoked in themselves —*Binyon*) Humor as here compared (see also WIT 2) applies chiefly to a mood which is the result of one s peculiar temperament or of one s physical or mental condition at the moment it is usually preferred to *mood* when the idea of capriciousness or of whimsi

Temper, as here compared (see also DISPOSITION 2) applies to a mood dominated by a single strong emotion often specifically that of great anger, as He is in a *temper!* I never knew him So out of patience with them (*Millay*) When qualified by an adjective indicating the controlling emotion, *temper* may apply to any humor that manifests itself in a display of feeling as that meekness has done me more harm than t e bitterest *temper* (*Hardy*) she was evidently now in a gay frolicsome *temper* (*Hudson*) Vein (see also TOUCH) is often used in the sense of *mood* or especially of *humor* but with a stronger implication of transitoriness than *mood* (as When the peacock *vein* rises I strut a Gentleman Commoner —*Lamb*) and a weaker implication than *humor* of a temperamental or physical cause (as The merry *vein* you knew me in is sunk into a turn of reflection —*Pope*)

Ana *D sposition temper temperament character personality individuality *soul spirit emotion *feel ng affection.

moor, *v* 1 *Secure anchor rivet

Ana *Tie bind attach *fasten affix fix balance steady *stabilize trim

2 *Anchor

moral, *adj* **Moral ethical virtuous, righteous noble** are synonyms only when they mean conforming to a standard of what is right and good *moral* and *ethical* also come into comparison as meaning of or relating to the science or theory of right conduct Moral is by far the most comprehensive term of the group In all of its here pertinent senses it implies a relationship to character or conduct viewed as good or bad or as right or wrong Sometimes *moral* implies relationship to or concern with character or conduct as distinguished from intellectual nature physical nature or the like as *moral* goodness as distinguished from intellectual goodness or spiritual goodness *moral* value as d st ngu shed from economic value aesthetic value and the l ke The whole tendency of modern thought is to extenuate the responsibility of human nature not merely on the *moral* side but equally on the spiritual side (*C Macken ie*) *Moral* also applies to things such as literary works works of art philosophies or to writers, artists ph losophers etc., concerned with the determ

conduct) or in some use of conforming to the mores or

connotations thus *ethical* principles may accord ng to

an assent to ethical principles or an attention to the niceties of ethics or to the ideal ends suggested by a system or code of ethics Meanwhile we hear the *ethical* instinct of mankind asserting itself with splendid courage and patience (*H Van Dyke*) I have always thought it most regrettable that serious and eth cal thinkers should go scuttl ng through space in th s und gnified manner (*L P Sm th*) Virtuous impl es the possession or manifestation of moral excellence in character In its most general sense it impl es rectitude justice, integrity and all other virtues (especially those which are described as the Christian [or divine] and as the card nal virtues) but in a narrower sense especially as applied to women and sometimes to men it often means little more than chasteness or perfect f delity in marriage as poor people whether they be lazy or busy drunken or sober *virtuous* or vicious (*Shaw*) "A

man might grind the faces of the poor, but so long as be refrained from caressing his neighbours wives and daughters, he was regarded as *virtuous* (*A Huxley*) Didst thou not kill this king? I grant ye God grant me too Thou mayst be damned for that wicked deed! O he was gentle mild and *virtuous!* (*Shak*) Righteous differs from *virtuous* chiefly in its stronger implication of freedom from guilt or blame as applied to persons, it often implies justification especially worthiness of salvation in the theological sense (as I came not to call the *righteous* but sinners to repentance —*Mark* ii 17, "What but thy malice moved thee to misdeem Of *righteous* Job —*Milton*), as applied to acts, conduct even displays of passion it usually implies justifiability (as, *righteous* indignation a *righteous* occupation —*Conrad* *righteous* conduct) Noble (as here compared see also GRAND) applies to persons their acts utterances careers, and the like and implies the possession and exhibition of a conspicuously high character Oftentimes the word carries no other clear implications and seems little more than a term of high praise implying moral or ethical eminence as "This was the *noblest* Roman of them all (*Shak*) a *noble* aim Faithfully kept is as a *noble* deed (*Wordsworth*) At other times however the term suggests not only moral eminence but the absence of all taint of anything petty such as self seeking self-interest concern for the world's standards, or the like it then often suggests independence or magnanimity or high courage or some other outstanding moral excellence Better a man without riches, than riches without a man. A *noble* saying—and acted on would yield A *nobler* breed of men and women (*Tennyson*) The disinterested search for truth is certainly one of the highest and *noblest* careers that a man can choose (*Inge*)

Ana Right, *good *upright honest, just honorable scrupulous conscientious *chaste pure modest decent ideal *abstract

Con *Immoral unmoral amoral nonmoral.

morality *Goodness, virtue rectitude

Ana Integrity probity honor *honesty *excellence perfection virtue merit.

morally *Virtually practically

mordacious *Caustic mordant acrid scathing

Ana See those at MORDANT

mordant *Caustic mordacious acrid scathing

Ana *Incisive trenchant cutting biting clear-cut crisp *pungent poignant piquant racy spicy snappy *sharp keen acute

moreover Besides, furthermore likewise *also too

moron Imbecile idiot *fool simpleton natural

morose Glum gloomy saturnine dour *sullen surly sulky crabbed

Ana Splenetic, choleric *irascible testy cranky cross peevish snappish waspish petulant *irritable brusque gruff (see BLUFF)

mortal, *adj* 1 *Deadly fatal lethal

Ana Destructive (see corresponding verb DESTROY) virulent venomous *poisonous implacable unrelenting relentless (see GRIM)

Ant Venial (*especially of a sin*)

2 *Earthly terrestrial terrene, earthy mundane worldly sublunary

Ant Immortal (*of things*)

mortified *Ashamed chagrined

Ana Harassed harried worried annoyed (see WORRY *v*) humiliated humbled abased (see ABASE) abashed embarrassed discomfited (see EMBARRASS)

motherly *Parental maternal fatherly paternal

motif, *n* 1 Device design, pattern, *figure

2 Variant of MOTIVE 2

motile *Movable mobile motive.

motion, *n* Motion, movement, move locomotion, stir are here compared as meaning the act or an instance of moving Motion is the preferred term in abstract use for the act or process of moving without regard to that which moves or is moved in philosophical and aesthetic use it is an especially comprehensive term for it may apply to manifestation of change or of changing not only from place to place but from condition to condition, from step to step in a progression or the like as, the laws of *motion* this vicissitude of *motion* and rest, which we call life (*Steele*) in all the arts the principle of *motion* prevails increasingly over the principle of repose (*Babbitt*) Ordinarily however the term implies visible moving whether discernible to the naked eye (or other sense) or through a telescope or other instrument as the *motion* of the planets there is no *motion* in the atmosphere I was lying injured and incapable of *motion* (*Hudson*), the restless *motion* of the sea Movement usually implies definite regulated motion the term is seldom used to denote an abstraction although it may be used figuratively to denote a quality of representation in a work of art that suggests motion (as *movement* is one of the most striking characteristics of the Elgin marbles and of the Winged Victory) or a quality in poetry drama or the like that suggests a definite rate of speed or progression as in the meter the action or the like (as, No one will so well render Homer's swift flowing *movement* as he who has himself something of the swift moving spirit of Homer —*Arnold*) In concrete use *movement* implies a passage (sometimes self initiated sometimes under guidance or compulsion) from place to place from situation to situation, from condition to condition, or the like it may in this sense be used interchangeably with *motion* in the collective singular or in the plural as the *movements* of the planets the restless *movement* of the sea the *movement* of troops to the front was then in progress severe storms hindered the *movement* of trucks carrying supplies the progress of man is so slow that the *movement* is rarely perceptible *Movement* also is frequently used for an instance of moving (especially one involving a change of place or position) as a *movement* among the ferns attracted Adrian (*Meredith*) every *movement* of the bird was watched by the cat Move applies chiefly to a definite instance of moving or of making a change in one's location or in the place occupied by something else usually the term suggests a clearly defined purpose or goal as the detectives are watching his every *move* the next *move* (in a game of chess) is yours their next *move* on their tour will be from Dover to Ostend when the hostess made a *move* from the table all the guests arose and followed her to the drawing room Locomotion was originally used especially in philosophy as a more specific term than *motion* because it definitely implied motion from place to place thus, plants were described as living things incapable of *locomotion* and animals as living things capable of *locomotion* In modern use, the term suggests travel especially by artificial means as by boat, train airplane or automobile as, "Every improvement of the means of *locomotion* benefits mankind morally and intellectually" (*Macaulay*) Stir applies to any motion or movement (often without an implication of changes of place or condition or of progress) that involves a disturbance (but not necessarily a displeasing disturbance) especially of that which has been quiet or at rest but also of that whose motion or movements indicate excitement bustle or agitation as not a *stir*

of child or mouse (*Stevenson*) 'many persons find *stir* and *movement* and the presence of a crowd an agreeable stimulus (*A C Benson*), It is an age of *stir* and change (*Galsworthy*)

Ana Impetus momentum *speed velocity pace headway

motivate Actuate *activate

Ana Stimulate quicken *provoke excite arouse rouse *stir inspire animate fire *inform

motive, *n* **1** Motive, spring (*or* springs), impulse, in-

speakers however it often refers to the underlying or basic motive which is often not fully recognized even by the person or persons affected and is especially hidden from all but the most penetrating observers It is difficult to come at the true *springs* of action (*T Forrest*) The love of gold was the sordid *spring* of the most brilliant enterprises of the republic (*C Merivale*) Impulse is a complex term because it has both a general sense and a very specific sense in each of which some important implications run counter to those of the other sense In both its inclusive and its specific senses however *impulse* may or may not imply as *motive* or *spring* always do imply in very precise use performance of an act or engagement in an activity the term stresses impetus or driving power rather than its effect thus one may check (or restrain or forgo or dismiss) an

a native propensity one s peculiarity of temperament one s intellectual or emotional constitution or the like He was not a man to yield timidly to the *impulses* of others (*Prescott*) This declamation is in its *impulse* if not in its achievement Senecan (*T S Eliot*) Men like the elder Cato Varro and the elder Pliny liked to record the curiosities of nature but they had not the systematizing *impulse* the restless passion for order of the Greeks (*Buchan*) The *impulse* behind the reformation was the *impulse* of the English to express their nationality (*C Mackenzie*) Specifically however

but far from invariably one for which the person affected is not himself responsible or which does not originate within himself, as to offer a bonus as an *incentive* to greater speed and efficiency in production with some pupils praise is not always an *incentive* to study Money is not the only *incentive* to work nor the strongest" (*Shaw*) The great *incentive* to effort all through life is experience of success after initial difficulties (*B Russell*) People cut off here without the influence of example or emulation with no *incentive* but some natural yearning for order and security (*Cather*) Inducement is narrower than *incentive* for it suggests an external influence and often an attempt to entice or allure to action or activity The chief *inducements* to serve were

extended use applies to any impetus to action which not only incites but stimulates the mind and increases its energy and ardor Fame is the *spur* that the clear spirit doth raise To scorn delights and live laborious days (*Milton*) The *spur* which drove me was sharp

him to the daily toil (*Macaulay*)

Ana *Cause determinant antecedent reason *desire appetite urge passion lust *feeling emotion, passion purpose intent *intention aim end

2 Also **motif** *Subject matter subject matter argument topic text theme leitmotiv

motive, *adj* *Movable mobile motile

Ana *Active operative dynamic moving driving impelling *or* impulsive (see corresponding verbs at MOVE)

motley, Heterogeneous *miscellaneous assorted promiscuous

Ana *Different diverse divergent disparate various discrepant incompatible uncongenial incongruous (see CONSONANT)

Uniform homogeneous parallel akin alike al (see SIMILAR)

Proverb adage *saying saw maxim epigram aphorism apothegm

mound Mound, bank, dune, embankment terrace tumulus, barrow are here compared as meaning a mass of earth or of earth and rock forming a small and often

or earth as the *mounds* over cemetery graves merest grain of sand drifts unseen into a crevice and by and by another after a while there is a heap a century and it is a *mound* (*Jefferies*) Bank may be used in place of *mound* but it more often suggests a long moderately high elevation rising to a ridge or level a sometimes also descending on the other side Such banks often run alongside a road or are thrown up as a boundary wall or a fortification I know a *bank* where the wild thyme blows Where oxlips and the nodding violet

applies to one of several mounds or banks of sand built up by the force of the wind as on the shore of the sea of a large lake in a river valley or in a desert region since the shape and size of dunes are at the mercy of winds the term suggests shifting and impermanence "Mounds and *dunes* of loose sand which whirled through the air all day in the boisterous spring winds (*Cather*) An embankment is an artificial bank usually of solid construction sloping on both sides and topped with a roadway or path Most levees and many dikes ramparts bulwarks and the like, are embankments. Strictly a terrace is the level top of a bank or embankment used for pleasure or for planting the word however in current use commonly suggests not only the leveled top but the entire formation, including its steep or rounded face or faces walled with stone or brick or covered with grass Terraces are found chiefly on the landscaped grounds of a house or institution where rough or steep natural elevations have been made smooth even, and easy, or on the sides of hills or mountains (then usually in tiers) where they counteract the harm done by erosion by providing surfaces which retain the soil and are capable of cultivation Tumulus and barrow are applied chiefly to one of the sepulchral mounds of earth and rock built by primitive peoples over the graves of their dead or to any of the small isolated round hills that dot a plain or gently sloping region of a country and may or may not have been originally sepulchral mounds A plain, on which are five earthen *tumuli* or *barrows* (*T Pennant*) Danish *barrows*' (*Tennyson*)

mount, *n* *Mountain peak alp volcano mesa

mount, *v* 1 Ascend soar *rise arise tower rocket levitate surge

Ant Drop

2 *Ascend climb scale.

Ant Dismount.

mountain Mountain mount peak, alp volcano mesa Mountain, the ordinary and inclusive term varies somewhat in meaning according to locality In general it designates an elevation higher and steeper than a hill rising more or less abruptly from its surrounding country and standing out conspicuously when viewed from a distance Mount is often used in proper names of mountains otherwise it is poetic. Peak, when applied to a mountain designates one that rises to a sharp point it may be isolated or one of a range Alp (usually capitalized) which is chiefly poetic suggests a towering dizzy or unscalable height Yet do I sometimes feel a languishment To sit upon an *Alp* as on a throne And half forget what world or worldling meant (*Keats*) Volcano, which is strictly applied to a vent in the earth through which hot or molten rock and the like issue also designates the cone-shaped mountain formed chiefly of this ejected material and topped usually by a crater Mesa, a Spanish term adopted in English is commonly used in the southwestern part of the United States to designate a flat topped elevation usually comparable to a hill in height but more suggestive of a mountain because of its steep clifflike sides.

Ana *Height, elevation, altitude

mountebank, *n* *Impostor faker charlatan empiric quack.

mourn Sorrow *grieve.

Ana. Lament bewail bemoan (see DEPLORE) weep keen, wail, *cry

Con Rejoice gladden delight *please exult elate (see corresponding adjectives at ELATED)

movable or moveable Movable (or moveable) mobile motile, motive come into comparison when they mean capable of moving or of being moved Movable, in current use applies not to that which has independent power of motion but to that which is not too heavy to be moved by men or machines as by lifting drawing pushing or driving to another place or position (as a *movable* steam engine; one's *movable* possessions some of these cabins were *moveable* and were carried on sledges from one part of the common to another"—*Macaulay*), or to that which is not fixed as in position or date (as printing from *movable* types a *movable* attachment for a machine *movable* feasts such as Easter and Whitsunday) Mobile stresses facility or ease in moving or less often, in being moved In early use it described particularly the quality of eyes that could range at will or of a star that is not fixed in current use it often describes the quality of flowing which distinguishes a liquid or fluid from a solid (as the *mobile* liquid passes into a compact rigid solid —*T H Huxley*) or which characterizes an electric current or charge (as long lasting circulation of the *mobile* charge around and around the circuit —*Karl K Darrow*) or the character which distinguishes something that moves or is equipped to move quickly and readily or to go from place to place from that which is slow moving or does inside work (as, a *mobile* army a *mobile* radio unit) But more commonly *mobile* describes features, faces expressions of face thoughts and the like which respond quickly and obviously to changing emotions, mental states, external stimuli, and the like often at the same time connoting either fickleness or instability or flexibility and versatility as, the gray restless eye the thin *mobile* lips (*J R Green*), the *mobile* mirror of his mind (*Mrs H Ward*) he was no more *mobile* than his countenance (*Cather*) You are as *mobile* as the veering air And all your charms more changeful than the tide (*Millay*) Motile is almost entirely a technical term In biology it applies to that which is not permanently attached and is free to move about or which has power of spontaneous motion as *motile* cells *motile* spores *motile* flagella In psychology the term describes either the type of person in whom the tendency to recall muscular movements prevails or the kind of images most easily recalled by a person of this type thus, the *motile* type is distinguished from the *audile* (or ear minded) or the *visile* (or eye-minded) types Motive implies a moving only in the transitive sense of driving or causing movement or impelling to action the term is now chiefly applied to power energy or the like produced by fuel such as gasoline by steam by electricity or other forces as steam is no longer the only *motive* power used in operating railway locomotives the question of what *motive* power will be best for the new ship has not yet been decided auto*motive* (that is, mechanically self propelled) vehicles Even when the reference is to that which constitutes a motive for action *motive* power *motive* force or *motive* energy is more likely to be used than, as in the past *motive* cause *motive* argument "*motive* principle or the like There was no *motive* power in experience. It was as little of an active cause as conscience itself (*Wilde*) As for the dream of the habitable earth peaceful under a universal empire the *motive* power to realize it must come from the West where men could still be both disciplined and free (*Buchan*)

Ana. *Changeable changeful variable, mutable

Ant Immovable stationary — *Con.* Fixed set settled established (see SET *v*)

move, *v* 1 Move, actuate, drive, impel come into comparison when they mean to set or keep going or in motion. Move is so general that the direction or nature

of the motion can be gathered only from the context, it may imply an agent or an agency as the mover, as what power or force *moves* the rotating earth?, the mechanism that *moves* the locomotive, vessels *moved* by wind steam or electricity Actuate is far more restricted in its reference than *move* being used chiefly in connection with machinery and mechanisms, it stresses the communication of power to work or to set in action, as a turbine is *actuated* by the force of a current of fluid under pressure Drive implies forward and usually, continuous rather than recurrent motion, it often emphasizes the effect produced as of speed violence, or show of power, rather more than the impetus given; as, a ship *driven* by

of a man's being *impelled* forward by the butt-ends of muskets" (*Dickens*)

These words are also synonymous in another sense when they mean to excite or provoke a person to a given

behalf of my daughter (*Shak*) Actuate always presupposes an inner stimulus such as a desire a feeling a motive Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with

(*B Russell*) Drive presupposes a compelling force sometimes outer sometimes inner which affects the freedom of the will What had I ever done to you that would *drive* you to such a step? (*M Austin*) Impel, like *actuate*, implies an inner prompting but it suggests greater urgency in the desire or motive and more head long action. 'A life of adventure was that to which his nature irresistibly *impelled* him (*Arnold*) She was a prey to shoddy facile emotions none of which had power to *impel* her to any action (*R Macaulay*)

Ana *Activate, actuate, motivate *provoke excite quicken, stimulate *induce persuade, prevail on *or* upon.

2 Move, remove, shift, transfer come into comparison when they mean to change or to cause to change from one place to another *Move* is by far the most comprehensive of these terms all of which are general in that they do not in themselves and apart from the context imply any definite kind of agent or agency or any definite means of conveyance or transportation or give any indication of the extent of distance covered Move is therefore chiefly used when nothing more than the motion or activity involved in a change of place is to be indicated, as to *move* a table from a corner to the center of the room to *move* one s family from New York City to Chicago, to *move* a house across the street to a larger lot, he is about to *move* from the city to the country, he will not *move* from that chair until he is called to dinner Remove is only slightly less general than *move* but the term impl es (as *move* seldom if ever impl es apart from a statement in the context) that the person or thing that changes or is changed from one place to another is moved from or quits a place which is his or its normal or original location station, position occupation, or the like, for one which is new or temporary as to *remove* the cover from a platter, to *remove* the dishes from the table Many persons prefer the more simple *move* to *remove* when a change of habitation or business location is indicated, as to *move* one s family to one s summer home, to *move* from Chicago to Denver When the idea of getting rid or eradicating is stressed *remove* is the preferred term, as to *remove* a person from office they

or guided motion or activity are seldom apparent therefore the term is often preferred when unrest or uncertainty or instability is to be suggested, as the

bureau, he *shifted* his quid of tobacco to the other side of his mouth before answering Transfer (as here compared see also TRANSFER 2) commonly impl es a change from hand to hand or from one mode of conveyance to another or from one depository to another, or the last it is often used in a specific sense especially in the business of transportation, as a truck will *transfer* our baggage from the railway station to our home you will need to *transfer* (i e move to another train) at Albany to *transfer* one s animus from one person to another ' There was no way in which he could *transfer* his own memories of European civilization into the [American] Indian mind ' (*Cather*)

Ana. Displace, *replace supplant, supersede convey *carry, bear transport transmit

moveable. Variant of MOVABLE

movement. *Motion move locomotion stir

Ana. *Action act deed change alteration variation modification (see under CHANGE *v*) activity operativeness or operation dynamicness or dynamism liveness (see corresponding adjectives at ACTIVE)

moving. Moving, impressive, poignant, affecting, touching, pathetic are synonymous so far as they agree in meaning having the power to excite or the effect of exciting deep and usually solemn emotion in the spectator the reader or the like Only *moving* the most general of these words can be used in place of any of the others the rest though not mutually exclusive in their implications are in precise use very specific *That is*

forcibly on the mind and compels admiration awe conviction or the like 'Scenery majestic without severity *impressive* without showiness (*Hardy*) Ordinary men cannot produce really *impressive* art works" (*Shaw*) I regret that I cannot put into more *impressive* words my belief that the defendants were deprived of their rights (*Justice Holmes*) That is poignant which produces so painfully sharp an impression that it pierces one s heart or penetrates to the depth of one s being ' It was warm and yet fresh blindfold one could have

mistaken it for a morning in early May" but this kind of day "had a more *poignant* loveliness in autumn than in spring, because it was a receding footfall, a waning moon" (*Jan Struther*). That is *affecting* which moves one to tears or to some similar manifestation of feeling (as, even the most callous found the play *affecting*; an *affecting* reunion of a mother and her child). That is *touching* which arouses tenderness or compassion or which melts the heart ("A clean sober little maid with a very *touching* upward look of trust"—*Galsworthy*; "Hers was a perfect little homily ... and it ended with *touching* allusions to Pluffles Mamma and Papa"—*Kipling*). That is *pathetic* which moves one to pity. Sometimes it suggests pity induced by compassion for one in sorrow or distress ("He was a lonely old man.... Rather *pathetic*! Tony ... felt a quick sympathy with him"—*Arch. Marshall*; "*Pathetic* gropings after the fragments of a shattered faith"—*Day Lewis*). Sometimes it suggests pity mixed with contempt for that which is weak, inadequate, futile, or the like (as, "a *pathetic* confusion of aims"—*Binyon*; *pathetic* attempts at portrait painting).

Ana Exciting, stimulating, quickening, provoking (see PROVOKE): thrilling, electrifying (see THRILL): stirring, arousing, rousing, awakening, rallying (see STIR).

mucilaginous Gummy, *adhesive, gluey, glutinous, sticky.

muddle, *v* *Confuse, bemuddle, addle, fuddle, befuddle.
Ana *Puzzle, perplex, mystify, bewilder, distract, nonplus, confound, dumfound: faze, rattle, discomfit, *embarrass: fluster, flurry, upset, agitate, *discompose.
Ant Enlighten.

muddle, *n* *Confusion, disorder, chaos, disarray, jumble, clutter, pie, snarl.

muddy *Turbid, roiled, roily.
Ana Murky, opaque, gloomy, obscure, *dark: confused, muddled, bemuddled, addled (see CONFUSE): *dirty, filthy, foul, nasty, squalid.
Con *Clear, transparent, translucent, lucid, limpid.

mug, *n* *Face, countenance, visage, physiognomy, puss.

mulct *Penalize, fine, amerce, sconce.
Ana Exact, require, *demand, claim.

mulish *Obstinate, dogged, stubborn, pertinacious, stiff-necked, pigheaded, bullheaded.
Ana Headstrong, intractable, recalcitrant, refractory, ungovernable, *unruly: fixed, set, firmed *or* firm (see corresponding verbs at SET).

multifarious Manifold, multifold, divers, numerous, various, *many, several, sundry.
Ana Disparate, diverse, divergent, *different: incongruous, incompatible, uncongenial, discrepant, discordant, *inconsonant, inconsistent.

multifold *Many, several, sundry, various, divers, numerous, manifold, multifarious.
Ana Reproduced, copied, duplicated (see corresponding nouns at REPRODUCTION): repeated, iterated (see REPEAT).

multiply *Increase, augment, enlarge.
Ana Propagate, reproduce, breed, *generate: expand, spread, stretch (see corresponding nouns at EXPANSE).
Con *Decrease, diminish, lessen, reduce, abate.

multitude Multitude, army, host, legion come into comparison when they mean both in the singular and plural a very large number of persons or things. They do not, as *crowd*, *throng*, etc., necessarily imply assemblage, but all of them are occasionally, or even often, used with that implication. **Multitude** stresses numerousness always, however, with respect to what is the standard for or the test of numerousness in the thing referred to; thus, in "that child always asks a *multitude* of questions" and "I never saw such a *multitude* of books before in one house," *multitude* obviously refers to a much smaller number in the first than in the second illustration. "We must not ... expect systematic education to produce *multitudes* of highly cultivated and symmetrically developed persons" (*C. W. Eliot*). When applied to a group of persons taken as a whole, a multitude suggests an assemblage of a large number of persons (as, "moved his arms with large pawing gestures, as though he were distributing lay blessings to a kneeling *multitude*"—*E. Wharton*), but "the multitude" suggests the masses of ordinary people or the populace (as, speeches that sway the *multitude*; a book that appeals to the *multitude*). **Army** usually adds to *multitude* the implications of orderly arrangement without a suggestion of crowding and often, especially in clearly figurative use, a progressive advance without any suggestion of halting or gathering (as, they were served by a vast *army* of waiters; an *army* of locusts; "Brave conquerors—for so you are, That war against ... the huge *army* of the world's desires"—*Shak.*; "We have considered science as a steadily advancing *army* of ascertained facts"—*Inge*). **Host**, like the other terms of this group, has for its primary implication numerousness. It may mean nothing more (as, she has *hosts* of admirers; he knows *hosts* of people) but it may suggest more strongly than any of the other words a concentration in great numbers of the thing referred to; in such cases it usually connotes an impressive or striking array (as, a clear cold night and a *host* of stars in the sky; "I saw a crowd, A *host*, of golden daffodils; Beside the lake, beneath the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the breeze"—*Wordsworth*). **Legion** derives its leading implication of incalculable numbers from Biblical rather than from military sources (in ancient Rome, it denoted the principal unit of an army) and its tendency to be applied to angels, devils, or things thought of as flying to aid or annoy ("Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve *legions* of angels?"—*Matthew* xxvi. 53; "And he [Jesus] asked him [the unclean spirit possessing the man], What is thy name? And he answered, saying, My name is *Legion*: for we are many"—*Mark* v. 9; "Armies of angels that soar, *legions* of demons that lurk"—*Browning*).
Ana Horde, throng, press, mob, crush, *crowd.

mummer Performer, mime, player, *actor, Thespian, impersonator, trouper.

mummery *Gibberish, hocus-pocus, abracadabra.

mundane Worldly, *earthly, earthy, terrestrial, terrene, mortal, sublunary.
Ana Fleshly, sensual, *carnal, animal, animalistic: secular, temporal, *profane.
Ant Eternal. — *Con* *Infinite, sempiternal, boundless: heavenly, *celestial, empyrean.

munificent Bountiful, *liberal, generous, handsome.
Ana Benevolent, *charitable, philanthropic, altruistic: *profuse, lavish, prodigal.

muniment *Document, monument, record, archive.

munitions *Armament, arms, ordnance, artillery, ammunition.

murder, *v* *Kill, slay, assassinate, dispatch, execute.

murky Obscure, gloomy, opaque, *dark, dim, dusk, dusky, darkling.
Ana *Turbid, muddy, roiled, roily: lowering, glowering, glooming *or* gloomy (see corresponding verbs at FROWN): lurid, grim, *ghastly.
Con *Bright, brilliant, radiant, effulgent: illuminated, illumined, lightened, enlightened (see ILLUMINATE): *clear, transparent, translucent, lucid.

muscular. Muscular, brawny, sinewy, athletic, burly, husky are here compared as applied to persons in the sense of strong and powerful in build or physique Muscular implies well-developed but not overdeveloped muscles and usually a stalwart build My Eustace might have sat for Hercules So *muscular* he spread so broad of breast (*Tennyson*) Hard exercise built into a strong *muscular* body what had been a frail and sickly frame (*W A White*) Brawny implies the full development of the muscles although originally it was a close synonym of *fleshy* it carries no connotation of stoutness but rather suggests the might that is associated with hard flesh and great size The muscles of his *brawny* arms Are strong as iron bands (*Longfellow*) Sinewy attributes no less power to the muscles than

most *sinewy* sword men (*Shak*) Athletic, as used in any science in which types of physique are studied is applied

an extent that it often carries connotations of corpulence

White)

Ana Robust *healthy hale sound *strong sturdy stalwart, stout *vigorous lusty

muse, *v* *Ponder meditate ruminate

Ana *Consider study contemplate weigh revolve excogitate reflect, reason, *think.

museum Museum library, gallery, archives treasury thesaurus are not synonymous terms, but they come into comparison when they mean a place serving as a repository for monuments (see DOCUMENT 1 for this sense) of the past Museum is the most general of these terms it usually implies the intention both to preserve and to exhibit for the education of the public. In Great Britain it is applied chiefly to an institution concerned with the preservation and exhibition of objects of his

place for the exhibition of objects of antiquarian or

Library the National Library (Bibliothèque Nationale) in Paris, the British Museum (chiefly a library) the Library of Congress are vast storehouses of books of all kinds and of all ages manuscripts records, documents, files of journals, and the like, they often in addition exhibit works of art but their primary purpose is to preserve works of literature and of reference and documents in all fields of research and to make them available to scholars Gallery (often *art gallery*) is used commonly in Great Britain and often in the United States for a room a suite or a building housing and exhibiting paintings, works of sculpture and the like as the National *Gallery* (in London) The term is used of a place housing a private as well as a public collection, and

archives of the Royal Society Treasury and occasionally

soppy slushy

*Ought should have have got

*Summon call cite convoke convene

ollect congregate assemble *gather marshal arrange *order align, *line range array

Fusty *malodorous stinking fetid noisome

rank rancid

*Dirty filthy foul nasty squalid sloppy

*su… od unkempt, slovenly

mutable *Changeable changeful variable protean

Ana Unstable *inconstant fickle fluctuating wavering swinging swaying (see SWING)

Ant Immutable — *Con* *steady even constant, uniform equable *lasting permanent durable stable

mutation 1 *Change permutation vicissitude alternation

Ana Shifting *or* shift moving *or* move removing *or* remove (see corresponding verbs at MOVE) variation modification alteration (see under CHANGE *v*)

Con. Stabilizing *or* stability steadying *or* steadiness poising *or* poise (see corresponding verbs at STABILIZE fluctuation wavering swinging *or* swing (see corresponding verbs at SWING)

2 *Variation adaptation modification.

*Dumb speechless inarticulate

1 *Maim cripple batter mangle

jure damage hurt spoil mar disfigure

disfeature *deface

2 *Sterilize, asexualize castrate spay emasculate ge…

*insubordinate

…able, *unruly

…e ESTRANGE)

…rising revolt

…s treacherous

…bleness (see

of each group

mutual. *Reciprocal common
Ana Shared participated partaken (see SHARE) joined *or* joint united connected related, associated (see corresponding verbs at JOIN)

mysterious Mysterious, inscrutable, arcane agree in meaning beyond one's power to discover understand or explain That is mysterious which excites wonder, curiosity or surmise yet baffles all attempts to explain it "Extremes in Nature equal ends produce In Man they join to some *mysterious* use" (*Pope*) "God moves in a *mysterious* way His wonders to perform" (*Cowper*) "The one thing that can make modern life *mysterious* or marvellous to us" (*Wilde*) That is inscrutable which defies all one's efforts to examine or investigate it and leaves one with a sense of hopelessness or defeat "Great God thy judgments are *inscrutable*!" (*Browning*) "The plaything of an *inscrutable* power, called Fortune" (*Bradley*) The word is often applied to a person whose intentions motives mental processes and the like are so well concealed that he excites awe or repels adv-
"Many fathers feel that if the-
authority the-
(*A C*
somethi
(*E Wha*
more th ... that is
arcane w ... prehension because known or known only to the possessor of the secret (sometimes by implication God Nature the Fates, the authorities) The word often comes close to *occult* in meaning but it stresses the reservation of that which is necessary for comprehension rather than the supranatural or magical character of that which is not understood thus one finds many of the poems of Blake *arcane* rather than *occult* for some *arcane* (not *occult*) reason grafters are seldom punished
Ana Occult esoteric *recondite abstruse cryptic enigmatic ambiguous equivocal *obscure *mystical mystic anagogical cabalistic.

mystery Mystery, problem, enigma riddle, puzzle, conundrum come into comparison when they denote anything which baffles or perplexes and challenges one's power to solve it Mystery often, especially in theological use implies the thing's incapacity for comprehension by the human reason The term is applied specifically to any one of the doctrines of Christianity (such as the Trinity the Incarnation or the Resurrection) which have this character but it is also applicable to any of the facts of the world about us which defy all attempts to explain their cause or nature as "this *mystery* of growth and life" (*Jefferies*) "We must be humble for we are compassed by *mysteries* and our spiritual faculties are poor and dull" (*Inge*) The term is also used more loosely denoting something which is guarded by secrecy or which is in itself or by design mystifying as he always makes a *mystery* of his intentions the story deals with the *mystery* of a ship that has disappeared it's a *mystery* to me how he can keep going Problem applies not only to any perplexing question that demands a solution (as, a geometrical *problem*) but also to any person situation or the like that causes perplexity or puts one in a predicament (as that child is a *problem* to his parents and teachers) "The *problem* how to find healthy happy leisure for all the working millions who are now being liberated by machines" (*L P Smith*) "The architect [of Coutances Cathedral] has grappled with more *problems* than one need hope to see solved in any single church" (*H Adams*) Enigma (etymologically a dark saying) applies to that which hides its meaning under obscure or ambiguous allusions so that one can only guess what it signifies as a metaphor should not be farfetched for then it becomes an *enigma* the ancient oracles usually spoke in *enigmas* Figuratively the term applies to that which is inscrutable or beyond the range of unaided understanding as, "He [Leonardo da Vinci] was an *enigma* to which they [his contemporaries] never secured the key" (*H Ellis*) Riddle applies to any enigma involving paradoxical or contradictory statements, and definitely proposed to be guessed as to make up *riddles* for the amusement of her guests a book of *riddles* the *riddle* of the Sphinx Figuratively the term applies to any problem which is difficult because of its inner contradictions as "he tried to read the *riddle* of this girl's future" (*Galsworthy*) "The *riddle* of Actium is not in the details of the fighting but in the minds of the combatants" (*Buchan*) Puzzle applies to any problem or enigma which tests one's ingenuity or skill in solution, or which is peculiarly baffling, as a jigsaw *puzzle*, a crossword *puzzle* "hoary old *puzzles* of Ethics and Philosophy" (*L P Smith*) "There are few things in the world so difficult to explain as real change it appears to me that most scientists are far from realising the complexity of this metaphysical *puzzle*" (*Inge*) Conundrum specifically applies to any riddle phrased as a question the answer to which involves a pun or an equivocal use of words as he rightly suspected that the question was a *conundrum* "I'll make a *conundrum*" (*Austen*) The term is used figuratively in reference to unsolved or unsolvable problems which provoke speculation rather than serious attempts at solution "Do you think life is long enough to let me speculate on *conundrums* like that?" (*W Black*)

mystic, *adj* *Mystical anagogical cabalistic
Ana Occult esoteric *recondite abstruse *mysterious inscrutable visionary quixotic *imaginary

mystic, *n* *Ascetic.

mystical Mystical, mystic, anagogical (*or* anagogic), cabalistic (*or* cabalistical) come into comparison when they denote having a meaning or character hidden from all except those who enjoy profound spiritual insight or are spiritually initiated *Mystical* and *mystic* though derived from the same root are often distinguished in use In general mystical suggests comprehension of something beyond the range of the perceptive or ratiocinative powers its use therefore often but not invariably implies belief in the possibility of such comprehension Hence the word variously connotes penetration into sacred mysteries, holiness of life idealism detachment from material concerns ecstatic contemplation or spiritual rapture as, the *mystical* experiences of St Paul the *mystical* philosophy of Plotinus *mystical* religions such as Buddhism the *mystical* poetry of William Blake "There is something *mystical* in this doctrine this faith as of Keats that what the Imagination seizes as Beauty must be Truth" (*L P Smith*) Mystic, on the other hand is often preferred by writers who wish to avoid these implications or to suggest others more in keeping with a rationalistic or skeptical point of view Therefore *mystic* often imputes to the thing it describes (1) an occult esoteric or visionary character as *mystic* ceremonies the *mystic* symbolism of Blake's poetry (2) a mysterious enigmatic, or sometimes nebulous quality, as "words of *mystic* import" (*Shelley*) "His [Guérin's] expression has ... more than Keats's something *mystic* inward and profound" (*Arnold*) (3) a connection with magic or the arts of magic as *mystic* numbers "each silver Vase in *mystic* order laid" (*Pope*) Oftentimes its original denotation is completely obscured and it means merely unintelligible unfathomable or incomprehensible as

' the *mystic* gulf from God to man (*Emerson*) The last two words are used chiefly in reference to allegoristic interpretation of the Scriptures as practiced in the past

men of profound spiritual insight or those taught by such men ' Jerusalem is literally a city of Palestine allegorically the Church morally the believing soul, *anagogically* the heavenly Jerusalem (*Schaff Herzog*) The word has been used also in reference to a deeply hidden sense apparent only to the mystical minded in other writings than the Bible notably the Divine Comedy of Dante The anagogical sense is sometimes called the *mystical* sense Cabalistic, in its primary meaning was applied to a secret interpretation of Scriptures (*Cabala*) held to have been revealed to Moses and handed down orally through a line of chosen Jewish rabbis The system was later committed to writing and was used by medieval magicians sorcerers and the like In loose use it sometimes comes close to *mystic* in its connotations but commonly it is closer to *occult*

Ana Profound *deep abysmal *ultimate absolute categorical spiritual divine sacred *holy *supernatural supranatural miraculous

mysticism Asceticism (see under ASCETIC *n*)

mystify. Bewilder perplex, *puzzle distract nonplus confound dumfound

Ana Discomfit faze rattle *embarrass *discompose disquiet perturb disturb agitate, upset

whose origin has been forgotten or is not clearly traceable Myth (see also ALLEGORY 2) is often the general designation for this type of story but in technical use the term specifically implies as a basis for the story an attempt to explain some practice some belief some natural phenomenon some institution some extraordinary event or the like Whoever that discoverer [of the magnetic power of amber] may have been someone ought to make a *myth* about him and call him the brother of Prometheus (*Karl K Darrow*) Both in technical and general use *myth* is commonly applied to stories

religious beliefs and rites. The term is sometimes con

tree is now regarded as a *myth*) such application is avoided except by those who wish to stress this imputation Legend (etymologically something to be read) was originally applied to a saint s life or to a collection of such lives of the kind written or compiled in the Middle Ages for the edification of the people Since these tales put into form without regard for their authenticity all the stories circulated about the saint and his miracles, the term *legend* came to be applied to any story especially one of a fabulous nature circulated by word of mouth, which is attached to a saint a hero, a place a deed or the like which purports to be historical, but which although it has or may seem to have a basis in history is either incredible or unverifiable as, the *legend* that King Alfred was the founder of Oxford University the *legend* of the angels who appeared to the British troops at the battle of Mons there was no record or *legend* of any prisoner with those initials (*Dickens*) ' even after he was ailing he performed a feat which became one of the *legends* of the countryside —killed a robber in a midnight scuffle (*Cather*) Saga in strict

tended use *saga* is often employed in place of *myth* or *legend* especially but far from exclusively when their reference to a hero or heroes of northern Europe is implied In such use *myth* commonly connotes a connection with ancient Greece Rome Egypt and the like though it may be used in reference to the American

about fourteen Joan s imagination passed out of the phase of *myth* and *saga* into the world of romance The real world drew closer to her (*H G Wells*) But *saga* is often even more loosely used to denote any literary

Quiller-Couch) or in present day use any novel or series of novels which is a chronicle of persons of a family through several generations (as Galsworthy's "The Forsyte *Saga*) or of the persons who comprise a community, a class or the like (as With this last visit terminates *my saga* of Gripsholm —*H Marryat*)

Ana *Fiction, fable fabrication figment invention

apocryphal

legendary

each group

N

nab *Catch capture cop trap snare entrap ensnare bag
Ana *Take seize grasp clutch grab snatch apprehend *arrest detain

naive *or* **naïve** Unsophisticated artless ingenuous *natural simple
Ana *Sincere unfeigned *spontaneous, impulsive instinctive fresh original (see NEW)

naked *Bare rude bald barren
Ana Revealed disclosed discovered (see REVEAL) *evident manifest palpable obvious uncolored *colorless *pure simple sheer

name, *n* **Name, designation, denomination, appellation** title, style agree in meaning the word or phrase by which anything is called and *by means of which it can be distinguished or identified* **Name** is so general that it can be used of any such word or phrase whether it distinguishes a person or an object an individual or a class a particular or a universal a thing having distinct existence in fact or a thing having distinct existence only in thought thus all nouns are *names* love is the *name* of an emotion the child's *name* is John Joseph Brown the *name* of this synagogue is Beth El Sometimes *name* is thought of as something apart from the real character of the thing to which it is attached 'What's in a *name*? that which we call a rose By any other *name* would smell as sweet' (*Shak*) 'For sixty years he had been a *name* not a figure [in the town of Bursley]' (*Bennett*) More often, however the term connotes identification of the word with the thing or especially the person it names so that what affects one affects the other '[Oxford] home of lost causes and forsaken beliefs and unpopular *names* and impossible loyalties!' (*Arnold*) 'If I discovered the worst and it had to be exposed I must see that Jane's *name* was kept entirely out of it' (*P Macaulay*) This common feeling of a mutual and almost inevitable relation between the name and the thing named is what distinguishes *name* from *designation* *denomination* *appellation* all of which are thought of as given and therefore as having an artificial association with the thing and a particular purpose such as description or identification A **designation** is a name given primarily for the sake of distinguishing one thing (an individual or a class) from other things of the same general description as the French revolutionists changed the traditional *designations* of days and months as yet no suitable *designation* has been found for this variety of dahlia Madame Curie chose polonium as the *designation* of the newly discovered radioelement in honor of her native Poland **Denomination** (see also RELIGION) is the name given to a *class*, to a *category* or to a *closely knit* group of persons however the idea of a class name is so deeply rooted in the word that it in extended use often means the kind or species or group distinguished by a particular name as, most of George Eliot's works come under the *denomination* of *novel* a roll of bills containing notes of every *denomination* or no two notes of the same *denomination* Protestants of all *denominations* attended the religious service **Appellation** differs from *designation* and *denomination* in precluding the idea (not necessarily the fact) of self-choice thus, the *designation* or name formally given to a thing may be quite different from its *appellation* or a name by which it is called as 'Jesuit' is the common *appellation* of a member of the Society of Jesus in school histories, George Washington is frequently referred to by the *appellation* 'Father of his Country' 'The government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of laws and not of men It will certainly cease to deserve this high *appellation* if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a vested right' (*Ch Just Marshall*) A **title** is either a distinctive name given to a book, a picture a play a musical composition or an honorary appellation coming to a person by virtue of his rank office descent or the like as man one of the Sweet C [illegible] ... of the state must have a *title* (*B... on*) When used without reference to a particular work of art or person *title* is sometimes preferred to *denomination* because it connotes distinction and dignity 'Any admixture of logical of prose meaning detracts from the value of a poem if it does not disqualify it for the *title* of poetry altogether' (*Day Lewis*) When used abstractly in preference to *name* or *designation* it often connotes the lack of an essential relation between the name and the thing it names 'Things change their titles as our manners turn' (*Pope*) **Style,** which is now not used as commonly as formerly is applicable chiefly to legal and formal titles *such as the legal name of a firm or corporation, or the* complete formal designation of a royal or other exalted personage as used in documents or in ceremonial address as a business incorporated under the *style* of the Globe Manufacturing Co 'Thrones and Imperial Powers Offspring of Heaven Ethereal virtues! or these *titles* now Must we [the fallen angels] renounce and changing *style* be called Princes of Hell?' (*Milton*)

name, *v* *Designate nominate elect appoint
Ana *Choose select prefer elect opt *declare announce publish advertise

narcotic *Anodyne opiate nepenthe

narrate *Relate rehearse recite recount describe state report
Ana Tell *reveal disclose discover *discourse expatiate dilate descant

narrative *Story tale anecdote yarn
Ana Chronicle *account report story version *fiction fabrication, figment fable

narrow, *adj* **Narrow,** strait agree in meaning neither broad nor wide or having little breadth or width ... thing of its kind Narrow ... not ... nor ... narr... that any narro... Galsw... his w... Benson ... in *narrow* circumstances can h... be called poor —*Lecky* 'We are left with a *narrow* choice' —*T S Eliot*) or to that which (often a person who) is provincial sectional highly partisan bigoted or the like (as *narrow* opinions a *narrow* mind 'Mr Broadbent's robust if *narrow* understanding —*Arch Marshall* to be neither *narrow* nor puritanical —*Galsworthy*) **Strait** which is often confused with *straight* is now chiefly archaic dialectal or literary in its historically correct senses. In its earlier and more consistently exact meanings as well as in present precise

use, the term carries a stronger implication of tightness or closeness than *narrow* and therefore often suggests

(2 *Kings* vi 1), 'To me the *straiter* prison To me the heavier chain" (*Kipling*) In its extended senses *strait* carries a far stronger implication than *narrow* of a strict-

Ana. Limited restricted confined (see LIMIT, *v*) · *rigid, rigorous strict, stringent
Ant Broad

narrows. *Strait, straits sound, channel passage

narthex. Vestibule, foyer, *entry, entryway, hall lobby, anteroom, antechamber

nasty. *Dirty, filthy squalid foul
Ana *Coarse gross vulgar, obscene, ribald tainted contaminated polluted defiled (see CONTAMINATE) indelicate, indecent unseemly, improper, *indecorous

nation *Race people

national, *n* *Citizen subject

native, *adj* Native, indigenous, endemic, aboriginal, autochthonous (*or* autochthonal, autochthonic) A person or thing is native (opposed to *foreign, alien*) or is a native, that has had his or its birth or origin in the place or country in question as a *native* American, a *native* New Yorker, a *native* tradition A person or thing is indigenous (opposed to *naturalized exotic*) or is an indigene, that is not only native but also has not been

tecture *Indigenous* is applied usually to species or races rather than to individuals and often implies reference to a larger area than *native* as to a country or region

lent in) a restricted region because of special conditions favoring its growth or existence, as, the herb edelweiss is *endemic* in the Alps beriberi is an *endemic* disease in the Orient A person or thing is aboriginal, or is an aborigine, that belongs to the earliest known race inhabiting a

native, *n* Indigene, endemic, aborigine autoc
See under NATIVE *adj*
foreigner
ice, dashing, nifty, nobby dipper
ionable, modish, smart, posh toffish

1 *Regular, normal typical
ry, *common, familiar *usual, custo
accustomed wonted
Ant. Unnatural artificial adventitious
2 Natural, simple, ingenuous, naive (*or* naïve) sophisticated, artless, unaffected are synonyms

tent, set him to write prose, he is free *natural*

confusion of aims, desires interests
therefore may carry one or the other of connotat
divergent as mental immaturity and intellectual
ness as the lack of experience characteristic of the

greatness indeed to be *simple* is to be great (*Emerson*)

as wicked to hurt her as to hurt a babe in swaddling clothes" (*M Webb*) Ingenuous stresses inability to disguise or to conceal one's thoughts or feelings

ing) 'Father had set a dog on him A less ingen
character would be silent about such passages

implies freedom from all that is artificial conve
or acquired, in earliest English use and still often
cially in its derivative noun *naïveté* it suggests fresh
spontaneity and genuine expression of a nature
touched by worldly influences and without affecta
or artifices as by contrast with the poetry of Ve

if it can be avoided of persons one genuinely respects one puts such burdens upon the *naive* and colorless, upon what are called the good natured (*Mencken*) Equally often but chiefly in learned use it suggests the point of view of the untutored or unenlightened person or of one whose judgments are not corrected by advanced scientific or philosophical knowledge and who therefore supposes that things are what they seem to be "The *naive* science of an earlier day merely took it for granted that space and time existed in their own right" (*Jeans*) "That *naive* patriotism which leads every race to regard itself as evidently superior to every other" (*J W Krutch*) Unsophisticated also stresses lack of wisdom especially worldly wisdom It does not however emphasize native simplicity as strongly as naive rather it suggests lack of the experience or training necessary for worldly success or more specifically for graceful and adroit social relations "She's not the type of the moment not elegant or artificial, too much the *unsophisticated* child of nature" (*R Macaulay*) Artless lays the stress on the absence of design it suggests naturalness that is the result of indifference to, or unawareness of the effect or impression one is producing "Overflowing with *artless* maternal gratitude" (*Austen*) "Almost every turn in the *artless* little maid's prattle touched a new mood in him" (*Meredith*) "He hated to seem heavy or profound or anything but *artless* and spontaneous to Cecily" (*H G Wells*) Unaffected centers the attention on the absence of affectation, but in current use it commonly implies both naturalness and simplicity without any hint of childishness, unworldliness, guilelessness or the like as, a well bred *unaffected* girl "Very few English people have the art of conversing *unaffectedly* and sincerely before a circle" (*A C Benson*)

Ana. *Spontaneous impulsive, instinctive ingrained constitutional *inherent.

Con. Formal conventional ceremonious *ceremonial pretentious, ostentatious, pompous *showy affected assumed counterfeited feigned (see ASSUME)

natural, *n* *Fool idiot imbecile moron simpleton.

nature *Type kind sort description character stripe kidney ilk

Ana *Structure anatomy framework *disposition temperament character personality *form figure shape conformation

naught *Cipher zero nought aught ought

naughty *Bad evil ill wicked

Ana Mischievous wanton, roguish impish waggish (see PLAYFUL) froward balky restive, wayward *contrary perverse

nautical *Marine maritime naval

naval Nautical *marine maritime

navvy *Worker workman workingman laborer craftsman handcraftsman mechanic artisan hand operative, roustabout

near, *adj & adv* *Close nigh near by

Ant Far

near, *v* *Approach approximate

Ana Rival *match touch, equal.

Con Vary *change, alter, modify differ from *differ with.

near by Also **near by** *adj & adv* *Close near nigh

Ant Far off

nearest Nearest, next are both superlative forms of *near* but they are not always interchangeable Nearest may be used wherever the intent is merely to indicate the highest degree of propinquity in space time, kinship or the like as the *nearest* house is five miles distant their *nearest* neighbor lives two miles away her *nearest* relatives are her father and mother (or her fifth cousins) Next, in earlier usage, was often employed in this sense, but in current use it commonly implies immediate succession (sometimes but not so often precedence) in an order a series or a sequence thus, the *next* house is the house just beyond the one in mind in a row or series of houses their *next* child is the one who comes after the child under consideration in order of birth the *next* (never *nearest*) best is the second best in a rating or choice, so, the *next* chapter of the story, the *next* day, the *next* time they met ask the *next* person we meet But in law one's *nearest* relative or relatives is (or are) one's *next* of kin one's *next* friend is the person who has the right as one's nearest relative or natural guardian to act without authorization of a court for an infant a married woman, or any other person who by the law of the state has not full legal capacity to sue or make other legal moves. In ordinary language "*nearest* of kin" is found as often as "*next* of kin, but *nearest* friend" applies only to one's most intimate friend

nearly. Nearly almost approximately, well nigh come into comparison when they mean within a little of being becoming reaching or the like Their differences in meaning are often imperceptible However nearly is preferable when mere proximity is implied as they are *nearly* at the end of their journey it is *nearly* six o clock she was *nearly* hysterical with fright almost is more explicit when the emphasis is on a falling short or a deficiency as they had *almost* finished when they were interrupted she is *almost* out of her mind with grief the news is *almost* too good to be true approximately is the proper choice when the difference is of no practical importance and a reasonable approach to accuracy is implied as there were *approximately* 10 000 present government meteorologists make *approximately* correct forecasts well nigh often equals *virtually*, as they were *well nigh* lost in the forest he is *well nigh* mad

neat Neat, tidy trim trig, snug shipshape spick-and-span come into comparison as meaning manifesting care and orderliness Neat (etymologically shining) through all its variations in senses keeps as its basic implication clearness, such as the clearness *from* dirt or soil that is manifest chiefly in perfect cleanliness (as, her house is as *neat* as a pin the cat is perhaps the *neatest* of domestic animals "He was remarkably *neat* in his dress"—*Johnson*) or the clearness that is indicated in simplicity and freedom from that which clutters, complicates confuses, or the like, or that indicates orderliness deftness or adroitness (as *neat* workmanship a *neat* style "the *neat* craftsman"—*C E Montague* a *neatly* performed operation *neat* arrangement of arguments a *neat* retort, *neat* architectural design) or the clearness that means lack of adulteration dilution or the like as, to take his whisky *neat* *neat* silk. Tidy (etymologically timely) was in earliest English use often applied to cattle flocks, crops, and the like, in thriving and satisfactory condition this sense now occurs mainly in extended applications to things which indicate a more or less flourishing condition as a *tidy* farm he has a *tidy* fortune he has made a *tidy* success of his venture *Tidy* as first applied to a person or his work, seems to have meant little more than satisfactorily pleasing in appearance or quality in some use it was approximate to *buxom* or *comely* in meaning but it seems to have been applied chiefly to peasants and especially to servants Hence *tidy* servant at first meant a satisfactory servant from the points of view of diligence and neatness but later came to mean one whose diligence showed itself in orderly habits and neat appearance as, "If thou

knowest of any tidy lass like thyself, that wanted a place, and could bring a good character" (*Scott*) In current use *tidy*, as distinguished from *neat*, throws the stress on orderliness, careful arrangement, or a place for every-

stay, but dirty (*D H Lawrence*) Trim in current use implies both neatness and tidiness it stresses, however,

Jr) In the eighteenth century *snug* was often applied to persons or things that were markedly trim or spruce (as, 'He kames his hair, indeed, and gaes right *snug* — *A Ramsay*), but this sense now occurs only in dialectal

shipshape (*Tennyson*) Spick-and-span, which stresses the brightness and freshness of that which is new is applicable also to that which by care and cleanliness has been kept new in appearance or made to look like new, as *spick-and-span* white shoes, her mother keeps her *spick-and span* every moment of the day, the kitchen was *spick and span* *spick-and-span* machinery

Ana. *Clean cleanly fastidious *nice dainty finical exact, precise *correct accurate

Ant. Filthy — *Con.* Unkempt, slovenly, *slipshod sloppy slack, lax remiss, *negligent confused muddled bemuddled addled (see CONFUSE)

neb. Variant of NIB

necessary. 1 *Needful, requisite, indispensable essential.

Ana Compelling *or* compulsory obliging *or* obligatory constraining (see corresponding verbs at FORCE) important, significant, momentous (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE). cardinal vital, *essential, fundamental.

2 *Certain, inevitable, apodictic.

Ana Unavoidable, inescapable ineluctable *inevitable *infallible inerrable, inerrant, unerring

necessity. *Need exigency

Ana Compelling *or* compulsion, constraining *or* constraint, obliging *or* obligation, coercing *or* coercion (see corresponding verbs at FORCE) indispensableness requisiteness *or* requisition, needfulness (see corresponding adjectives at NEEDFUL)

nectar. *Ambrosia manna amrita

nectared, nectarean, nectareous. Ambrosial (see under AMBROSIA)

need, *n* Need, necessity, exigency come into comparison when they denote a state or cond

those in *need*, the European war has taught Americans

between night and day, childhood and maturity

existence is that we have to find things out for ourselves'" (*T S Eliot*) Exigency (see also JUNCTURE) implies the compulsion of necessity (sometimes, but rarely of an inherent compelling principle) especially as a result of special circumstances, such as a crisis, an emergency, an accident, that imposes upon one severe restrictions or great stress and strain in either case the term emphasizes more even than either of the preceding words extreme urgency demands of a peremptory and exacting character and difficulties that cannot be easily

privation defect *poverty, indigence, penury, destitution privation want

need, *v* *Lack want require

Ana *Demand require, claim exact *long hanker pine, yearn hunger, thirst crave covet, *desire wish.

needful. Needful, necessary, requisite, indispensable, essential come into comparison as meaning urgently required Needful, in current English carries the weakest

suggestion of urgency but it applies to that which is required to supply a want or to fill a need as And Jesus answered Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things But one thing is *needful* (*Luke* x. 41-42) forts magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other *needful* buildings (*Ch Just Taney*) "trades men carrying what was *needful* to British ports (*A Repplier*) **Necessary** implies more pressing need or urgent constraint but except where the compulsion of necessity (in the sense of an inherent compelling principle as a *necessary* consequence a *necessary* conclusion) is suggested the word does not invariably connote that the thing so qualified cannot be done without as His personal return was most required and *necessary* (*Shak*) always finding a more *necessary* article for which a less *necessary* had to be discarded (*Cather*) Of all the bitter and heavy things in this sorry old world the not being *necessary* is the bitterest and heaviest (*Deland*) to classify in a science is *necessary* for the purpose of that science to classify when you come to art is at best an expedient (*Quiller-Couch*) **Requisite** differs from *necessary* chiefly in being applied to something that is specifically required by the nature of a thing the end that is in view, the purpose to be fulfilled and the like usually but not invariably the adjective suggests an imposed requirement rather than an inner need and so suggests constraint from without or often from official sources as to complete the subjects *requisite* for college entrance to gather the *requisite* equipment for a summer in camp thinking society to be the one thing *requisite* to the young man he had introduced him to the people he knew (*Meredith*) the vigor *requisite* to success (*Grandgent*) Holy Scripture containeth all things *necessary* to salvation so that whatsoever is not read therein nor may be proved thereby is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of the Faith or be thought *requisite* or *necessary* to salvation (*Book of Common Prayer*) **Indispensable** not only carries a stronger implication of urgency than the preceding terms, but it also distinctly implies that the thing so qualified cannot be done without especially if the implied or expressed end is to be attained as, there is no such thing as an *indispensable* person, though many persons have made themselves virtually *indispensable* acquaintance with it [the scientific method of inquiry] has become an *indispensable* element in culture (*C W Eliot*) Rigid truthfulness in adults towards children is absolutely *indispensable* if children are not to learn lying (*B Russell*) **Essential** (see also ESSENTIAL 2 INHERENT) is often used in place of *indispensable* as implying no less urgency but as being less extravagant in its suggestions it usually also implies inherent necessity from the point of view of what a thing is or must be by its very nature or end as knowledge of one's subject is *essential* to successful teaching *essential* raw materials You are *essential* to her perfect happiness (*Dickens*) the builders must have begun with the central piers and the choir because the choir was the only *essential* part of the church (*H Adams*) The construction of the pier was desirable for the more convenient repair of warships but it was not *essential* (*Justice Holmes*)

Ana Wanted needed required lacked (see LACK *v*) vital cardinal, *essential fundamental

nefarious Iniquitous flagitious infamous corrupt degenerate *vicious villainous

Ana Heinous, *outrageous, atrocious, monstrous *flagrant glaring gross rank

negate *Nullify annul, abrogate invalidate

Ana Negative *neutralize counteract

negative, *adj* *Neutral indifferent adiaphorous

Ant Affirmative

negative, *v* **1** *Deny gainsay traverse contradict impugn contravene.

2 *Neutralize counteract

Ana *Nullify negate annul abrogate invalidate

neglect, *v* **Neglect, omit disregard, ignore, overlook slight, forget** come into comparison as meaning to pass over something without giving it due or sufficient attention **Neglect** usually implies intentional or unintentional failure to give full or proper attention especially to something one is doing (such as a task) or should do (such as a duty) or to someone who has a claim upon one's care or attention as to *neglect* one's studies because of undue interest in sports to *neglect* to pay one's debts Pardon me for *neglecting* to profit by your advice (*Austen*) "He asked Mr Powell with some brusqueness if the chief mate had *neglected* to instruct him that the captain was to be found on the port side (*Conrad*) to *neglect* one's family to *neglect* one's personal appearance, in March the vicar told his curate that he was *neglecting* Galton for Oaktown (*C Mackenzie*) **Omit** implies a leaving out of something which forms a part of a whole (as, to *omit* two stanzas of a hymn to *omit* a part of one's lecture) or as it comes more closely into comparison with the other terms in this article to neglect entirely through oversight inattention or absorption an important detail opportunity aspect, or the like Nor could I think well of the man who should *omit* an occasion of testifying his respect towards any body connected with the family (*Austen*) Constance remembered small possessions of her own which she had *omitted* to remove from the cutting-out room (*Bennett*) **Disregard** usually but not invariably implies voluntary sometimes deliberate inattention the term may or may not imply justifiable neglect as to *disregard* petty annoyances to disregard an unimportant piece of evidence she persists in *disregarding* the wishes of her mother The Great War a hideous business, in which nearly all the humane alleviations of brutal violence introduced and practised in the days when professional armies fought for a dynasty or for a point of honour, were *disregarded* (*Inge*) **Ignore** (etymologically not to know) usually implies either an intention to disregard or a failure to regard something more or less obvious it may even suggest a deliberate closing of the eyes to that which one does not wish to recognize as to those who agree with me I am uttering commonplaces and to those who disagree I am *ignoring* the necessary foundations of thought (*Justice Holmes*) By tacit agreement they *ignored* the remarks and insinuations of their acquaintances (*D H Lawrence*) The ancients tried to identify the fundamental element one philosopher guessed air another water yet another fire the true one [electricity] lay all about them but they *ignored* its signals (*Karl K Darrow*) **Overlook** implies an omission or disregarding sometimes through intention (often charitable intention) but more often through haste lack of care inadvertence or the like as, to *overlook* an item in an account. It is the practice of good nature to *overlook* the faults which have already by the consequences punished the delinquent (*Johnson*) **Slight** may imply neglect omission or disregard but it also usually implies a contemptuous or an arrogant attitude that makes one undervalue a thing's importance treat a person disdainfully or be neglectful in performance of a task or duty "Alas! what boots it with uncessant care To tend the homely *slighted* shepherd's trade [figurative for poet's art] (*Milton*) Nothing in the service was *slighted* every phrase and gesture had its full value

(*Cather*) "I have been *slighted* tricked threatened insulted made ill but I am justified " (*H G Wells*) Forget as here considered often retains from its chief

(*Nelson*) Lord God of Hosts be with us yet Lest we *forget*—lest we *forget!* (*Kipling*) Still he told Hannah to get the boy better clothes—though he *forgot* to give her any money for the purpose" (*Deland*)

Ant Cherish — *Con* *Appreciate value prize treasure *nurse nurture foster, cultivate

neglect, *n* *Negligence

Ana Neglecting omitting or omission disregarding *or* disregard ignoring slighting forgetting overlooking (see corresponding verbs at NEGLECT)

lines between them are being drawn with increasing

attention (as the amazing *negligence* of some housekeepers an act of criminal *negligence* no one has done more through *negligence* to corrupt the language — *Byron* all these themes indicate *negligence*) or as manifested in a temperamental or assumed indifference to

hand applies either to the act or fact of neglecting or of leaving undone (or very rarely imperfectly done) something which it is one s business or duty to do (as convicted of *neglect* of duty We made a nice tidy clean up If I hadn t done it I ought e ther to have been shot for *neglect* or d smissed for incapacity —*H G Wells* In dealing with the infant there is need of a delicate balance between *neglect* and indulgence — *B Russell*) or to the state or fact of being neglected slighted ignored or forgotten (as Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect* —*Prior* a motive for reading it [that] ensured poetry against *neglect* — *Day Lewis*) For these reasons the phrase the *negligence* of a person always refers to a quality of character of the agent or to its outward manifestation in an act a piece of work an accident or the like the *neglect* of a person refers to the act of one who neglects slights ignores, or forgets another thereby making that person his victim

Ana Laxness, slackness, remissness (see corresponding adjectives at NEGLIGENT) indifference unconcernedness *or* unconcern incuriousness (see corresponding adjectives at INDIFFERENT)

Ant Attention solicitude — *Con* *Care concern anxiety worry diligence assiduity sedulousness (see corresponding adjectives at BUSY)

negligent Negligent neglectful, lax, slack, remiss are

that which is one's duty or bus ness with the result that nothing is done or that one s work shows markedly one s indifference and inattention as in its imperfection, as

so little haunted by the true artist s fine passion for words that he may be described as hav ng for the

parents *neglectful* of their children s health A government at once insatiable and *neglectful* (*James Mill*) a ship a master *neglectful* of discipline Lax (etymologically loose, see LOOSE) implies want of necessary strictness, severity or precis on the term appl es chiefly to persons who do not satisfy the rigorous demands made upon them by the r work or duties or to any work or any

came of the *laxer* Lovells and was naturally incl ned to novelty had first proposed to her husband to dine at six o clock instead of two his malleable young face had become relentless (*E Wharton*) Slack (see also LOOSE) stresses the want of proper or necessary dil gence

is accomplished by a slack worker the term usual suggests neglect of important details necessary to the completeness finish or perfection of the work as "a three-quarters figure of admirable design, though of rather *slack* execution (*J C Stobart*) Remiss implies culpable carelessness that shows itself in slackness and forgetfulness or in negligence, it is appl ed chiefly to that which is lax in performance maintenance or the like but it may be applied to a person who is undul careless or lax in the performance of his duties as

attentive

negotiate. 1 Parley, treat, *confer commune consult advise

2 **Negotiate, arrange, concert** come into comparison when they mean to bring about or accompl sh by mutual agreement especially after discussion or parley Negotiate and arrange both imply prior intercommun cation of views and wishes and sometimes settlement by bargaining or compromise *Negotiate* is preferred when the dealings are carried on by diplomatic, business, or legal agencies and *arrange* when they are carried on by priva e persons or their representatives as to *negotiate* a treaty to *arrange* a marriage to *negotiate* the Louisiana Pur chase to *arrange* the settlement of a case out of court to *arrange* a meeting between estranged persons. Concert, which is now found chiefly in its part cipial form concerted usually but not invariably impl es an agree therefore may or the like as a barbarians as We began to f each group

concert measures for his coming on board with secrecy" (*Defoe*)

neighborhood or **neighbourhood.** *Locality, district vicinage, vicinity

neighborly or **neighbourly.** Friendly *amicable.
Ana Peaceful peaceable, *pacific *social, hospitable gregarious, co-operative cordial sociable *gracious
Ant Unneighborly ill-disposed. — *Con* Antagonistic, *adverse.

neophyte. *Novice, novitiate probationer, postulant apprentice

neoteric *New novel modern modernistic, newfangled new fashioned original fresh.

nepenthe. *Anodyne opiate narcotic

neritic *Aquatic marine oceanic, thalassic, pelagic abyssal bathysmal, bathybic, lacustrine lacuscular fluvial fluviatile.

nerve Effrontery, *temerity audacity, hardihood cheek, gall
Ana Boldness intrepidity (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE) *fortitude grit pluck sand guts foolhardiness temerariousness, recklessness (see corresponding adjectives at ADVENTUROUS)

nervous. 1 *Vigorous lusty energetic, strenuous
Ana Forceful forcible potent *powerful *spirited mettlesome virile manly (see MALE)
2 Also **nervy.** *Impatient restless, restive unquiet uneasy fidgety skittish feverish hectic jumpy jittery
Ana Excited or excitable stimulated provoked or provocative (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKE) *inconstant unstable mercurial
Ant Steady — *Con* Constant even equable, uniform (see STEADY)

nescient *Ignorant illiterate unlettered uneducated untaught untutored unlearned
Ana *Indifferent incurious, aloof unconcerned.
Con *Aware conscious, cognizant

nettle. Provoke exasperate *irritate aggravate, roil peeve
Ana. *Annoy irk bother vex disturb perturb agitate upset *discompose fret chafe gall (see ABRADE)

network *System, scheme organism, economy complex.

neurologist Neurologist, psychiatrist (or psychiater), alienist, psychopathologist (or psychopathist), psychotherapist, psychoanalyst agree in denoting a specialist (usually a medically trained specialist) in mental disorders Neurologist the comprehensive term is applied to any physician skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the nervous system as epilepsy locomotor ataxia, and chorea (St Vitus's dance) Only in loose use is the term ever restricted to a specialist in purely mental diseases *Psychiatrist alienist psychopathologist* are interchangeable terms in scientific use, but they stress different implications All designate a physician who devotes himself to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases affecting the mind especially as distinguished from *neurologist* of those disorders not demonstrably of physical origin such as neurasthenia hysteria and paranoia Psychiatrist, however usually suggests skill in treatment and in correction of curable disorders alienist the preferred term in medical jurisprudence suggests skill in detection of mental derangements or of insanity psychopathologist (or psychopathist) suggests the psychologist's approach and skill in discovering causes such as defects of personality unfavorable environment, and the like and in describing the nature of the individual case A psychotherapist is a psychiatrist who employs suggestion, hypnosis re-education, etc., in the treatment of psychic disorders A psychoanalyst is a psychotherapist who proceeds on the assumption that mental difficulties are the result of disturbances below the level of consciousness who diagnoses these disorders by a study of the individual's emotional and mental life especially as manifested in dreams inhibitions complexes and the like and who treats these disorders by revealing *their* causes to the patient and suggesting means whereby the disturbances may be eliminated and the mental difficulties overcome

neutral, *adj* Neutral, negative, indifferent, adiaphorous are here compared as meaning lacking decisiveness or distinctiveness in character, quality action or effect Neutral, in what is probably its earliest and is still its most common sense applies to states, governments parties, or persons who refuse to take sides with either of two (or any of several) contending parties The term may or may not imply an attitude of impartiality, but it usually implies either indecision or a refraining from positive action for any one of numerous reasons "The stepfather [of Octavius] was a moderate Pompeian in sympathies, but his family connections kept him *neutral* and the household was never drawn into the war" (*Buchan*) "Revolutionary verse . makes the *neutral* reader wonder whether it is aimed to win him for the communist or fascist state" (*Day Lewis*) When otherwise applied as to colors or terms, to a character or personality to a substance in chemistry or to an entity in philosophy or the like *neutral* implies a quality, an appearance, or a reaction that belongs to neither of two opposites or extremes the term therefore often connotes vagueness indefiniteness, indecisiveness ineffectualness or the like thus a *neutral* character is one that reveals neither positive virtues nor positive vices a chemically *neutral* substance such as distilled water is neither acid nor basic, a *neutral* color such as taupe is not clearly or positively any definite color often because it verges on gray "The artists of the Far East use positive tints quite sparingly giving them for foil large spaces of *neutral* tone" (*Binyon*) "[Crabb Robinson's] honest dullness supplied the *neutral* background that genius needs" (*Times Lit Sup*) Negative carries a far stronger implication than *neutral* of absence of positive or affirmative (cf AFFIRMATIVE) characteristics or qualities the term therefore usually implies inaction ineffectiveness or a failure to assume a definite or concrete form as "the *negative* propaganda of silence" (*A Huxley*), "the man who falls in love with one of these *negative* young creatures hardly takes the trouble to ask whether she loves him" (*Deland*) "There is certainly a vague and widespread discontent with our present results [in education] but it is all a *negative* opinion" (*A C Benson*) Indifferent, as here compared (see also INDIFFERENT 1, MEDIUM) implies a character or appearance that does not readily define itself or fall into any clearly marked class or category the term is applicable to things (rarely to persons) which stir up no feeling or elicit no decision as to whether they are good or bad fit according with one's principles or not necessary or unnecessary pleasant or unpleasant, or the like as "though they disliked each other they could converse at length upon *indifferent* subjects" "it is *indifferent* to which race the father or the mother belongs Either one attitude is better than the other or else it is *indifferent*" (*T S Eliot*) "At Alexandria Hadrian found a money loving population worshipping Christ and Sarapis almost *indifferently*" (*Inge*) Adiaphorous is chiefly a technical term applicable to rites, ceremonies practices

and the like, which are regarded as indifferent, or as neither necessary nor unnecessary, but often a matter of purely individual concern, thus fasting is an obligatory practice in some churches and an *adiaphorous* practice in others.

Con. Biased, disposed, predisposed (see INCLINE, *v*) positive *affirmative *decided, decisive.

neutralize. Neutralize, counteract, negative come into comparison as meaning to render one thing inoperative or ineffective by means of its opposite force, influence, effect, or the like. *Neutralize* often implies either the reduction of opposites to a state of equality, especially in influence, with the result that neither has the power to make way against the other or the nullification of the

good or beneficial or conversely (as ' Unless powerfully

B Russell) or it may imply the operation or the use of forces that destroy or eradicate the evil or harmful thing or make the beneficial effect of a good thing impossible (as the spontaneous physiological processes which *counteract* disease before medical science comes into

gests a frustration of a purpose or a hindrance to the production of an effect, as the hurricane *negatived* all the labors of the orange growers, their child's contact with all sorts of children in school *negatived* his early training in correct speech

Ana Offset countervail counterbalance, counterpoise (see COMPENSATE) defeat overcome subdue *conquer

never-ending. *Everlasting endless interminable unceasing

Ana *Lasting permanent durable perdurable stable *immortal deathless undying unfading, fadeless amaranthine eternal sempiternal *infinite

nevertheless. Still however *but yet

new, *adj* New, novel, new-fashioned, newfangled, modern, neoteric, modernistic, original, fresh come into comparison when they mean having very recently come into existence or use or into a connection a position a state of being recognized, or the like A thing is new that has never before the time of its advent been known thought of manufactured experienced or the like, or that is just ready for use sale circulation or the like as, *new* books *new* ideas a *new* washing machine, "No man putteth *new* wine into old bottles (*Mark* ii 22), the *new* baby a *new* way of dressing the hair A person is *new* if he has just been taken into a military business, social, or other connection (as, a *new* soldier, a *new* stenographer, three *new* members the *new* rich) or if he has received his first experience (as he was fright-

ened, being *new* to the sight"—*Dickens*), or if he has been renewed in spirit or in mind (as, ' If any man be in

Russia and Italy' (*Frankfurter*), '*novel* schemes of salvation' (*L P Smith*), ' sermons . bold in thought and *novel* in language" (*E Wharton*) ' The assumption that whatever has been customary must be bad and that

ingeniously novel in its construction use, or the like often however, the term differs little from *new* except in suggesting disparagement, as *newfangled* toys

imply up-to-dateness and novelty or a contrast with that which has been long accepted and still is the choice of the conservative in this special sense modernistic is now often preferred to *modern* as, ' the *neoteric* fashion of spending a honeymoon on the railway (*Meredith*) *modern* (or *modernistic*) furniture, *modern* (or *modernistic*) schools of painting *Modern*, however, is always

other terms as opposed to *ancient* and *medieval* usually implies reference to the centuries beginning with the full Renaissance up to the present (as *modern* languages *modern* civilizations), often, however, the dividing line between that which is modern and that

A person or thing is original that produces or that is something new or novel and, at the same time the first of its kind as That he would be successful in an original

to its native and impetuous generosity

Ant Old

newfangled. *New, novel, new-fashioned neoteric modernistic, modern original fresh

new-fashioned. *New, novel, newfangled neoteric modernistic modern original fresh

news News, tidings, intelligence, advice (*or* advices) are all used to designate a report or the reports of occurrences and conditions not previously known. **News** stresses novelty and freshness of information as, the gossip was not *news* to her; the letter contained no *news*. Since *news* is specifically applied to the information disseminated through journals shortly after the incidents have occurred, it also often implies distribution, even in its general sense or in some of its derivatives, as, experts in handling *news*; *newsmongers*. **Tidings** is now poetic or bookish. It is often appropriate in literary English when it refers to news orally communicated or disseminated as by a herald or messenger. "Fear not: ... I bring you good *tidings* of great joy. ... For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour" (*Luke* ii. 10-11). **Intelligence** commonly stresses the desirability or the practical value of the information rather than its freshness. "Their visits to Mrs. Philips were now productive of the most interesting *intelligence*" (*Austen*). In specific military use *intelligence* suggests clandestine methods of gathering information as by a secret service or spies. It is therefore applied not only to the news gathered but to the branch of the service commissioned to gather it. "An enemy superior in numbers, who possessed also the advantage in armament, position, and more accurate *intelligence*" (*Buchan*). In comparison with *intelligence*, which often suggests the gathering of important information, **advice** stresses the transmission of information and implies the immediacy of its value. It, therefore, or its plural *advices*, is often applied to the means by which this information is communicated, such as letters, telegrams, messengers, and the like. "No doubt he [Richelieu] had *advices* that Casale was sufficiently provisioned to last for many months, perhaps a year" (*Belloc*).

newspaper *Journal, periodical, magazine, review, organ.

next *Nearest.

nib *or* **neb** *Bill, beak.

nice 1 Nice, dainty, fastidious, finical, finicking, finicky, particular, fussy, squeamish, pernickety (*or* pernicketty, pernickity, *also* persnickety) come into comparison when they mean exacting or displaying exacting standards as in selection, judgment, workmanship, or the like. **Nice**, as here considered (see also CORRECT, DECOROUS), implies fineness of discrimination and power to distinguish the very good from that which is merely good; the term connotes rather more of intellectual quality than the other words, as, "an appetite for knowledge too eager to be *nice*" (*Johnson*); "In language one should be *nice* but not difficult" (*J. R. Lowell*); "to attain this union of gravity and simplicity requires the *nicest* art" (*P. E. More*); "he had a *nice* taste in literature and had edited Crashaw and Vaughan with conspicuous taste and much perception" (*C. Mackenzie*). *Nice* is also applicable to questions, problems, and the like, which require such powers of discrimination and subtlety or delicacy in handling if the solution is to be found, as, a *nice* experiment; the situation raises a *nice* question. **Dainty**, in the sense here considered (see also CHOICE), usually implies a tendency to select carefully that which does, or to reject with more or less disdain that which does not, satisfy one's extremely delicate taste or sensibility; it usually connotes chariness or a tendency to pick and choose, especially in eating, as, she has a *dainty* appetite. "No shape but his can please your *dainty* eye" (*Shak.*). "All highly developed forms of utterance are studiously acquired, the tough jargon of the East Side no less than the *dainty* discourse of the Four Hundred" (*Grandgent*). **Fastidious**, etymologically implies a strong aversion to that which does not satisfy one's sense of what is right, proper, in good taste, or the like. In its current use, however, it suggests the possession of ethical, artistic, social, or other standards that are so high that they impose a strain upon those who would meet them (as, "It is ... an advantage for an author to have two or three *fastidious* readers whom he can imagine sniffing at his pages"—*L. P. Smith*) or that cause suffering to the possessor when they are not satisfied (as, "I am *fastidious* in voices, and I can't endure listening to an imperfect reader"—*G. Eliot*; "The disorder was almost more than his *fastidious* taste could bear"—*Cather*) or that foster extreme care in selection from that which is offered or available (as, "a *fastidious* instinct for the connotations of a phrase"—*Pater*; "Why such a desperate orgy of literature? I thought you were of a more *fastidious* habit—not like Stanley, who insists on reading everything"—*R. Macaulay*). **Finical** (*or the colloquial* finicking *or* finicky) implies an affected or overnice fastidiousness, as, "His reserve, his delicacy, his distaste for many of the persons and things surrounding him ... have produced an impression of Gray as being a man falsely *fastidious*, *finical*, effeminate" (*Arnold*); "a world of little *finical* observances and little frail proprieties" (*Stevenson*); a *finicky* taste in dress. **Particular**, as here compared, implies an insistence that all details or circumstances should be exactly as one wishes them or that one's special or peculiar standards must be met. In contrast with *fastidious*, *particular* may or may not imply what others would call a high standard; the term usually suggests standards which the individual regards as high or exacting, as, a *particular* teacher; she is *particular* about the way steak should be broiled. "I'm going to change it [one engraving on a wall] with that one. ... He said the effect would be very much better if they were changed. And his lordship is very *particular*" (*Bennett*). "As she approached, George Adams, who had a *particular* mother, rose, and Niel followed his example" (*Cather*). **Fussy** is applicable not only to fastidious or particular persons and to acts that manifest a disposition to be querulous or fidgety (as, "she was not one of the trivially *fussy* domesticated women"—*H. Ellis*; "In this matter Augustus moved slowly and tactfully. He was no lawyer, and he had not the *fussy* interest of Claudius in the work of the courts"—*Buchan*) but also to things that are so difficult or so complicated that they make a particular person engaged upon them nervous or fidgety (as, a *fussy* piece of work; an extremely *fussy* operation). **Squeamish** etymologically implies a readiness to be nauseated by the sight, taste, smell, or hearing of something disagreeable, as, "the starved stomach is not *squeamish*" (*Hudson*). In its extended use it implies a disgust for or an aversion to that which does not satisfy one's standards of what is decent, delicate, honest, or nice. It therefore sometimes connotes extreme sensitiveness or prudishness or scrupulousness or the like, as, "such *squeamish* youths as cannot bear to be connected with a little absurdity are not worth a regret" (*Austen*); "trifles magnified into importance by a *squeamish* conscience" (*Macaulay*); "As to the nudities ... they might well have startled a not very *squeamish* eye" (*N. Hawthorne*); "Our nerves ... are unduly delicate and our tastes too *squeamish*" (*L. Stephen*). **Pernickety** is a colloquial term which manifests the speaker's (sometimes writer's) annoyance, exasperation, or disgust excited by persons who are unduly fussy or finical or by tasks, problems, etc., that are so delicate or complicated that they impose severe strain on one's patience and good temper, as, "The grammarian, the purist, the *pernickety* stickler for trifles" (*B. Matthews*); such

confining and *pernickety* work. (*Harper's Mag.*)
Ana *Wise judicious, sage sapient punctilious meticulous scrupulous *careful discriminating discerning penetrating (see corresponding nouns at DISCERNMENT)
Con *Coarse gross, vulgar crude callow green raw (see RUDE) *negligent lax remiss, neglectful slack.
2 Precise exact accurate *correct right
Ana Strict *rigid rigorous stringent exquisite delicate rare (see CHOICE *adj*)
Con *Random haphazard, hit-or-miss happy-go-lucky *careless, heedless inadvertent
3 Proper seemly comme il faut demure *decorous decent
Ana Fitting *fit appropriate suitable meet
☞ Below this level and not embodying the main tendency of *nice* to express an aversion to or a distaste for anything that does not reach the state of perfection in method manner or deportment lie several other uses which do not meet general approval In general it is a term of approval that reveals nothing out of the ordinary or exacts no attention to a high standard as, a *nice* day a *nice* letter a *nice* book a *nice* dinner

niche *Recess alcove nook embrasure bay cubicle carrell carol

nick *n* *Dent dint notch indentation indenture

nifty Nobby natty spruce *stylish fashionable modish smart chic dapper dashing posh toffish, brave braw

niggardly Parsimonious penurious miserly *stingy close closefisted tight tightfisted curmudgeonly cheeseparing penny-pinching
Ana *Covetous avaricious grasping greedy *sparing economical frugal thrifty *mean ignoble
Ant Bountiful — *Con* *Liberal generous, munificent handsome *profuse lavish prodigal

nigh *adj & adv* *Close near near by
Ant Far

nightly *Nightly* nocturnal agree in meaning of belonging to or occurring at night *Nightly* is the preferred term when the opposition to *daily* (as connoting daytime) is to be implied as the daily and *nightly* visits of his physician there were both daily and *nightly* raids for several weeks But *nightly* whether opposed to *daily* or not commonly carries so strong an implication of recurrence that the term is interpreted as meaning night after night unless the context clearly indicates reference to a single night or to special nights as the doctor made only two *nightly* visits this week the *nightly* meetings of the general's staff *nightly* revels *nightly* prowls he kept a *nightly* vigil Nocturnal is often literary or ... technical but it applies specifically and w tho ... things which are so associated with the night ... are thought of as belonging or appropriate to ... of darkness thus, *nocturnal* animals or insects (bats owls, some flies, etc) are active or evident only during the night animals of *nocturnal* habits the *nocturnal* office of a monk (commonly called *matins*) is usually sung between midnight and dawn *nocturnal* sounds are those one hears only at night and therefore associates with that period *Nocturnal* is the correct term when the effect of darkness or of moonlight or starlight ... as the changing beauty of ... (*Bennett*)
Ant Daily

nightmare Dream vision *fan[illegible] phantasm daydream
Ana *Delusion, hallucination illusion threatening or threat menacing or menace (see corresponding verbs at THREATEN)

nihilist *Collectivist socialist communist, Bolshevist anarchist

nimble *Agile brisk spry
Ana Sprightly *lively animated alert, wide-awake vigilant *watchful *supple limber lithe.

nimbus *Halo glory aureole

nix, *fem* **nixie** *Fairy faery fay elf sprite pixy gnome dwarf goblin brownie puck shee leprechaun banshee

nob *Fop dandy beau coxcomb exquisite fig[illegible] dude macaroni buck spark swell toff

nobby *Stylish fashionable modish smart, chic dapper dashing spruce natty nifty posh toffish brave braw

nobility *Aristocracy gentry county gentlefolk ... society

noble 1 Stately majestic imposing august, magnificent *grand grandiose
Ana Glorious *splendid resplendent superb sublime illustrious eminent distinguished (see FAMOUS)
Ant Ignoble cheap — *Con* Despicable *contemptible sorry scurvy beggarly
2 Virtuous righteous *moral ethical
Ana Honorable *upright just honest
Ant Base (*of actions etc*) atrocious (*of acts deeds etc*)

nocturnal *Nightly
Ana Diurnal.

noise *n* *Sound sonance
Ana Discordance dissonance (see under DISSONANT) *din uproar babel hubbub racket pandemonium

noiseless Silent quiet *still stilly
Ana *Calm tranquil serene placid
Con Clamorous *vociferous strident boisterous

noisome Fetid stinking *malodorous, putrid, rank rancid fusty musty
Ana Foul nasty squalid filthy *dirty noxious baneful *pernicious deleterious loathsome *offensive revolting
Ant Balmy — *Con* *Odorous, fragrant aromatic redolent

nomadic *Itinerant peripatetic ambulatory ambulant vagrant

nom de guerre *Pseudonym alias pen name nom de plume incognito, allonym

nom de plume Pen name nom de guerre *pseudonym alias incognito allonym

nominate *Designate name elect appoint
Ana Propose *intend mean purpose present tender *offer proffer

... rant applicant.

nonchalant Unruffled imperturbable *cool composed collected
Ana Unconcerned *indifferent aloof detached lighthearted cheerful *glad *easy effortless, light smooth
Con Concerned solicitous anxious worried careful (see under c...)
... ary crated
... ... ertainia

nonesuch *Paragon sublimation apotheosis phoenix nonpareil

nonmoral Unmoral amoral *immoral

nonpareil *Paragon sublimation apotheosis, phoenix nonesuch

nonplus. Bewilder distract confound dumfound mystify perplex *puzzle
Ana Faze rattle *embarrass discomfit disconcert *confuse muddle bemuddle baffle balk *frustrate
nonreligious Unreligious, *irreligious ungodly godless
Ana Secular *profane lay temporal
nonsocial *Unsocial asocial antisocial
nook *Recess alcove niche embrasure bay cubicle carrell carol
norm *Average mean median par
normal *Regular typical, natural
Ana. Ordinary *common familiar *usual customary habitual wonted accustomed
Ant Abnormal adventitious (sense 2)
nosy *or* **nosey** *Curious inquisitive prying snoopy
Ana Meddlesome *impertinent intrusive obtrusive
notch, *n* *Dent dint nick indentation, indenture
note, *n* 1 *Sign, mark token, badge symptom
Ana Indication betokening bespeaking attesting (see corresponding verbs at INDICATE) character *quality property attribute accident.
2 Mark sign symbol *character
3 *Remark, observation comment, commentary descant obiter dictum
Ana Annotation gloss (see under ANNOTATE) remembering, reminding *or* reminder recalling *or* recaller (see corresponding verbs at REMEMBER)
4 *Letter epistle missive message dispatch, report memorandum
note *v* Remark, notice perceive discern observe contemplate survey view *see behold descry espy
noted Renowned celebrated *famous famed distinguished eminent illustrious notorious
Ana Conspicuous, outstanding salient signal *noticeable remarkable.
notice *v* Remark observe note perceive discern *see behold descry espy view survey contemplate
Ana Recognize *acknowledge *refer advert allude
Con Ignore slight overlook, disregard *neglect
noticeable **Noticeable remarkable, prominent, outstanding, conspicuous salient signal, striking arresting** agree in meaning attracting or compelling notice or attention **Noticeable** implies that the thing so described does not or cannot escape observation as, *noticeable* attentions to a lady a *noticeable* aversion to another's company *noticeably* crude behavior **Remarkable** adds to *noticeable* the further implication of inviting comment or of demanding a call to others attention it may or may not impute to the thing so described an extraordinary or exceptional character as he has made no *remarkable* gain in skill during the last five years he has a *remarkable* gift for making friends **Prominent** seldom loses its earliest implication of protuberance or projection above a level or beyond a surface in literal use it is applied chiefly to things that noticeably protrude from their background as a *prominent* nose her eyes were a china blue rather *prominent* and inexpressive (*Cather*) a landscape without *prominent* features In extended use it is applied to persons or things that stand out so clearly from their surroundings that they are often in evidence or are generally known or recognized or are frequently pointed out or the like as the *prominent* persons in a town the church occupies a *prominent* position at tending to his parish duties without making himself too *prominent* by his enthusiasm or his originality (*C Mackenzie*) **Outstanding** although it implies prominence is applicable only to that which rises above or beyond others of the same kind and is remarkable by comparison with them, as there is no *outstanding* man among the candidates for this office the new anthology is *outstanding* in its kind in that it gives complete works not excerpts **Conspicuous** is applicable chiefly to that which is so obvious or patent that the eye or the mind cannot miss it (as *conspicuous* merit *conspicuous* bravery) it is also used to describe that which strikes the eye or the mind (often unpleasantly) through its singularity as to wear *conspicuous* clothes to make oneself *conspicuous* by one's affectations his supporters are *conspicuous* by their absence **Salient** stresses emphatic quality and is applied to that which thrusts itself upon one's attention or impresses itself insistently upon the mind it imputes significance more often than obtrusiveness to the thing so described "There are days rich in *salient* news and days far from rich in it (*C E Montague*) The Middle Ages sacrificed ruthlessly subsidiary qualities to throw into sharp relief the *salient* trait till Griselda for example carried patience beyond the utmost bound of human thought (*Lowes*) **Signal** suggests such distinction from that which is ordinary or usual that the thing so described is in itself remarkable or memorable as, the *signal* sacrifice of Sir Robert Scott a *signal* mark of esteem *signal* bravery in action. **Striking** is applicable to that which impresses itself powerfully and deeply upon the observer's mind or vision as one easily remembers the *striking* scenes in a story to give a *striking* example of loyalty a woman of *striking* beauty **Arresting** adds to *striking* the suggestion of capturing attention or of more than passing interest as an *arresting* personality, an *arresting* story The slight steel-coloured figure with steel-coloured hair was more *arresting* in its immobility than all the vociferations and gestures of the mob (*Galsworthy*)
Ana. *Evident manifest obvious, palpable patent
notify Apprise advise acquaint *inform advertise
Ana Announce *declare proclaim publish promulgate broadcast *reveal disclose discover divulge tell
notion *Idea concept conception thought impression
Ana *Opinion view belief conviction, persuasion sentiment
notoriety Reputation repute éclat *fame celebrity renown honor glory
Ana *Publicity propaganda promotion, ballyhoo
notorious *Famous famed renowned noted celebrated distinguished eminent illustrious
Ana Conspicuous, *noticeable remarkable outstanding salient *flagrant glaring gross rank
notwithstanding **Notwithstanding in spite of, despite** are often interchangeable prepositions **Notwithstanding** the least emphatic merely implies the presence of an obstacle **in spite of** the most emphatic, suggests active opposition or strongly adverse considerations to be encountered **despite** is somewhat lighter in its emphasis than *in spite of* and otherwise is closer to *notwithstanding* than to *in spite of* as *notwithstanding* the rain I shall go I shall go *in spite of* all your efforts to prevent me *despite* his assurances, I doubted him.
nought Naught aught, ought *cipher zero
nourish *Feed pasture graze
Ana *Nurse nurture foster cultivate
nourishment Nutriment sustenance *food aliment pabulum
Ana Support keep, maintenance sustenance *living
novel, *adj* *New new fashioned newfangled neoteric modern, modernistic original fresh
Ana *Strange singular unique peculiar
Con *Usual customary habitual ordinary *common familiar

novel Novel romance

fiction that deals more or less realistically with the life of the present or of the past that involves its characters in situations arising out of their individual temperaments or out of the clash between opposing temperaments and that has a definite plot which moves through entangle-

the modern form there is greater emphasis on character than on plot and on the inner life than on external action with the result that what happens before the action begins or what may happen after it ends is more or less

dealing with the actual or more often the legendary exploits of a hero or heroes such as Arthur and the knights of the Round Table Charlemagne Roland and others Originally the term implied an opposition to the

character and that arouses interest chiefly by surprising incidents wonderful exploits or glamorous characters and situations In still later and still current use *romance* as distinguished from *novel* often in addition specifically implies the subordination of character to the plot little

novice, novitiate Novice, novitiate apprentice

some persons) may be applied to anyone who comes under this description since inexperience is their chief distinguishing implication as a *novice* in writing You are but *novices* in the art of naval resources (*Burke*) *Novice* is specifically applied to a new member of a religious order who is undergoing training before taking first (usually not the final) vows Apprentice is applicable only to a beginner who is serving under another as his master or teacher The breathless the fructifying adoration of a young *apprentice* in the atelier of some great master of the Renaissance (*Van W Brooks*) In such applications it commonly emphasizes subjection to a taskmaster and to discipline rather than inexperience Although specifically it often denotes a youth who is

seaman) who is receiving instruction in seamanship gunnery and the rudiments of a general education (at a

who is on trial for a period of time and must prove his aptitude for the work or life as the most disagreeable tasks in a hospital are often assigned to *probationers* among the nurses In Scotland a divinity student who is licensed to preach but has not yet received a call is spoken of as a *probationer* Postulant implies candidacy for admission as into a religious order It usually also implies acceptance for a period of probation hence *postulant* and *probationer* are sometimes interchanged in literal use In extended use they are because of the difference in their fundamental implications rarely

criminating use however it carries connotations of innocence and youthful eagerness derived from its earliest English association with a newly baptized person or convert to Christianity The old philosopher of Montecello was more than pleased with this ardent *neophyte* Not since his own years abroad had Jefferson seen such an eager student (*Van W Brooks*)

nouns at INJURY) *poisonous virulent venomous toxic pestilent miasmatic noisome stinking fetid putrid (see MALODOROUS)

Ant Wholesome sanitary

nucleus *Center middle midst core hub omphalos

naked bald barren

otiose idle empty hollow valueless (see affirmative nouns at WORTH) trifling trivial *petty paltry ineffectual tive inefficacious fruitless bootless futile abortive

Nullify negate, annul abrogate invalidate in current literary or general senses are often interchangeable without marked loss All then bear the common denotation to deprive of effective or continued existence One thing nullifies another when the former reduces the latter to nothingness or deprives it of effectiveness validity or value Each of his [Antony's] virtues was *nullified* by some rampant vice (*Buchan*) One thing negates another when one cannot coexist with the other or both are mutually destructive as our actions often *negate* our principles death is the negation of life One thing annuls another (see also ANNUL) when it neutralizes the effect of the other or deprives it of power to act or work 'That is why we call them [the two types of electricity] positive and negative—because they are capable of *annulling* one another's action" negates another (see also

spenses with or

es the rights of

of each group

the minority One thing *invalidates* another when it deprives the latter of its force or legality *Invalidate* usually implies failure to meet tests of soundness or to conform to imposed conditions, as, a beneficiary under a will cannot witness the will without *invalidating* it "Let us try to discover how far the facts confirm or *invalidate* this proud claim' (*A Huxley*)

Ana *Neutralize, negative counteract offset, countervail counterbalance, *compensate. *limit, restrict confine.

number, *n* Quantity, whole, total, aggregate *sum, amount.

number, *v* *Count tell enumerate.

Ana *Calculate, compute, estimate, reckon

numerous. *Many, several sundry, *various* divers, manifold, multifold multifarious.

Ana. *Large great, big abundant, *plentiful plenteous.

nun, *Religious, monk friar

nuncio. Legate, internuncio, *ambassador, minister envoy

nunnery. *Cloister monastery, convent, abbey priory

nuptial, *adj* *Matrimonial conjugal, connubial hymeneal, marital

nuptials. *Marriage matrimony, wedlock, wedding spousal espousals

nurse, *v* Nurse, nurture, foster, cherish, cultivate come into comparison not so strikingly in their primary as in

implies similar sedulous attentions such as brooding over or constant provision of sustenance or that which feeds or nourishes thereby strengthening what was at first weak, or indefinite or tentative or the like as the uncle of this young woman had long *nursed* the

Reverence for age and authority even for law has disappeared, and in the train of these have gone the virtues they engendered and *nurtured* (*G L. Dickinson*)

Foster (etymologically, to provide a young thing with food and care as or more often as if, its parent) is now

extended use it is not always distinguishable from *nurse*, but among discriminating writers and speakers, it still

independence and cast contempt on the narrow self-absorption of domestic love (*H Ellis*) Julius was a

or to plants in order to improve their condition. In figurative or extended use it implies comparable and equally sedulous attentions to the improvement or growth of something desirable as his sense of personal initiative is *cultivated* instead of being diminished (*B Russell*) "Determined that his own books should not justify a similar reproach he *cultivated* his literary gifts with conscientious industry (*A Huxley*) We shall do well to *foster* the studies most conducive to the habits we wish to *cultivate* (*Grandgent*)

Ana *Feed nourish promote *advance further forward *indulge pamper humor

nurture *n* Foster *nurse cherish cultivate

rear (see LIFT) train educate, school (see TEACH) *support uphold back.

ect overlook, disregard ignore.

Nourishment, sustenance *food aliment pabulum

Ana Maintenance, support, keep bread and butter *living

O

obdurate. Inexorable, *inflexible adamant, adamantine

Ana. *Hardened indurated callous *obstinate stubborn mulish stiff necked *unmovable, unmobile

Con *Tender compassionate yielding submitting

trine is best calculated to make the common people *docile* wage slaves (*Shaw*) **Tractable,** which is nearly as often applied to things as to persons and animals suggests success or ease in handling or managing Unlike *docile* which in many ways it closely resembles it seldom implies a submissive temperament thus a *docile* child is always *tractable* but a strong willed child may prove *tractable* when he is wisely guided Loving she is and *tractable* though wild (*Wordsworth*) It [the Roman

amental willingness or readiness to submit not however in the spirit of obedience but because of a desire to be

a more homely word than *docile* it is used chiefly of children of servants and the like Theophilus nodded silently He was perfectly apathetic He seemed to be just a silent *biddable* child (*Deland*)

Ana *Compliant acquiescent resigned submissive subdued *tame deferential obeisant (see corresponding nouns at HONOR)

Ant Disobedient contumacious — *Con* *Insubordinate rebellious *contrary perverse froward wayward recalcitrant refractory intractable *unruly ungovernable

obeisance Deference homage *honor reverence

Ana Allegiance fealty loyalty *fidelity respect esteem *regard veneration reverence (see under REVERE)

obese Corpulent rotund chubby *fleshy fat stout portly plump

Ant Scrawny — *Con* *Lean spare angular rawboned lank lanky gaunt skinny *thin slender slim slight.

obiter dictum *Remark observation comment commentary note descant.

object, *v* Object, protest, remonstrate, expostulate

dislike or aversion that it often is lacking in a clear or definite implication of vocal or other outward opposition very frequently however such a reaction is suggested

suspension of a lower law by a higher' (*Inge*) "swear … and *protesting* against every delay in the work (*S Anderson*) Remonstrate implies protestation but it carries so much stronger an implication of an attempt to convince or persuade than *protest* carries that it is often, though not invariably the preferred term when the objection is to something being done by a child a friend, or a relative rather than by an official or an impersonal agent or when reproof is also implied Now and then a

Denver (*Cather*) Expostulate differs little from *remonstrate* but it usually carries a heightened implication of firm earnest but friendly reasoning or insistence on the merits of one s arguments The priestly brother

ye at my sacrifice and at mine offering? (*I Samuel* ii 29), when the tax rate was raised for the fourth successive year everybody *kicked*

Ana *Demur balk scruple jib boggle shy stick, stickle *criticize denounce reprobate

Ant Acquiesce — *Con* *Assent consent, agree accede

object, *n* 1 *Thing article

Ana *Affair concern matter thing *form figure shape configuration.

2 Objective goal end aim design purpose, *intention, intent

Ana *Motive incentive inducement

Con Result *effect consequence

objectify Externalize substantiate substantialize materialize incarnate embody *realize actualize hypostatize reify

objective, *adj* 1 *Material physical corporeal, phenomenal sensible

Ana External outside *outer outward tangible palpable *perceptible

Ant Subjective

2 Impartial unbiased dispassionate uncolored *fair just equitable

Ana & Ant See those at OBJECTIVE 1

Object end goal aim design purpose intent

*Execrate curse damn ban anathematize

Ana Revile vituperate (see SCOLD) condemn, denounce reprobate *criticize

Con Applaud *commend compliment.

come into comparison

circumstances but a greater impulsion on moral or ethical grounds; thus, a person weighed down by a sense of *duty* is keenly aware of what in general he ought to do; one has a sense of *obligation* only in a particular case and for a particular reason; so, Wordsworth describes *duty* as "the stern daughter of the voice of God" "The path of *duty* was the way to glory" (*Tennyson*) "The old statesman [Cicero] was now in a sad frame of mind, torn between *duty* and self interest" (*Buchan*) "In the apprehension of these eternal Values, and in earnest striving to co-operate with the divine will in actualising them, lies the whole *duty* of man" (*Inge*)
Ana Compulsion, constraint, restraint (see FORCE, *n*): responsibility, accountability, answerability (see corresponding adjectives at RESPONSIBLE)
2 *Debt, indebtedness, liability, debit, arrear, arrearage
Ana Burden, *load: promising *or* promise, engagement, pledging *or* pledge (see corresponding verbs at PROMISE)

oblige. 1 Constrain, coerce, compel, *force.
Ana *Tie, bind
2 **Oblige, accommodate, favor** agree in denoting to gratify a person by doing him a service or courtesy. To **oblige** a person is to make him indebted by doing something that is pleasing to him. "Punch was always anxious *to oblige every body*" (*Kipling*) "*She had given him up to oblige* others" (*Austen*) It is commonly used in the passive voice as a conventional acknowledgment of small courtesies or offices. "There is an oversight . . . which I shall be much *obliged* to you to correct" (*Macaulay*) **Accommodate**, when it is used of services, is often interchangeable with *oblige* in the active voice. Sometimes, especially in the participial adjective, it implies gracious compliance, as, an *accommodating* man; sometimes it connotes the intent to be of assistance. "I was willing to *accommodate* you by undertaking to sell the horse" (*G. Eliot*) But *accommodate* often suggests a business transaction rather than an act of kindness and an obligation to pay or repay. In such use it commonly implies a loan of money or acceptance as a paying guest (see also CONTAIN), as, the bank *accommodated* him when he provided sufficient security; no hotel in town could *accommodate* the party. To **favor**, by contrast, is to render an attention or a service solicited or unsolicited out of good will and commonly, but not necessarily, without imposing any obligation on or expecting a return from the person favored, as, to *favor* a person with one's advice. "Fortune *favored* him in all his enterprises." Sometimes the implication of partiality is so strong as to obscure that of giving gratification or assistance, as, he always *favored* gifted students. The verb is of more restricted application than the noun and in ironical use suggests gratuitousness. "The stupidity with which he was *favoured* by nature" (*Austen*)
Ana. Gratify, *please: *benefit, profit, avail: *help, aid, assist: *support, uphold, back.
Ant. Disoblige. — **Con.** *Inconvenience, incommode, discommode, trouble

obliging. Good-natured, complaisant, *amiable
Ana. Helping *or* helpful, aiding, assisting (see corresponding verbs at HELP): accommodating, favoring (see OBLIGE): *compliant, acquiescent: *thoughtful, considerate
Ant Disobliging: inconsiderate

oblique. *Crooked, devious.
Ana. *Awry, askance, askew: *indirect, circuitous, roundabout
Con. *Direct, immediate: *straightforward, forthright, downright, *forthright

obliterate. Efface, cancel, expunge, *erase, blot out, delete, dele
Ana *Abolish, annihilate, extinguish: *destroy, raze: annul, abrogate, negate, invalidate, *nullify.

oblivious. *Forgetful, unmindful
Ana Disregarding, ignoring, forgetting, neglecting, overlooking (see NEGLECT, *v*)
Con. *Aware, conscious, cognizant: *thoughtful, attentive, considerate: alert, vigilant, *watchful

obloquy. 1 *Abuse, vituperation, invective, scurrility, billingsgate
Ana. Censuring *or* censure, condemning *or* condemnation, denouncing *or* denunciation, criticizing *or* criticism (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE): calumny, *detraction, backbiting, slander, scandal.
2 *Disgrace, dishonor, disrepute, shame, infamy, ignominy, opprobrium, odium, scandal
Ana *Stigma, brand, blot, stain: humiliation, humbling, degradation (see corresponding verbs at ABASE)

obnoxious Distasteful, invidious, abhorrent, *repugnant, repellent
Ana *Hateful, odious, detestable, abominable: *offensive, loathsome, repulsive, revolting
Ant Grateful.

obscene Gross, vulgar, ribald, *coarse
Ana Indecent, indelicate, *indecorous: lewd, lascivious, wanton, *licentious: foul, nasty, *dirty
Ant Decent

obscurantist. Obscurantist, Philistine, barbarian agree in denoting one inaccessible or opposed to enlightenment. An **obscurantist** is one who is precluded by prejudice (as traditionalism or bigotry) from intellectual candor and open-minded inquiry and who is opposed to the introduction of new and enlightened ideas and methods. "From this class of [Chinese] *obscurantists* who had hitherto resisted all Western innovations there now came young leaders eager to emulate Japan" (*Peace Handbooks*) "You working men complain of the clergy for being bigoted and *obscurantist* and hating the cause of the people" (*Kingsley*) A **Philistine** is one whose attention is centered on material or worldly things, and is indifferent or blind to whatever makes an appeal only to the mind or soul. The term usually implies obtuseness and insensitiveness. "In their heavy inaccessibility to ideas, their dull respectability, their tedious orthodoxy, their worship of vulgar success, their entire preoccupation with the gross materialistic side of life, and their ridiculous estimate of themselves and their importance, the Jews of Jerusalem in Christ's day were the exact counterpart of the British *Philistine* of our own" (*Wilde*) In the following quotation Matthew Arnold has assigned to *Philistine* a restriction, and to **barbarian** a sense, that have been adopted by some later writers. "*Philistine* gives the notion of something particularly stiff-necked and perverse in the resistance to light and its children, and therein it specially suits our middle class. . . . But the aristocratic class . . . if it does not pursue light, it is not that it perversely cherishes some dismal and illiberal existence in preference to light, but it is lured off from following light by . . . worldly splendor, security, power and pleasure. . . . I often, therefore, when I want to distinguish clearly the aristocratic class from the *Philistines* proper, or middle class, name the former, in my own mind the *Barbarians*"

obscure, *adj* 1 Murky, gloomy, opaque, *dark, dim, dusk, dusky, darkling
Ana Shady, shadowy, umbrageous (see corresponding nouns at SHADE)
Con. *Clear, lucid: *bright, brilliant, luminous
2 **Obscure, dark, vague, enigmatic, cryptic, ambiguous, equivocal** come into comparison when they are

language or expression (sometimes to causes motives etc) and agree in meaning not sufficiently intelligible or

(*H Ellis*) Real and offensive *obscurity* comes merely of inadequate thought embodied in inadequate language (*Swinburne*) ' The mere text of the play will often look

general or because it is so imperfectly conceived or thought out that it is incapable of clear formulation.

gain power from *vague* discourse about unknown or unassimilated facts (*Grandgent*) That is enigmatic which puzzles mystifies and often baffles one who would seek its true meaning or significance She fell to conjecturing the meaning of Farfrae s *enigmatic* words about not daring to ask her what he fain would (*Hardy*)
Puzzling out the threats or the *enigmatic* promises of

poets] discovered If that sounds *cryptic* let us start with a modern instance (*Lowes*) That is ambiguous which admits of more than one interpretation largely

does not say which end (*Eddington*) We are here not far from the *ambiguous* doctrine that art is expression for expression may be too easily confused with communication (*H Ellis*) That is equivocal which permits a wrong or false impression thereby admitting uncertainty and confusion or fostering error As applied to use of words *equivocal* is distinguishable from *ambiguous* in that it implies the repeated use of a word in different applications in such a way as to convey the impression that the term carries the same implications and connotations in each case as, the *equivocal* use of 'democracy by persons who apply it to popular governments of widely varying types. In extended use *equivocal* is applied to anything such as an act or a mode of life that admits of two possible or plausible interpretations, one of which may be harmful or discreditable as, *equivocal* conduct an *equivocal* remark.

Ana Abstruse *recondite occult esoteric difficult *hard complicated intricate involved (see COMPLEX) *mysterious, inscrutable

Ant Distinct obvious celebrated (*as a person*) — *Con* *Clear perspicuous, lucid *evident manifest obvious express, *explicit definite

cringing fawning truckling cowering (see FAWN *v*)
Ant Contumelious

Observance, observation, though derived from the same root came into English about two centuries apart. They are not ... are sometimes confused Observance the ... two forms has always retained a close relation to *observe* in the sense of *keep* (see *observe* under KEEP 1) and therefore almost invariably implies a

servances, which he supposed a regular part of the business —*Austen* The beauty of an inherited courtesy of manners of a thousand little ceremonies flowering out of the most ordinary relations and *observances* of life"—*Binyon*) Observation the later term is in current use sharply distinguished from *observance* for it usually bears a close relation to *observe* in the sense of to watch attentively Except for its specific sense of a comment (see REMARK *n*) the term may denote either the act or ... denotes several

note descant, ... on gloss (see under ANNOTATE) *criticism critique

observe 1 *Keep celebrate solemnize commemorate
Ana Respect esteem regard (see under REGARD, *n*) *revere reverence venerate.
Ant Violate — *Con* *Neglect ignore overlook, disregard slight
2 Survey view contemplate notice remark note perceive discern *see behold descry espy
Ana *Scrutinize examine scan inspect

observer. *Spectator beholder looker-on, onlooker witness, eyewitness bystander, kibitzer

obsolete. *Old antiquated archaic antique ancient, venerable antediluvian
Ant Current.

obstacle Obstacle obstruction impediment bar snag agree in denoting something which seriously hampers action or progress *Obstacle*, which is used of both material and immaterial things applies to any object, condition situation or the like which stands in one's ... one is to ... it for the ... ered that ... across the path (*Hardy*) It is of the very essence of supremacy to remove all *obstacles* to its action within its own sphere (*Ch Just Marshall*) The new Lord Advocate ... the conqueror of many *obstacles* (*Steven*...) Obstruction may be used of immaterial things, but such use is often obviously figurative for the word suggests a blocking of a way or passage as, the French Maginot ... serious ob...

Crothers) **Impediment** which etymologically implies an entangling of the feet is in precise use applied to something (material or immaterial) which serves to hinder or delay action or progress until one is freed from it as the refugee's limited knowledge of English was for a long time an *impediment* to his progress in his profession divorce is often a means of freeing oneself from an *impediment* to another marriage I have made my way through more *impediments* Than twenty times your stop (*Shak*) [In commerce] distance of place difference of speech are irremovable *impediments* (*Bagehot*) **Bar** applies to something interposed as by nature or by man, which serves, either in effect or by intention, to prevent admission or escape as effectually as the bars of a cage or prison. Sometimes the word carries a strong suggestion of prohibition, especially when it applies to a law or condition that restrains as, under the immigration laws, a criminal record an infectious disease and illiteracy are *bars* to admission to the United States he found his infirmity no *bar* to his success in his profession Must I new *bars* to my own joy create? (*Dryden*) Who breaks his birth's invidious *bar* And breasts the blows of circumstance (*Tennyson*) **Snag** from its literal application to a stump of a tree with jagged points which lies hidden under water and proves a hazard to boats is figuratively applied to any obstacle or impediment which is hidden from view and which one encounters as suddenly and as sharply as a boat that strikes a snag as, they struck many *snags* in the course of their investigation refugees continually *running* against *some snags* in the shape of laws affecting aliens

Ana Barrier *bar hindering or hindrance blocking or block (see *corresponding* verbs at HINDER) opposing or opposition resisting or resistance withstanding (see corresponding verbs at OPPOSE)

obstinate Obstinate dogged stubborn pertinacious mulish, stiff necked pigheaded bullheaded come into comparison when they mean fixed or unyielding in one's purpose course or the like **Obstinate** implies persistent adherence especially against persuasion or attack to an opinion, purpose or course when applied to persons their ideas, and the like the term often suggests unreasonableness or perversity rather than steadfastness as "They will not be resolute and firm but perverse and *obstinate* (*Burke*) so yielding doubtful points that he can be firm without seeming *obstinate* in essential ones (*J R Lowell*) There is nothing in the world which can be quite so *obstinate* as a *yielding* mild opinionless girl (*Deland*) **Dogged** adds the implication of downright and tenacious sometimes sullen persistence usually also it connotes great determination or an unwavering purpose as a *dogged* veracity (*Johnson*) a *dogged* perseverance (*Thackeray*) Men whose hearts insist upon a *dogged* fidelity to *some* image or cause (*Hardy*) his mother's influence was to make him quietly determined patient *dogged* unwearied (*D H Lawrence*) **Stubborn** is often used interchangeably with *obstinate* and *dogged* for it implies the unyielding adherence of the one and the tenacious determination of the other more strongly than either of them however it carries an implication of a native fixedness of character or of a deeply inrooted quality that makes a person sturdily resistant to attempts to change his purpose course or opinion or that makes a thing highly intractable to those who would work it treat it manipulate it or the like as *stubborn* as a mule (*Smollett*) Their furrow oft the *stubborn* glebe has broke (*Gray*) Cases which proved *stubborn* to treat and often impossible to cure (*V Heiser*). Poetry whose *democracy* is tempered by a *stubborn* conviction that *democracy* thwarts the development of the individual at its peril (*Lowes*) **Pertinacious** lacks as compared with *obstinate* the implication of resistance and as compared with *stubborn* the suggestion of inherent quality it usually implies a chosen course and stresses its pursuit with stick-to-itiveness and often with a persistence that is annoying or irksome as *pertinacious* as a mosquito a *pertinacious* beggar [Socrates's] originality lay not in any purely speculative views but in the *pertinacious* curiosity practical in its origin and aim with which he attacked and sifted the ethical conceptions of his time (*G L Dickinson*) **Mulish** suggests an obstinacy as characteristic or as unreasonable as that of a mule as a man intolerably irritable with a *mulish* determination to make the worst of everything (*T S Eliot*). A fierce hot hard old stupid squire Small brain great courage *mulish* will (*Masefield*) **Stiff necked**, more even than *obstinate* or *stubborn* stresses inflexibility it often also suggests a haughtiness or arrogance that makes one like a high spirited horse incapable of obeying the rein incapable of respecting the commands wishes or suggestions of others as the *stiff necked* father could neither control his children nor win their love when they approached adolescence "Be ye not *stiffnecked* as your fathers were but yield yourselves unto the Lord (*2 Chronicles* xxx. 8) **Pigheaded** and **bullheaded** (both more colloquial than the other terms of this group) suggest a particularly perverse or stupid kind of obstinacy therefore they are chiefly terms of severe reproach *pigheaded* however often suggests impenetrability to argument and *bullheaded* headstrong determination as many of the managing posts will be filled up by *pigheaded* people only because they happen to have the habit of ordering poor people about (*Shaw*), their *bull headed* obstinacy (*Scott*)

Ana Headstrong willful recalcitrant *unruly obdurate inexorable *inflexible resolute steadfast stanch (see FAITHFUL)

Ant Pliant, pliable — *Con* *Plastic malleable ductile submitting or submissive yielding succumbing (see corresponding verbs at YIELD) *compliant acquiescent

obstreperous *Vociferous clamorous blatant strident boisterous

Ana *Unruly ungovernable intractable headstrong refractory uproarious rackety (see corresponding nouns at DIN)

Con Restrained curbed checked (see RESTRAIN) quiet, *still, silent noiseless

obstruct Impede block *hinder bar dam

Ana *Prevent preclude obviate avert *restrain check, curb inhibit

obstruction *Obstacle impediment bar snag

Ana Hindering or hindrance blocking or block (see corresponding verbs at HINDER) arresting or arrest checking or check, interruption (see corresponding verbs at ARREST)

Ant Assistance — **Con.** Forwarding furthering promoting or promotion advancing or advancement (see corresponding verbs at ADVANCE)

obtain *Get, procure secure acquire gain win earn

Ana Gain *reach achieve attain effect, fulfill accomplish *perform

obtrude *Intrude interlope butt in

Ana *Interpose interfere intervene mediate

obtrusive Intrusive meddlesome *impertinent, officious pragmatical.

Ana Inquisitive *curious prying snoopy, nosy blatant strident (see VOCIFEROUS)

Ant Unobtrusive shy

obtuse. *Dull blunt.

Ana Insensitive *insensible anesthetic, impassible stolid phlegmatic *impassive

Ant Acute — *Con* *Sharp keen sensitive, susceptible open exposed (*see* LIABLE)

obverse, *n* *Converse reverse

obviate Precl

Ana *Juncture pass situation posture condition *state moment *instant

*Cause determinant antecedent reason

Ana Incident *occurrence event *origin source inception

occasional *Infrequent uncommon scarce rare sporadic

Ana Casual desultory *random incidental *accidental

Ant Customary — *Con* *Usual habitual accustomed wonted constant *continual continuous

occult Esoteric

mystic cabalis-

calling pursuit métier business.

occur *Happen hap chance, befall betide transpire

Ana Rise arise *spring, emanate issue, proceed *follow succeed ensue supervene

occurrence Occurrence, event, incident, episode circumstance agree in denoting something that happens or takes place Occurrence is the general term for that

occurrence of subordinate character or secondary importance either a mere casual happening having little

writers have won that honor [an Oxford degree] it is in fact almost a routine

(*1923*) caused the severance of diplomatic relations between Italy and Greece

at APPEAR) *juncture pass exigency emergency contingency posture situation, condition, *state

oceanic. *Aquatic marine thalassic neritic pelagic abyssal bathysmal bathybic lacustrine lacustral fluvial fluviatile

odd Queer quaint *strange singular unique peculiar eccentric erratic outlandish curious

Ana Bizarre grotesque *fantastic anomalous *irregular unnatural

Con *Usual customary habitual ordinary *common familiar normal *regular typical natural

odds *Advantage handicap allowance edge

odious *Hateful abhorrent abominable detestable

Ana *Repugnant repellent distasteful obnoxious

Ana *Fragrance perfume redolence incense bouquet

Odorous, fragrant, redolent aromatic balmy meaning emitting and diffusing scent. Odorous anything which has a strong distinctive smell

like that thro

Chinese preferred *fragrant* tea to ... (*V Heiser*) Redolent once meant and still occasiona

that are aromatic as, *aromatic* smelling salts *aromatic* spirit of ammonia Balmy applies chiefly to things which have a delicate and soothing aromatic odor as the *balmy* air of night (*Poe*) As *aromatic* plants bestow No spicy fragrance wh le they grow But crush d, or trodden to the ground D ffuse their *balmy* sweets around (*Goldsmith*)

Ant Malodorous odorless — *Con* Stinking fetid noisome putrid rank, rancid fusty musty (see MALODOROUS)

oeconomus *Steward reeve bailiff agent, factor, seneschal major-domo.

oecumenical Variant of ECUMENICAL

offend Offend outrage, affront insult come into comparison when they mean to cause another especially by one s actions or words to be deeply vexed or hurt or to take umbrage One offends who with or without intention displeases another by hurting h s feel ngs or by violating h s sense of what is proper or fitting He begged pardon for having displeased her In a softened tone she declared herself not at all *offended*' (*Austen*) The majority of women that he meets *offend* him repel him disgust him (*Mencken*) One outrages who offends another past endurance or offends his pride or his sense of justice or honor etc. Gr ef of two years standing is only a bad habit Alice started *outraged* Her mother's grief was sacred to her' (*Shaw*) One affronts who either with an intent to offend or with deliberate indifference to civility or courtesy humiliates or dishonors a person and arouses his deep resentment A moral sensible and well-bred man Will not *affront* me and no other can (*Cowper*) One insults who wantonly and insolently offends another so as to cause h m humiliation or shame You can annoy you can *insult* you cannot move me (*Meredith*)

Ana. *Annoy vex irk bother exasperate nettle *irritate pique *provoke excite chafe fret gall (see ABRADE)

offense *or* **offence** 1 Offens ve aggress on *attack

Ana Assault *attack onslaught onset

2 Offense (*or* offence), resentment umbrage pique dudgeon huff come into comparison as denoting a person s emotional reaction to what he regards as a sl ght, an affront, an insult or an ind gnity Offense implies a state of d spleasure (often but not necessarily extreme displeasure) or of wounded feelings as criticism so tactfully made that it gave no *offense* he is so sensitive that he takes *offense* at any un ntentional or seeming slight. Resentment impl es more ind gnation than *offense* more prolonged dwell ng upon what one regards as a personal injury or gr evance and often more ill will to the person who has offended as, It is very difficult to get up *resentment* towards persons whom one has never seen (*Newman*) As long as I am free from all *resentment* I would be able to face the life with much more calm" (*Wilde*) Westermarck cla ms that *resentment* and grat tude (which he calls emotions) are the foundat on of moral judgments (*S Alexander*) Umbrage (currently used ch efly in the phrase to take umbrage) differs from *offense* n carrying a clearer implication of being sl ghted or unfairly ignored the term therefore generally suggests ruffled pride resentful suspicion of others motives or jealousy of those favored as. Although the Rector was not inclined to take *umbrage* at the treatment they had received he showed that he was quite aware that it was not what m ght have been considered due to the n (*Arch Marshall*) Very often however *umbrage* is not clearly distingu shable from *offense* as, I should be very loath to g ve the least *umbrage* or *offence* by what I have sa d (*Swift*) Pique appl es to the fit of one who has taken offense or umbrage but it distinctively suggests a petty cause and a transient mood and often connotes wounded vanity as, When the wanton heroine cl ooses to flirt with Sir Harry or the Captain the hero, in a *pique* goes off and makes love to somebody else (*Thackeray*) Dudgeon applies chiefly to a fit of angry resentment or of h gh indignation provoked by opposition to one s views a refusal of one s request or the l ke as to go off in high *dudgeon* They often parted in deep *dudgeon* (*Scott*) You must not be in a *dudgeon* with me (*Trollope*) Huff, like *dudgeon* applies to a fit of anger but it comes closer to *pique* in suggesting pettiness of cause and transitoriness distinctively it impl es petulance and a refusal to have more to do with those who have offended At the first h nt that we were tired of waiting and that we should like the show to begin he was off in a *huff*' (*H James*) Half of em will be disgusted and go away in a *huff*' (*W De Morga i*)

Ana *Affront insult, indignity ind gnation wrath *anger

Con *Pleasure delight, joy gratifying or gratification rejoicing (see correspond ng verbs at PLEASE)

3 Offense (or offence), sin, vice crime scandal are here compared as general terms denoting a more or less serious or conspicuous infraction or transgression of law Offense is the term of widest appl cation being referable to a violation of any law including the law of the state the law of the church natural law moral law the standards of propriety taste etc set up by society or the arts, and the like It is also appl cable to any transgress on regardless of its trivial ty or gravity or its voluntary or involuntary character provided it injures or tends to injure the welfare or well being or happiness of others O my *offense* is rank it smells to heaven It hath the primal eldest curse upon t A brother's *murder*' (*Shak*) Punch was careful not to repeat the *offence* because Aunty Rosa told him that God had heard every word he had said and was very angry (*Kipling*) The greater the number of laws the greater the number of *offences* against them (*H Ell s*) Sin, in strict use applies to an offense against the moral la v especially as laid down in the Ten Commandments and in laws derived from them Theologically its essential character is d sobed ence of the div ne will and willful oppos tion to the law of God in somewhat wider use it implies a failure to live up to the moral ideals of one s time or environment or to the moral ideal one has set as the standard of one s own conduct as, all regarded stealing and lying as *sins* the *sin* of sacrilege nonobservance of the Sabbath was the *sin* most abhorred by the settlers of that reg on what constitutes the essence of the tragedy is the habitual tion of Beatrice to her *sin* (*T S Eliot*) Vice (as here considered see also FAULT 1) though frequently applied to any of the offenses that from the theological and religious po nts of view are called sins often carries little suggest on of a violation of divine law rather t more uniformly imputes to such offenses a character suggestive of moral depravity corrupt on, or deep degradation also, the term less often applies to s ngle acts or single transgress ons than to habits practices etc that debase the character of a person or group of persons as, Spare then the person and expose the *vice*' (*Pope*) 'Treachery and cruelty the most pern cious and most odious of all *v ces* seem peculiar to uncivilized ages (*Hume*) Crime in ts earliest and still most common sense applies to any infraction of law espec ally of common law or statute law that is punishable by the state or by any power that const tutes itself as the guard an of such law it is not a technical legal term but it is often used in the courts

and is sometimes defined in penal codes usually as a

sin tice and *crime* it carries no implication of probable or certain punishment or retribution but emphasizes the distress ng effect it has on others or the discredit it attaches to religion to morals, etc., as, "Catholics could not appear in Protestant assemblies without causing *scandal* to the weaker brethren (*Froude*) the man s l fe is an open *scandal* (*Cather*) There is only one way in which we can meet and be together and that is as friends I will be party to no *scandal* (*R Macaulay*)

Ana *Injustice injury wrong grievance tort *breach infraction, violation, transgression, trespass, infringement contravention.

offensive, *adj* **1** Attacking aggressive See under ATTACK *n*

Ana Invasive incursive irruptive (see correspond ng nouns at INVASION) assaulting assailing attacking bombarding storming (see ATTACK *v*)

2 **Offensive, loathsome, repulsive, repugnant revolting** come into comparison as meaning utterly d stasteful or repellent That s offensive which subjects one to painful or h ghly d sagreeable sensations Sometimes the term impl es injured feelings as a result of an affront or insult (as Olly though without tl e tact to perceive when remarks were untimely was saved by her very simplicity from rendering them *offensive* —*Hardy*) often also, the term suggests the evocation of such aversion that en durance involves mental strain or moral distaste (as, [a situation] far less *offensive* to modern taste than many other situations in Elizabethan drama —*T S Eliot* Particularly *offensive* to the ear of the old fashioned Yankee is goodnus for goodness —*Grandgent*) most often, it implies a vileness of appearance odor or the like, that excites nausea or extreme disgust (as, [she] lay stretched awkwardly her head thrown back her face discoloured her eyes bulg ng her mouth wet and yawning a sight horribly *offensive* —*Bennett*) That is loathsome which is so foul or obscene that one be avo ded, as, *loathsome* diseases *loathsome* prison

makes one unwilling to dwell on it as Mary was not so *repulsive* and unsisterly as Elizabeth (*Austen*) "To Dorothea it [the memory of an aunt s long illness] was all ghastly and *repulsive* (*Deland*), Work which is now *repulsive* can be made no irksomer than the general run of necessary labour (*Shaw*) In those days all schoolbooks were as *repulsive* as publishers could make them.

nature being a condition of chronic terror that at last became unbearable (*Shaw*) The door is not barred and bolted for a solution less *repugnant* to our deepest intuitions than that [determinism] which has hitherto seemed to be forced upon us (*Eddington*) That is revolting which is so extremely offensive loathsome, repulsive or repugnant to a person of fine feeling or delicate sensibilities that the sight or thought of it arouses in him a desire or determination to resist or rebel

the duty of obedience and the wickedness of resistance to law (*H Adams*)

Ana Repellent, *repugnant abhorrent, distasteful, obnoxious, invidious *hateful, odious, abominable, detestable.

offensive, *n* *Attack aggression offense

Ana Assault *attack onslaught onset

offer up one s prayers In current use it frequ impl es a putting before one something wh ch may be accepted or rejected according to his w ll or choice as, There was a crown *offered* him and being *offered* him, he put it by (*Shak*) Had he succeeded he told me, he would have *offered* me the post of sub-editor" (*H Ellis*) The verb is also used both transitively and intrans tively in the sense of to put someth ng before one for consideration selection as a way out of a difficulty or the like as to *offer* one s help to *offer* a suggestion, a remark a motion a plan to *offer* oneself in marriage the dress department *offers* several new models this week he *offered* $10 000 for the house" "she appeared ready to escape when a way of escape *offered*" (*Hudson*) We must ask in the end what they have to *offer* in place of what they denounce" (*T S Eliot*) The word is often loosely used in the sense of to

offer differs from it chiefly in more consistently implying a putting or setting before one something that one is at liberty to accept or reject and in usually suggesting voluntariness spontaneity, courtesy or the like on the part of the agent as he *proffered* his arm to a lady having difficulty in crossing a street, Dorothea felt that it would be indelicate just then to ask for any information which Casaubon did not *proffer* (*G Eliot*), rejecting the *proffered* assistance of a couple of officious friends (*Shaw*), "The flavour of social success is delicious though it is scorned by those to whose lips the cup has not been *proffered*" (*L P Smith*) Tender (etymologically to stretch out or extend) was originally and still is a formal term in legal use meaning to offer something to the court or to the person or persons concerned according to the terms of the law for formal acceptance or approval as, to *tender* a thousand dollars in full satisfaction of a debt the defense will *tender* evidence to prove its contention that the defendant has a sound alibi to *tender the oath to a justice being sworn into office* In more general use *tender* differs from *offer* and *proffer* in carrying a stronger connotation of modesty humility gentleness, or the like on the part of the one who makes the offer, as, My gracious lord, I *tender* you my service (*Shak*) to *tender* one a friendship I will not dare to discuss that wisdom here I observe that when the poets preach it we *tender* them our applause (*Quiller Couch*) *Tender* however is the idiomatic or highly polite term in certain collocations as to *tender* one's resignation to *tender* one a hospitality to *tender* one's congratulations **Present**, as here compared (see also GIVE) carries a stronger implication of ceremonious exhibition or of outward show than any of the preceding terms otherwise it often suggests little more than *offer* in the sense of to lay or put before one for consideration, selection approval one's use or pleasure or the like as *the butler presented* the salver to his mistress the producer will *present* a new play this week My last least offering, I *present* thee now (*Cowper*) There is the fatigued Shakespeare *presented* by Mr Lytton Strachey there is the Messianic Shakespeare *presented* by Mr Middleton Murry and there is the ferocious Shakespeare a furious Samson *presented* by Mr Wyndham Lewis (*T S Eliot*) **Prefer**, as here considered (see also CHOOSE) is now archaic or obsolete in the sense of *proffer* or *present* except in some legal use (as to *prefer* an indictment to *prefer* a claim) it is however found often in the writings of authors between the late sixteenth and the mid nineteenth centuries as, He spake and to her hand *preferr'd* the bowl (*Pope*) I don't *prefer* any claim to being the soul of Romance (*Dickens*)

Ana *Give present bestow confer *adduce advance propose design purpose *intend

Con. Accept, take *receive reject refuse *decline

offhand *Extemporaneous extempore extemporary improvised impromptu, unpremeditated

Ana Casual desultory *random abrupt hasty sudden *precipitate impetuous brusque curt blunt (see BLUFF)

Con Studied advised considered *deliberate

office. 1 *Function duty province

Ana *Work métier business, calling *task job chore stint

2 Post situation *position place job berth billet capacity

officer *Policeman constable bailiff catchpole gendarme bobby peeler copper cop bull

officious Meddlesome intrusive obtrusive *impertinent, pragmatical

Ana. Meddling interfering intermeddling tampering (see MEDDLE) annoying vexing irking bothering (see ANNOY) pushing, assertive *aggressive

offset. Countervail balance *compensate counterbalance *counterpoise*.

Ana *Neutralize negative, counteract *nullify negate redeem reclaim save, *rescue.

oft *Often frequently oftentimes.

often. Often, frequently oft, oftentimes are ordinarily used with little or no distinction as meaning again and again in more or less close succession. But often stresses the number of times a thing occurs, without regard to the interval of recurrence frequently usually stresses repetition, especially at short intervals as, he came *often* he called *frequently* the disease *is often* fatal I *frequently* examined the colour of the snow' (*J Tyndall*) you will *often* find this to be true unless you write me more *frequently* I shall feel out of touch with you Oft and oftentimes differ little from *often oft* however is usually archaic or poetic (as, "*Oft* in the stilly night — *T Moore*) and *oftentimes* is occasionally preferred for metrical reasons or as a more explicit term than *often* in its clear implication of numerous times (as, he will *oftentimes* regret that fit of anger)

oftentimes *Often frequently oft

oil, n Oil fat wax, grease are comparable when they denote a substance of smooth slippery consistency typically combustible and insoluble in water but soluble in gasoline (or other petroleum distillates) or with some limitations in ether or in alcohol Oil designates any of a large class of such substances that are liquid or at least easily liquefiable on warming and that are used variously as for food for fuel and in the preparation of medicines, perfumes, and lubricants. The term is applicable to all substances of this character whether of animal origin as cod liver *oil* neat's-foot *oil* vegetable origin as olive *oil* wintergreen *oil* mineral origin, as kerosene *oil* shale *oil* Although there are natural oils such as petroleum and whale oil, many if not most oils are derived by extraction expression or distillation **Fat** commonly designates a substance which either as a semisolid or liquid is found both in the animal and vegetable organism as part of its structure or as a constituent of one of its secretions, and is of considerable nutritive value when the organism or secretion is used as food It is the chief element of adipose tissue and constitutes an important element of the milk of female animals it is also found in certain seeds such as nuts and certain fruits such as the olive It is usually separable from the organism or secretion by processes which decompose the latter, thus, butter an animal *fat* is obtained by churning cream and leaving buttermilk as a residue the *fat* of olive olive oil is obtained by expression. Chemically a fat is distinguished from the other substances here differentiated it is usually a mixture of glyceryl esters of certain acids such as oleic and stearic acids that upon saponification yield glycerol **Wax** was originally applied only to a substance obtained from a secretion of bees and used by them in constructing the honeycomb besides this specific sense the term however is now also used in the far more comprehensive sense in which it is here considered Like a fat a wax is of animal or vegetable origin, but in contrast to the former it is typically a secretion and in its physical properties is less greasy harder and more brittle thus spermaceti is a *wax* which separates from the oil of a sperm whale Chinese *wax* is a substance deposited on certain trees by a scale insect that is common in China and India carnauba *wax* is obtained from a secretion on the leaves of a Brazilian palm tree called the carnauba

Grease is a more popular and less clearly defined term than any of the preceding The most common of its

of fat or fats, wax or waxes mineral oils soapy materials and the like which is in appearance and texture like animal grease and is used as an ointment, lubricant, or cleanser, as axle *grease*, cup *grease* (a mixture of *petroleum oil, lime or soda soap* etc , used in lubricating mechanisms), face *grease* (a colloquial designation of face cream)

oil, *v.* **Oil, grease, lubricate, anoint, inunct, cream, pomade, pomatum** agree in meaning to smear with an oily, fatty, or similar substance, but they vary greatly in their implications of the substance used and the purpose for which it is employed and in their idiomatic

when one impregnates it with oil so as to make it water proof One greases a thing when one rubs on or in a thick fatty substance, often, but far from always an animal fat or oil, for some purpose such as to increase

greases or provides for the feeding of oil or grease or some similar substance to contiguous surfaces in a machine or mechanism to make them slippery, thereby

rubs into it, an oily or fatty substance for some purpose

application is rubbed in so as to be absorbed by the pores, is inunct, or its more common derivative noun *inunction* In the application of oily or fatty cosmetics especially those which are called creams, *cream* is the customary term When one uses perfumed unguent (a pomade) or a greasy substance (a pomatum) to smooth

Unctuous oleaginous *fulsome, sleek soapy
2 Ingratiating, insinuating insinuative, *disarming
ocritical, pharisaical sanctimonious (see under OCRISY) bland politic, diplomatic, smooth (see VE)

1 *Aged, elderly, superannuated
2 *Weak feeble infirm decrepit *senile
ng, doddering
Young

ld, ancient, venerable, antique, antiquated antediluvian, archaic, obsolete all denote having come into existence or use in the more or less distant past That is old (opposed to *young new* see AGED) which has lived or existed long, or which has been long in use or has stood for a long time in a particular relation to something, that is **ancient** (opposed esp to *modern*) which lived existed or happened long ago or which has

long ago (*Wordsworth*) Venerable, as here compared (cf *august* under GRAND) suggests the hoariness and dignity of age 'An *old* man [who] appeared the more

characteristic of an earlier period, as an *antique* highboy or clock that belonged to one's great grandmother 'Even a Leonardo regretted his failure to recover the

primitive period, with regard to words specifically *archaic* implies not in use in ordinary modern language but retained in special context or for special uses, as in Biblical ecclesiastical and legal expressions and in poetry (e g *belike certes*) 'We visited Medina a town so *archaic* and unreal in its architecture that it was difficult to believe that it was actually inhabited by the human race (*M Hoffman*) That is obsolete which has

(*Dryden*) A scientific textbook is *obsolete* in a decade or less (*Lowes*)
Ana *Secular centuried, agelong, diuturnal, aeonian primitive primeval pristine primal (see PRIMARY)
Ant New

oleaginous Oily unctuous, *fulsome sleek soapy
Ana See those at OILY

oligarchy Oligarchy aristocracy, plutocracy come into comparison as meaning government by or a state governed by the few The terms are often applied to governments or states that are ostensibly monarchies or democracies but are in the opinion of the user governed by a clique *Oligarchy* is the most inclusive term referable to any government or state where the power is openly or virtually in the hands of a few men The present [1932] government [of Russia] political and economic is a self-appointed *oligarchy* (*J A Hobson*) Aristocracy etymologically suggests the rule of the best citizens but it seldom retains this implication except when it is used in distinction from *oligarchy* and the latter connotes power seized or held for selfish or corrupt reasons An *Oligarchy* is the swerving or the corruption of an *Aristocracy* (*Raleigh* d 1618) It ceased to be in the Greek sense an *aristocracy* it became a faction an *oligarchy* (*Thirlwall*) Its commonest current implication is power vested in a privileged class, especially in a nobility that is regarded as superior by birth and breeding and that by owning or controlling much of the land exercises direct control over a large portion of the population in this sense Great Britain was until recent generations an *aristocracy* Plutocracy, unlike the other terms is usually not occasionally derogatory as a rule it implies concentration of power in the hands of the wealthy and in consequence a withholding of power from those to whom it properly belongs either the people or their representatives It is true that we still have in England the forms of *aristocracy* but the spirit is that of *plutocracy* which is quite a different thing (*B Russell*) Democracy has to fight its way out from under *plutocracy* (*H G Wells*)

omen *n* Augury portent *foretoken presage prognostic
Ana *Sign, mark, token, badge, note symptom divination clairvoyance (see DISCERNMENT) foreboding *apprehension presentiment misgiving

ominous Ominous, portentous fateful inauspicious unpropitious come into comparison as basically meaning having a menacing or threatening character or quality That is ominous which has or seems to have the character of an omen especially of an omen forecasting evil In current use however the term commonly suggests a frightening or alarming quality that bodes no good but seldom implies inevitable disaster as an *ominous* change had come over nature (*Hudson*) my ears were startled by the uproar of yelling and shouting It sounded *ominous* but I had to go on (*V Heiser*) That is portentous which has or seems to have the character of a portent or some prodigy of nature which gives a forewarning of a calamity to come (as a *portentous* eclipse a *portentous* comet) In current use *portentous* far less often than *ominous* suggests a threatening character It usually means little more than prodigious, monstrous almost frighteningly marvelous, solemn or the like as His gravity was unusual, *portentous* and unmeasurable (*Dickens*) the assertion that children of six are mighty prophets seers blessed would have seemed to him [Plato] *portentous* nonsense (*Babbitt*) They all look *portentous* but they have nothing to say (*Shaw*) That is fateful which has or more often, seems to have the quality character or importance decreed for it by fate or that suggests inevitable death or calamity, as the *fateful* conference that brought on war, 'The soldier's *fateful* steel (*J Barlow*) In present use however the term means little more than momentous appallingly decisive or the like as, A *fateful* evening doth descend upon us (*Coleridge*), Lying awake till morning Delia lived over every detail of the *fateful* day when she had assumed the charge of Charlotte's child (*E Wharton*) That is inauspicious (see *auspicious* under FAVORABLE) which is or seems to be attended by signs that are distinctly unfavorable as an *inauspicious* horoscope But *inauspicious* now usually means nothing more than unlucky unfortunate or unlikely to succeed as, an *inauspicious* beginning of a great project an *inauspicious* war That is unpropitious (see *propitious* under FAVORABLE) which carries or seems to carry no sign of favoring one's ends or intentions as *unpropitious* omens. In its more common extended sense the term means merely unfavorable, discouraging or harmful as, sleep and exercise are *unpropitious* to learning (*Jowett*), his attitude was *unpropitious*, and suggested a refusal
Ana *Sinister baleful malign malefic threatening menacing (see THREATEN)

omit. *Neglect, disregard ignore, overlook slight forget
Ana Cancel delete dele efface *erase *exclude eliminate.
Con *Remember recollect, recall *tend attend mind watch

omnipotent Omnipotent almighty are not clearly distinguishable when applied to God and meaning all powerful. Nevertheless in their extended and sometimes humorous applications a distinction between them is apparent. Omnipotent implies the power to effect any or all desired ends, as by irresistible power or by overriding all natural laws. O powerful love! that in some respects makes a beast a man in some other a man a beast O *omnipotent* Love! (*Shak*) Was he not alone *omnipotent* On Earth ? tho dead Does not his spirit work for me and mine still the same ruin? (*Shelley*) Almighty, on the other hand usually stresses the power to command above everything else awe worship obedience or the like "My neglect Of his [Cupid's] *almighty* dreadful little might (*Shak*) Insensible of truth's *almighty* charms (*Cowper*) Sir Aylmer Aylmer that *almighty* man The county God (*Tennyson*) The *almighty* dollar that great object of universal devotion throughout our land (*Irving*)

omnipresent Omnipresent ubiquitous, ubiquitary agree in meaning present or existent everywhere In strict use, they carry this as a literal or absolute meaning but in loose current English they are often used hyperbolically That is omnipresent which is present everywhere at the same time in earlier and strict use the term was applicable only to the Supreme Being (as *omnipresent* Deity —*Ken*) but in more recent use especially in a loose or weakened sense it applies to that which is always present or existent as in a class or a type wherever it may be found or in an area to which it belongs (as, a capable agent makes himself *omnipresent* —*G Eliot* an *omnipresent* sense of social obligation —*C W Eliot*) That is ubiquitous (or *now comparatively rare* ubiquitary) which is found everywhere and often but not always, at the time or in the region given or implied as, electrons being so numerous and so *ubiquitous* (*Karl K. Darrow*) The big public servies will have to be made practically *ubiquitous* (*Shaw*) Either term but especially *ubiquitous* is applicable to a singular noun naming a type or an individual often with the humorous implication that one cannot

*Dictionary lexicon wordbook glos-
synonymicon
assault onslaught.
on offensive offense *attack storming
assail ng (see ATTACK v) *invasion, raid
tion
*Attack assault onset

omphalos *Center middle midst core hub focus nucleus heart

on 1 *At in
2 *At in

onerous Onerous, burdensome, oppressive, exacting come into comparison when they mean imposing severe trouble labor or hardships All of these terms are applicable to a state of life its duties or obligations or to conditions imposed upon a person by that life or by another person *oppressive* and *exacting* are also applicable to persons or agents responsible for these difficulties. Onerous stresses laboriousness and heaviness but often also implies irksomeness or distastefulness as the *on*
tasks.
onerou
then
mental as well as physical strain, but it often emphasizes the former at the expense of the latter, as, he was finding the life of a farmer unduly *burdensome* a *burdensome* tax the restrictions grew increasingly *burdensome* Oppressive adds to *burdensome* the implication of extreme harshness or severity it therefore usually connotes the unendurableness of that which is imposed or inflicted (sometimes by nature as well as by man) or cruelty or tyranny in the one responsible for the impositions or inflictions as *oppressive* taxes *oppressive* legislation *oppressive* heat *oppressive* rulers. There are more ways

tremendous care or pains required of the one who satisfies these demands as an *exacting* employer an *exacting* teacher an *exacting* technique an *exacting* task The *exacting* life of the sea has this advantage over the life of the earth that its claims are simple and cannot be evaded (*Conrad*)

Ana *Heavy weighty ponderous cumbrous cumbersome hefty arduous *hard difficult

onlooker Looker-on *spectator observer beholder witness, eyewitness bystander kibitzer

only, *adj & adv* Only, alone are often used interchange-

is expressed and the term is the equivalent of *exclusive* or more often *exclusively* as, I want this book *alone*

Ana See those at ONSET

onward Onward, forward, forth are here compared as meaning in the act of advancing or getting ahead as in a movement progression, series sequence or the like They are frequently used with little or no distinction, but onward often suggests progress or advance in general toward a definite goal end place or the like as *Onward* Christian soldiers, Marching as to war (*Baring-Gould*) *onward* looking men (*Stevenson*) Forward (opposed to *backward*) has more specific reference to movement or advance with reference to that which lies before rather than back in place (see *forward* under

implying swifter or more frequent changes than the former (as back and *forth* her needle flew) one brings

opalescent, opaline Iridescent *prismatic

opaque. Obscure dusk dusky darkling *dark, murky
turbid muddy roiled roily dull dense crass
1 Exposed subject, prone susceptible
*liable incident
used
2 Plain candid *frank

Ana *Straightforward aboveboard forthright *natural simple ingenuous, naïve unsophisticated *fair equitable impartial

Ant Close close-mouthed close-lipped clandestine

open-air *Outdoor plein-air alfresco

operate *Act behave work function react.

operative, *adj* *Active dynamic live

Ana *Effective effectual efficacious efficient *fertile, fecund fruitful.

Ant Abeyant.

n Mechanic artisan hand workman,
*worker laborer craftsman roustabout.
*Anodyne narcotic nepenthe.
Opinion view belief conviction persuasion
come into comparison when they mean a more
arly formulated idea or judgment which one
rue An opinion is a more or less careful

consideration as Justice —— presented the majority *opinion* at today's session of the Supreme Court the critics differ in their *opinion* of the quality of the book
ould like the
the term
each group

more consistently suggests (even in the preceding instances) a personal element in the judgment the possibility of its being in error and the strong probability that it will be disputed "'If you doubt it ask Stryver, and he'll tell you so' I prefer to form my own *opinion* without the aid of his" (*Dickens*) "Books are a public expression of a man's *opinions* and consequently they are submitted to the world for criticism" (*A. C. Benson*) A **view** is an opinion more or less colored by the feeling sentiment, or bias of the individual as *he was fond of airing his views in the public press, this poet's depressing view of life, each member was asked to state his views on the proposed change in the constitution*. A **belief** differs from an opinion or view in that it is not necessarily formulated by the individual who holds it but may have been proposed to him for acceptance (as in the form of a doctrine a dogma a proposition, or an authoritative opinion) The emphasis in *belief* is placed on intellectual assent or assurance of truth "He [Augustus] possessed from the start certain guiding ideas derived from Julius [Caesar] a passion for order a realism about facts and a *belief* that he possessed a capacity for reconstruction" (*Buchan*) "It might be better not to call this pantheistic creed Naturalism reserving the name for the *belief* that the whole system of nature is calculable in terms of mathematics and mechanics" (*Inge*) "I have not adopted my faith in order to defend my *views* of conduct but have modified my *views* of conduct to conform with what seem to me the implications of my *beliefs*" (*T. S. Eliot*) A **conviction** is a belief which one holds firmly and unshakably because one is undisturbed by doubt of its truth "If any one had asked him the reason of this *conviction* he could not have told them but *convictions* do not imply reasons" (*Deland*) "The teacher should learn not to take sides [in controversial questions] even if he or she has strong *convictions*" (*B. Russell*) A **persuasion** is usually at once an opinion and a belief It often implies that one's assurance of its truth is induced by one's feelings or wishes rather than by argument or evidence "It was the avowed opinion and *persuasion* of Callimachus that Homer was very imperfectly understood even in his day" (*Cowper*) "Drugs are not much in cases of this sort Change! That's what's wanted It's no use my talking I know added the Doctor On the contrary said Sir Austin I am quite of your *persuasion*" (*Meredith*) **Sentiment**, as here compared (see also FEELING 2, SENTIMENT 3) is now rare or literary in this sense except in a few idiomatic phrases (as *those are my sentiments*) but it was very common between the late seventeenth and the early nineteenth centuries The term applies to a more or less settled opinion often, but not necessarily with reference to something which involves one's feelings or which is formulated so as to suggest the stimulus of emotion as "His Solomon had many noble *sentiments* elegantly expressed" (*Johnson*) "Had I the command of millions were I in stress of the whole world your brother would be my only choice This charming *sentiment* gave Catherine a most pleasing remembrance of all the heroines of her acquaintance" (*Austen*) "There is no expression in the constitution no *sentiment* delivered by its contemporaneous expounders which would justify us in making it [a certain exception]" (*Ch. Just. Marshall*)

Ana Thought notion, impression *idea, concept conception inference deduction, conclusion judgment (see under INFER) deciding or decision determining or determination settling or settlement (see corresponding verbs at DECIDE)

opinionated Opinionated opinionative self-opinionated agree in meaning having or holding a decided opinion or opinions **Opinionated** is now the far more common term it usually implies either great assurance of the rightness of one's opinions or great obstinacy in their maintenance, as, "[A] painter bold and *opinionated* enough to dare and to dictate" (*Walpole*) "He is not overbearing or bigoted or fanatical—that would be putting it too strongly He seems to put an excessive value on his own opinions Yes, I have the word —*opinionated*" (*S. M. Crothers*) **Opinionative** is now comparatively rare, but it is still sometimes preferred to *opinionated* when one wishes to suggest the speculative or doctrinaire character (as opposed to the practical value) of a person's opinions at the same time suggesting dogmatism in their maintenance as, "Too young to teach, and too *opinionative* to learn" (*Johnson*), "The common female blue [i.e. bluestocking] is intolerable *opinionative* and *opinionated*" (*Edgeworth*) **Self-opinionated** carries a stronger implication of conceitedness or of pride in one's opinions than either of these terms but, like *opinionative*, it usually suggests dogmatism in their maintenance, as, *he is far too self-opinionated to yield to argument*.

Ana *Sure certain positive cocksure *confident, assured, sanguine sure

opinionative. *Opinionated self-opinionated

Ana Doctrinaire dogmatic *dictatorial *sure certain positive cocksure

opponent Opponent, antagonist, adversary agree in denoting one who expresses or manifests opposition Unlike *enemy* (in its strict sense) they do not necessarily imply personal animosity or hostility An **opponent** is one who is on the opposite side in a contest (as an argument disputation or election) or in a conflict of opinion **antagonist** implies sharper opposition esp in a struggle or combat for supremacy or control "The *opponents* and proponents of the bill" (*N. Y. Times*) "Where you find your *antagonist* beginning to grow warm put an end to the dispute by some genteel badinage" (*Chesterfield*) **Adversary** ranges in connotation from the idea of mere opposition to that of active hostility "Do as *adversaries* do in law Strive mightily but eat and drink as friends" (*Shak.*) "Your *adversary* the devil, as a roaring lion walketh about, seeking whom he may devour" (*1 Peter* v 8)

Ana *Enemy foe rival competitor emulator (see corresponding verbs at RIVAL)

opportune *Seasonable timely well-timed pat

Ana Happy felicitous appropriate fitting (see FIT *adj.*) propitious auspicious *favorable ready prompt *quick, apt

Ant Inopportune.

opportunity. Opportunity, occasion, chance, break, time, tide, hint come into comparison when they mean a state of affairs or a juncture of circumstances favorable to some end. **Opportunity** is perhaps the most common of these terms in both colloquial and literary English it applies to a juncture which provides an opening for doing something especially something in line with one's inclinations, ambitions purposes or desires, as *the suspect had both motive and opportunity for the murder* "To keep in the rear of *opportunity* in matters of indulgence is as valuable a habit as to keep abreast of *opportunity* in matters of enterprise" (*Hardy*), "on the whole an infant's desire to learn is so strong that parents need only provide *opportunity*" (*B. Russell*) **Occasion**, as here considered (see also CAUSE 1) carries the basic denotation characteristic of its leading senses—a definite moment or juncture but it applies only to a moment that provides an opportunity or more often in current

use that calls for or prompts action of a definite kind or

almost before its presence is realized This use continues in certain idiomatic phrases as, he took the *occasion* to satisfy his desire for revenge "We can escape even now So we take fleet *occasion* by the hair" (*Shelley*) In current use *occasion* suggests more strongly than *opportunity* a juncture that provokes or evokes action as, "With *occasion* she might have been a Charlotte Corday" (*Meredith*) "With great things charged he shall not hold Aloof till great *occasion* rise" (*Kipling*), "So long as a child is with adults it has no *occasion* for the exercise of a number of virtues required by the strong in dealing with the weak" (*B Russell*) **Chance** applies chiefly to an opportunity that comes seemingly by luck or accident, as, they had no *chance* to escape he has long hoped for a *chance* of promotion. Sometimes the word means little more than a fair or a normal opportunity especially in negative expressions as the boy never had a *chance* to make anything of himself **Break** is slang (chiefly in the United States) for a chance to make good

break that investment was a lucky *break* for him he has not had a fair *break* in years) but when it is unquali

at the flood leads on to fortune" (*Shak*) this is the *time* to buy stocks even tomorrow may be too late **Hint** is now obsolete in the sense of opportunity or occasion but it was once common especially in the 17th and 18th centuries as, "It was my *hint* to speak" (*Shak*) "To watch the *hints* which conversation offers for the display of their particular attainments" (*Johnson*)

Ana *Juncture pass contingency emergency posture situation condition, *state

oppose. Oppose, combat resist, withstand antagonize are here compared only as transitive verbs and as meaning to set oneself against someone or something *Oppose is the most comprehensive of these words it* may imply at one extreme little more than objection and at the other intense hostility and violent warfare It commonly implies the intent to thwart or frustrate the will of another or to destroy that which actively interferes with one's own rights or security "After that they did not *oppose* his plan of leaving the house" (*Deland*) "At the town meeting there is always the chronic objector who *opposes* every popular measure" (*S M Crothers*) "Or to take arms against a sea of troubles, And by *opposing* end them?" (*Shak*) **Combat** stresses a struggle for supremacy and an actual conflict with that which one opposes. In modern English the struggle is

the vanity of one white woman" (*Cather*) "How to *combat* diphtheria or appendicitis or tuberculosis" (*C W Eliot*) "Certain fallacies which it is the duty of the better informed members of society to meet and combat" (*Grandgent*) **Resist** and **withstand** both presuppose the initiative in opposition on the other side as by attack, encroachment or the use of compulsion. *Resist* merely implies acceptance of the challenge and the exercise of counter force as it is the duty of every patriot to *resist* invasion "To attempt to impose it on us is an act of tyranny and to be *resisted*" (*Arnold*) "We must firmly *resist* those who wish to make education purely scientific" (*Inge*) *Withstand* often adds to *resist* the suggestion of a successful outcome it therefore usually implies special qualities in the person or group such as courage persistence or superior training as only seasoned troops could *withstand* such an attack "They had been married that afternoon Jane having *withstood* the pressure of her parents" (*R Macaulay*) When used of things that are proof against the onslaught of external forces such as germs the elements, military attacks, and the like there is little difference between the two words, *withstand* being slightly more emphatic as, few trees could *withstand* (or *resist*) the fury of the hurricane to *resist* (or *withstand*) infection. Both words also are often used without any connotation of threatened danger from the other side but with a strong suggestion of its power to compel by attracting convincing or the like in these cases either the verb or the subject contains a negative or a near negative, as one cannot (or few persons can) *withstand* her charm "Nobody can *resist* the Bay of Naples or if he can then all the simple and sensuous delights of this world must turn to bitterness and ashes in his mouth" (*C Mackenzie*) **Antagonize** implies that one side (usually one's own) has initiated the opposition and has therefore invited resistance or hostility "The Bishop replied that the time was not yet for the present it was inexpedient to *antagonize* these people" (*Cather*) In current use the word often means to incite (sometimes unintentionally) ill will or resentment as, he is unfortunate because his manner *antagonizes* many persons

Ana *Contend cope fight, battle war *attack, assail, assault, storm bombard *defend protect, shield guard safeguard

opposite, *adj* **Opposite, contradictory contrary antithetical** (*or* **antithetic**), **antipodal** (*or* **antipodean**) **antonymous** are comparable chiefly as applied to abstractions and as meaning so far apart as to be or to seem irreconcilable with each other The same differences in applications and implications are found in their corresponding nouns **opposite, contradictory contrary antithesis, antipodes** (*or* **antipode**), **antonym,** when they mean one of two things which are opposite contradictory etc *Opposite* as here narrowly considered is the inclusive term it may be used interchangeably with any

... are interchange-

nature of equality and good fellowship ... mention that the

denial and therefore especially when it is appl ed to

and dead are *contradictory* terms because the cannot both be truly applied to the same thing for if the appli cation is admissible one of them must be true and the

treme divergence with no basis for agreement as to take a *contrary* view of the situation he maintained that the

"John is prod gal are *contrary* statements, but John in truth may be neither pars monious nor prod gal but

well as to ideas qualities terms and the like I could describe my own particular *antithesis* among book worms and no doubt he could and probably will de-

as a singular and preferred to antipode) also imply d ametrical oppos tion they do not suggest an expository

is so opposed to another in meaning that it, in effect negates or null fie
antonymous wor
terms as defined
other terms by
what is denoted
d ctory *antonym*
word g

Ana Reverse *converse antagonistic *adverse
counteractive
onciling conforming adapting adjusting (see
consistent compatible congruous congenial)
nt

n Contradictory contrary antithesis, antonym See under OPPOSITE *adj*

1 *Depress weigh (down on or upon)
abuse mistreat maltreat ill treat outrage
*worry annoy harass harry
2 *Wrong persecute aggrieve
Ana *Afflict torment torture overcome subdue
reduce overthrow (see CONQUER)
*Onerous burdensome exacting
rting or extortionate extract ng (see corre
rbs at EDUCE) compell ng or compulsory
coercing or coercion, constraining obl ging or obl gatory
(see corresponding verbs at FORCE) despotic tyrannical
itrary
e humanitarian (see CHARITABLE) com
ender
*Abusive vituperative contumelious
trile scurril
ng vituperating rail ng berating (see
spiteful *malicious malevolent malign
execrable damnable accursed
Obloquy odium ignominy infamy
ace dishonor d srepute scandal

ence
cull hand p ck

embrace espouse
olored
cheerful l ght
hearted joyous *glad
Ant Pessimistic — *Con* *Cynical misanthrop c
option *Choice alternative preference selection
elect on
ight prerogative privilege
1 Affluent wealthy *rich
vish *profuse prodigal *showy pretentious
ous, pompous
Ant Destitute indigent.
2 Sumptuous, *luxurious.

VOCAL 1) always implies utterance and speech it is

loses himself in little trifling distinctions and *verbal* niceties' (*Gray*) The use of *verbal* as a substitute for *oral*

oration. *Speech address harangue, allocution, lecture, prelection, talk, sermon homily

oratory. Eloquence *elocution.

orb. *Sphere globe, ball

orbicular, orbiculate. *Round spherical globular, orbicular annular, circular, discoid

orbit. *Range reach scope compass sweep gamut, radius, ken, purview horizon

order, *n* **1** *Association society club

2 *Command, injunction, bidding behest, mandate, dictate

Ana Instruction direction charging *or* charge (see corresponding verbs at COMMAND)

order, *v* **1** Order, arrange, marshal, organize, systematize, methodize agree in meaning to put (a number of persons or things) in their proper places especially with relation to each other, or to bring about an orderly disposition of the individuals, units, or elements that comprise (a thing) Order is now felt to be archaic when the idea of putting in a definite order is to be expressed, it usually

ordered and ...

in order, that is, in proper sequence relationship or adjustment is uppermost The word often implies a

convenienced to *arrange* the details of a conference between the leaders of the factions "It is necessary for the physicist to *arrange* the experimental conditions so

management as under stress or for effectiveness in

for the presidency, a colony of ants always reveals organization Systematize implies arrangement according to a definite, and therefore predetermined scheme thus, one *systematizes* a collection of coins when one arranges them according to some plan of classification, one *systematizes* one's daily work when one reduces it to routine order Methodize differs from *systematize* in suggesting the imposition of orderly procedure rather than of a fixed scheme, thus, one can *methodize* one's work without giving it the character of routine "Those rules of old discovered, not devis'd, Are Nature still but Nature methodis'd" (*Pope*) 'That art of reasoning which *methodizes* and facilitates our discourse (*J H Shorthouse*)

...sion

orderly, *adj* Orderly, methodical (*or* methodic) systematic (*or* systematical), regular come into comparison as meaning following closely a set arrangement design or pattern Orderly implies observance of due

keeping a place free from litter or confusion (as, his study is always *orderly* an *orderly* housekeeper) or in a less specific sense as in a scheme, system or the like when all details stand in their proper relations each playing

was a *systematic* appropriator of other men's thoughts (*L. Stephen*), to make a *systematic* attack on the doctrines of a church trained by success to a sort of *systematic* selfishness (*Cather*) Regular (as here compared see also REGULAR 1) implies a steadiness or uniformity as in following a schedule (as *regular* habits *regular* meals *regular* treatments) or in pursuing a course marked by occurrence or recurrence at fixed or stated intervals (as a *regular* pulse as *regular* as the ebb and flow of the tides)

Ana Tidy *neat, trim spick-and-span formal conventional ceremonious (see CEREMONIAL) peaceable *pacific peaceful.

Ant Disorderly chaotic.

ordinance. Canon precept. *law rule regulation statute

ordinary, *adj* *Common familiar popular vulgar

Ana *Usual customary habitual, wonted accustomed

Ant Extraordinary — **Con** *Abnormal atypic, aberrant *exceptional *irregular unnatural anomalous.

ordinary, *n* *Bishop archbishop metropolitan primate

Ant Agent (sense 2—*in ecclesiastical use*)

ordnance *Armament munitions arms artillery ammunition.

organ 1 Medium vehicle channel *means instrument instrumentality agent, agency

2 *Journal periodical newspaper magazine review

organism *System scheme economy network, complex.

organize 1 Systematize methodize *order arrange marshal.

Ana Design project plan scheme (see under PLAN *n*) form fashion shape *make

Ant Disorganize

2 Institute *found establish

Ana *Begin commence start initiate, inaugurate *adjust regulate

oriel *Window casement dormer

orifice *Aperture interstice

origin Origin, source inception, root provenance provenience prime mover come into comparison as denoting the point as represented by an act an event a person a place a condition or the like at which something (such as a process a growth a development a custom a habit, or an institution) begins its course or its existence Origin applies chiefly to the point at which the thing under consideration has its rise or to the person or thing from which it is ultimately derived it often applies specifically to the causes in operation before the thing itself is finally brought into being as, Charles Darwin's book On the *Origin* of Species by Means of Natural Selection the *origin* of the custom of giving presents at Christmas the *origin* of Christianity the *origin* of a phrase Often when used in reference to persons it means little more than ancestry or parentage it is then used either in the singular or (now more often) the plural as, his father was of no great *origin*" (*Belloc*) [Ramsay MacDonald's] humble *origins* were known (*H Ellis*) Source (etymologically a lifting or surging up) in the earliest of its living senses applies to the point at which waters from a spring or fountain emerge to form the beginning point of a stream or river as, the *source* of the Hudson River In extended use *source* more often than *origin* applies to that which serves as the ultimate beginning of a thing especially an immaterial or intangible thing however since the term is sometimes qualified by words such as *immediate* *secondary* etc which weaken or destroy this implication it is often in this sense modified by *ultimate fundamental primary* or the like as an ever present energy which is the *source* of all cosmical movement (*Inge*), "the power of concentrated attention as the fundamental *source* of the prodigious productiveness of great workers (*C W Eliot*) Theoretically the mob is the repository of all political wisdom and virtue actually it is the ultimate *source* of all political power (*Mencken*) Source is also applied to the person book, manuscript or the like, from which one derives information In this sense a primary *source* is a person who has firsthand knowledge or a work that was written at the time under discussion especially by one who had firsthand knowledge or the like a secondary *source* is a person who has learned the facts from others or a work which is based upon information gathered from others as graduate students in history are discouraged from using secondary *sources* When it [news] comes from one of the great news-collecting agencies like the Associated Press the *source* generally is indicated (*Justice Holmes*) Inception is often preferred to *origin* when the reference is to the actual beginning of an undertaking, a project, an institution or the like the term carries a weaker connotation of underlying causes than *origin* yet does not as *source* often does, carry any suggestion that the thing so called is the ultimate *origin* as, They joined the League of Nations Union Stanley did so, at its *inception* and became in fact a speaker on platforms in the cause (*R Macaulay*) The subject may and does change between the *inception* of the work and its completion (*S Alexander*) Root is often the preferred term when the actual origin of a thing goes back to something very deep and fundamental, and the thing itself is only an outward manifestation of its influence *Root* therefore more often even than *source* applies to what is regarded as the first or final cause of a thing as the love of money is the *root* of all evil (*I Timothy* vi. 10) "Faith the *root* whence only can arise The graces of a life that wins the skies (*Cowper*) Provenance and provenience (the form preferred by some writers) are chiefly used by scholars, especially in the fields of history anthropology philology and the like for the place (sometimes, the race or people) from which a thing is derived or where (or by whom or among whom) it originated was invented was constructed or the like as not to know the *provenance* (or *provenience*) of a legend or custom antiquities of doubtful *provenance* He would have some difficulty in guessing its *provenance* and naming the race from which it was brought (*A Lang*) Prime mover has been employed in philosophy theology poetry but is now chiefly used in mechanics as a designation of an ultimate and original source of motion or motive power In early use it was applied especially to God as the source of all motion this application still occurs but in more modern use when applied to a personal agent it usually refers to an inciter or instigator of an action or course as, the *prime mover* in the whole matter was Hugh the Great (*Freeman*) In mechanics the term applies to the natural or mechanical power which sets a thing moving or in motion it has been used in reference to wind (as in driving a sailing ship) steam (as in driving a steamship) a waterwheel a windmill a steam engine and the like

Ana Beginning commencement, initiation starting (see corresponding verbs at BEGIN) derivation, origination rising or rise (see corresponding verbs at SPRING) *ancestry lineage

original. *New fresh novel, new fashioned newfangled, neoteric, modern modernistic.

Ant. Dependent banal trite

originate Rise derive arise *spring flow, issue emanate, proceed stem

Ana *Begin commence start

ornament *Adorn decorate embellish beautify deck bedeck garnish

Ana Enhance heighten *intensify prink primp prank doll up perk up *preen prune

ornate. Ornate, rococo, baroque, flamboyant, florid come into comparison when they mean elaborately and often pretentiously decorated or designed Ornate is applicable to anything heavily adorned or ornamented or conspicuously embellished, as, an *ornate* style of architecture in the fiacre were Gerald and a woman

gant and often fantastic use of curves The term therefore implies the ornateness of *design* characteristic of this style of decoration especially as evident in architectural details in furniture and in mirror and picture frames. It is now used to describe any style that seems to the writer tastelessly or meaninglessly ornate or over adorned especially by scrolls and the like as That *rococo* seventeenth-century French imitation of the true Renaissance (*Pater*) Baroque was first applied to a style of art and architecture which prevailed from the time of Michelangelo (d 1564) to nearly the end of the eighteenth century and which emphasized energy in conception amplitude in design the use of dynamic contrasts extremely high relief and the employment of curved and often contorted forms I entered this *Baroque* interior with its twisted columns and volutes and high piled hideous tombs adorned with skeletons and allegorical figures and angels blowing trumpets (*L. P Smith*) In its current extended sense *baroque* suggests more grotesqueness and extravagance and less fancifulness than *rococo* although it also implies tasteless ornamentation The decorative art of the French does indeed oftener than not lend itself to the *rococo* though *baroque* it has rarely been (*Brownell*) Flam

characteristic of that tracery is the use of curves that suggest ascending curving flames In its more general

osity have gone quite out of fashion (*Quiller Couch*) Florid implies richness usually overrichness in details, shown particularly in the use of color figures of speech flourishes, and the like for their own sake it implies therefore showy and often ostentatious embellishment

pattern' (*Wilde*) 'the public genuinely admired the *florid* and *rococo* forms of Early Victorian art (*A C. Benson*)

Ana Adorned decorated ornamented embellished (see ADORN) flowery aureate (see RHETORICAL) *luxurious sumptuous opulent *showy ostentatious.

Ant Chaste austere.

oscillate *Swing sway vibrate fluctuate pendulate waver, undulate.

Ana Vacillate waver *hesitate falter *shake tremble quiver, quaver

ostensible *Apparent seeming illusory

Ana Specious *plausible colorable pretended assumed affected simulated feigned (see ASSUME)

ps)

ting.

port

tile

ought, *v* Ought should, must, have have got come into comparison as *auxiliary verbs meaning is or are bound* (to do or to forbear or the like) Ought and should express the compulsion of obligation *ought* commonly suggesting duty or moral constraint *should* suggesting the obligation of fitness propriety expediency and the like as We have left undone those things which we *ought* to have done And we have done those things

sense of four qualities of his author (*Arnold*) But *ought* is often used in the weaker sense conveyed by *should* as The translator of Homer *ought* steadily to keep in mind what judges he is to try to satisfy (*Arnold*) Must implies the compulsion of necessity whether physical or moral it therefore carries no suggestion that the decision is left to the agent or the person involved as I did but taste a little and lo I *must* die (*1 Samuel* xiv 43) Duty whispers low Thou *must* (*Emerson*) 'I suppose a woman *must* have children to love—somebody else's if not her own' (*E Wharton*) Have and in low colloquial uses have got are often used in the sense of *must* with however less stress on inescapable necessity and more on the compulsion of obligation duty need or the like as he *has* to go to the hospital for an operation he *had* to leave before the convention ended Science has, and will long have to be a divider (*Arnold*)

Aught naught nought *cipher zero

ject expel evict dismiss

xclude eliminate shut out rule out debar

*dismiss discharge fire cashier sack

*Outright unmitigated arrant

fect consequence result aftereffect

ith issue upshot sequel

ot portion destiny termination *end

outdo Excel outstrip transcend surpass *exceed

outdoor Outdoor open air, plein-air alfresco agree in meaning outside a house or building Outdoor usually implies existence or occurrence outside of any building and in the fresh air as, *outdoor* exercise or games outdoor

for house wear) an

owever it is

utside of an

each group.

institution, especially a hospital and then approaches *extramural* in meaning as *outdoor* relief Open air invariably implies existence occurrence or the like outside of any building as *open air* meetings *open air* concerts an *open air* school (that is, a school conducting all or most of its activities out of doors) Plein-air, a French term adopted in English as an equivalent of *open-air* is chiefly applied to certain schools of painters (or their paintings) who carry on their work out of doors and concentrate attention on atmospheric and light effects Alfresco (derived from the Italian *al fresco* in the fresh [air]) also is equivalent to *open-air* in denotation However it is applied chiefly to meals, entertainments etc. and so has acquired connotations of informality rusticity and the like.

outer Outer, outward, outside, external, exterior are here compared as adjectives meaning being or placed without something Although in many cases interchangeable they are more or less restricted in their applications and are therefore clearly distinguished in their implications. Outer usually retains its comparative force then applying to that which is farther out from something described as *inner* (as, the *outer* as distinguished from the *inner* court the *outer* layer of skin is called the epidermis) or is farther than another thing from the center the body or the like (as to shed one's *outer* garments the *outer* covering of a butternut is removed before the nut is cracked) *Outer* is also applicable to that which is definitely without as opposed to that which is definitely within something but in this sense the term rarely suggests spatial relations thus, the *outer* man is the man as known in the flesh and as distinguished from the inner man, that is, the man as he really is in mind and soul one's *outer* life is that which is observable to one's fellows the *outer* world is the world as known directly through the senses Outward less frequently than formerly may be used of spatial relations when it is so used it commonly implies motion or direction away from or the reverse of that which is *inward* as given to *outward* display *outward* travel from New York City is very heavy over the weekends the *outward* curve of a convex lens. Like *outer* the term is sometimes used in contrast with that which is spiritual (as, Women's self-possession is an *outward* thing inwardly they flutter' —*Conrad*) but more often it implies existence entirely without the mind or soul as obstinate questionings Of sense and *outward* things (*Wordsworth*) Unless the *outward* and visible signs of Our Authority are always before a native he is incapable of understanding what authority means (*Kipling*) Outside usually implies a position on or a reference to the outer parts or surface of a thing as, an *outside* stateroom on a ship *outside* shutters the *outside* paint is looking shabby But *outside* in extended use applies especially to a person or thing that is beyond certain implied borders bounds, or limits thus, an *outside* influence is one not emanating from the particular society group community or the like in mind the *outside* world is the world beyond the scope or interest of a family group community set or the like or the confines of a town city or state an *outside* broker is one who is not a member of an exchange *outside* work is work in the field or on the road in contrast with *inside* work as in an office factory or store It it had condemned Old Chester would not have cared in the very least It looked down upon the *outside* world (*Deland*) External and exterior are often used interchangeably without loss, for both come close in meaning to *outside* (as the *exterior* or *external* appearance of an object the *exterior* or *external* form of a body) But *external* is usually the term preferred when location or situation beyond or away from the thing under consideration is implied (as I was often unable to think of *external* things as having *external* existence —*Wordsworth* Our desires and wills are directed to some object *external* to us —*S Alexander*) and *exterior* is the term preferred when location or situation on the surface or on the outer limits of a thing is implied (as, the *exterior* slope of a fortification the *exterior* parts of the human body Thou whose *exterior* semblance doth belie Thy Soul's immensity —*Wordsworth*) But *external* often comes close to *superficial* in implying mere appearance or semblance that has no relation or little relation to what the thing really is, as But under this *external* appearance of ease she was covered with cold beads of sweat (*E Wharton*), beauty that is purely *external*

Ana *Extrinsic, extraneous foreign alien

Ant Inner —*Con* Inward inside internal interior intestine (see INNER)

outfit, *n* *Equipment apparatus paraphernalia tackle machinery gear matériel.

outfit, *v* *Furnish equip appoint accouter arm

outlander *or* **uitlander** *Stranger foreigner alien outsider immigrant, émigré

outlandish *Strange singular unique peculiar eccentric erratic odd queer quaint curious

Ana Bizarre grotesque *fantastic, antic alien foreign extraneous, *extrinsic.

outlast *Outlive survive

Ana Endure persist abide *continue withstand resist (see OPPOSE)

outline, *n* **1** Outline contour, profile, sky line, silhouette come into comparison as meaning the boundary line or lines which give form or shape to a body, a mass a figure or the like Outline refers to a line which marks or seems to mark the edge or limits of a thing it may apply either to an outer edge (as At night the *outline* of the shore is traced in transparent silver by the moonlight and the flying foam —*Stevenson*) or to the continuous line (sometimes then *outlines* is preferred) that marks the edge of a body or mass, especially from a given point of view (as Clem looked at the big house The dark *outline* against the dark sky made him hesitate —*E Caldwell* [the lighthouse keeper] far from the earth of which he scarcely distinguishes the *outlines* through the mist —*H Ellis*) Contour does not fix the attention on an edge or limit but on the outer lines as related to a thing's shape and as indicative of its grace or lack of grace its fullness or slenderness, its softness or harshness or the like as the full and flowing *contour* of the neck (*Shelley*) a child of timid soft *contours* (*Heslett*) the blurred *contour* of Rainbarrow obstructed the sky (*Hardy*) Specifically *contour* applies to lines (*contour lines*) in a map (*contour map*) that indicates the configuration of a country or tract of land Profile in its earliest sense applies to the representation or the appearance of something in outline especially of a face in side view showing the contour of the head and emphasizing the line from forehead to under the chin as lips lovely in *profile* —a little too wide and hard seen in front (*Ruskin*) Consequently *profile* is usually the preferred term when a varied and sharply defined outline as seen against a background is implied although sky line may be chosen as more specific when the background is the sky as Its *sky line* was like the *profile* of a big beast lying down (*Cather*) the *sky line* of New York City Silhouette in its earlier and literal sense, applies especially to a kind of portrait of someone or something made by tracing the outline of his (or its) shadow on a wall on

blueprint See under SKETCH v

outline, *v* *Sketch diagram delineate draft trace plot blueprint

outlive Outlive outlast survive are here compared as

noted as the three brothers lived to be over ninety but John *outlived* James and Henry Not marble nor the gilded monuments Of princes, shall *outlive* this powerful rhyme (*Shak*) to *outlive* one s shame The world has *outlived* much and will *outlive* a great deal more (*J R Lowell*) Outlast usually stresses greater length of duration rather than greater capacity for endurance and therefore is employed when comparison is more important than a suggestion of superiority or when the fact of existing longer is more important than the length of time involved as Customs that have long *outlasted* their usefulness (*Inge*) The sweet sensations of returning health made me happy for a time but such sensations seldom *outlast* convalescence (*Hudson*) But when length of (as distinguished from capacity for) endurance rather than length of life or existence is implied *outlast* is preferred to *outlive* as He could *outlast* horse and outrace hound (*Masefield*) Survive may be used as an intransitive as well as a transitive verb in general it suggests merely a living or existing longer than another person or thing or after some event (sometimes implied rather than expressed) which might bring about his (or its) end as the elder sister *survived* the younger far more infants *survive* after birth than in the days when no prenatal care was given he is unlikely to *survive* the operation No religion can *survive* the judgment of his-

ceed

outlook, *n* *Prospect anticipation foretaste

Ana Forecasting *or* forecast predicting *or* prediction prophesying *or* prophecy presaging *or* presage (see corresponding verbs at FORETELL) possibility probability likelihood (see corresponding adjectives at PROBABLE)

outrage, *v* 1 *Abuse misuse mistreat maltreat ill treat

Ana *Wrong persecute oppress aggrieve corrupt pervert vitiate deprave *debase.

2 *Offend affront insult

Ana Vex, *annoy irk bother mortify chagrin (see corresponding adjectives at ASHAMED)

outrageous Outrageous monstrous heinous atrocious agree in meaning enormously or flagrantly bad or horrible That is **outrageous** which violates even the lowest standard of what is right or decent or exceeds one s power to suffer or tolerate as, *outrageous* behavior an *outrageous* practical joke an *outrageous* cartoon *outrageous* treatment of prisoners of war That is **monstrous** which is shockingly wrong absurd horrible or the like or is inconceivably fantastic abnormal or aberrant as, a *monstrous* falsehood a *monstrous* conception of morality It is natural that you should consider the idea of an isolated or imprisoned manhood something *monstrous* (*Meredith*) The very horror with which men spoke centuries after plainly indicates that such a wholesale massacre was exceptional *monstrous* (*Quiller Couch*) That is **heinous** which is so flagrantly bad or so conspicuous for its enormity that it excites hatred or horror as, treason has always been regarded as a *heinous* crime A process so *heinous* that men might on it spit (*Chaucer*) These animal passions are felt most

FAMOUS) *excessive inordinate immoderate extreme flagitious nefarious iniquitous *vicious

outright, *adj* Outright out-and-out unmitigated arrant are comparable when they are used hyperbolically as meaning just what one (a person or thing) is said to be without reservation or qualification They are often used interchangeably as intensives but there are clear differences in meaning That is outright which has gone to the extreme and can be made neither better nor worse

beyond the possibility of being lessened softened relieved or the like as an *unmitigated* evil unrequited affections are in youth *unmitigated* woes (*L P Smith*) That is **arrant** which is all that is implied by the term that follows (usually a term of abuse) as an *arrant* coward an *arrant* hypocrite an *arrant* liar *Cf* footnote at ABSOLUTE

outside *adj* *Outer outward external exterior

Ana *Extrinsic extraneous alien foreign

Ant Inside — *Con* *Inner inward internal interior intestine

outsider *Stranger foreigner alien outlander immigrant émigré

outstanding Prominent conspicuous, salient signal striking arresting remarkable *noticeable.

Ana *Exceptional

Ant Commonplace — *Con* *Common ordinary familiar

outstrip Outdo *exceed surpass transcend excel.

outward *Outer outside external exterior

Ana Extraneous *extrinsic alien foreign

Ant Inward — *Con* *Inner inside internal interior intestine

outwit *Frustrate thwart foil baffle balk circumvent

Ana Defeat overcome surmount (see CONQUER) *prevent preclude obviate, avert overreach, *cheat defraud

over *Above

Ant Beneath

overbearing Supercilious, disdainful lordly arrogant haughty *proud insolent

Ana Domineering *masterful imperious scorning *or* scornful despising or despiteful contemning (see corresponding verbs at DESPISE) autocratic despotic, tyrannical *absolute.

Ant. Subservient.

overcome. Surmount, overthrow subjugate rout *conquer vanquish defeat beat, lick subdue

Ana Capture *catch outstrip outdo *exceed *suppress repress.

overdue *Tardy behindhand late

Ana Delayed retarded detained slowed slackened (see DELAY *v*) deferred postponed (see DEFER)

overflow. *Teem swarm abound, superabound

overlay. Overlay, superpose superimpose, appliqué agree in meaning to add one thing to another by placing the former upon or over the latter **Overlay** usually implies covering with another material or substance sometimes thinly as with a wash glaze or coat (as plated silver is often a white metal *overlaid* with silver) sometimes thickly as by incrusting, veneering or plastering (as, a brick wall *overlaid* with stucco) In extended use *overlay* usually implies accretions or additions that conceal or encumber the original thing or smother and stifle whatever there is of life in it The ancient world had its own complexities but it was not like ours heavily *overlaid* with the debris of speculative systems (*Buchan*) Ages of fierceness have *overlaid* what is naturally kindly in the dispositions of ordinary men and women (*B Russell*) Superpose and superimpose are not always clearly distinguished especially when they imply a putting of one thing on top of another thereby extending the height of the original mass thus strata are layers of rock successively built up by sedimentary deposits each layer being *superimposed* (or *sub*— on the one previously formed *Superpose* ho preferred term when relative position only and *superimpose* when the thing added rest supported by the original thing thus *sup* umns do not necessarily have the columns c row for their respective bases, but *superimpos* do an overtone is strictly a *superposed* (not a *superimposed*) tone *Superpose* is also the preferred term among scientists when dealing with light rays undulations etc that occupy the same position without destroying each other or losing their identities as upon the large and general motion of the glacier smaller motions are *superposed* (*J Tyndall*) originally they [the two bright spots] were *superposed* on each other (*Karl K Darrow*) *Superimpose* often especially in extended use carries the implications of imposition or the addition of something extraneous and burdensome, as many a historian *superimposes* his prejudices or private opinions upon his narrative of events Appliqué (a verb derived from the French past participle *appliqué* which is used in English as an adjective) always implies an intent to ornament and is chiefly used in reference to cut or shaped pieces of a fabric or textile which are pasted sewn or otherwise attached to a similar or contrasting fabric or textile so as to form a decorative pattern on the surface of the latter as, to *appliqué* a satin blouse with wool of the same color net on which lace motifs are *appliquéd* is called *appliqué* lace In extended use *appliqué* always suggests overlaying so as to form a decorative design

Never taking his eyes off the pine-trees, *appliquéd* against the blue water (*Cather*)

overlook. Slight forget ignore, disregard *neglect, omit.

overplus *Excess superfluity surplus surplusage.

overreach *Cheat, cozen defraud swindle

overrun. *Infest beset

overset *Overturn upset, capsize overthrow subvert

oversight Oversight, supervision, surveillance not only carry the same meaning etymologically—a watching over—but in their current use come into comparison when they denote the function or duty of watching or guarding for the sake of proper control or direction. Oversight the term of Anglo-Saxon origin, applies to the function or duty not only of one who is called an overseer or an inspector but of any one whose duty it is to watch the progress of a piece of work so that no defects or imperfections may occur or to superintend the labors or efforts of a force a staff or other body of workers as, each foreman is charged with the *oversight* of the work done in his department the bishop has *oversight* of the clergy and parishes in his diocese. Supervision, the term of Latin origin carries the strongest implication of authoritative powers, of responsibility and of superintendence, it therefore usually suggests more rigorous direction or closer management than *oversight* as, the architect had *supervision* of the construction of the building the *supervision* of the schools is the duty of the superintendent rather than of the board of education police *supervision* of traffic is very strict Surveillance, the term of French origin applies largely to any duty involving a close watch of persons lest they commit misdeeds of offenses against the law or against morals, or suffer untoward accidents as, the police are maintaining a strict *surveillance* of the suspect to keep the inmates of a lunatic asylum under *surveillance*

Ana Management direction controlling *or* control (see corresponding verbs at CONDU[illegible] [illegible]ection scrutiny examination (see

[illegible] subvert upset

[illegible] *conquer de-

[illegible] [illegible]duce

[illegible]erture, approach, advance tender, bid [illegible]n the senses in which they are here considered words of somewhat indefinite application covering any of a variety of acts or actions by which one person or party tries to gain the good will of another person or party Overture, in careful use always implies an attempt to begin a relationship It may designate a formal proposal intended to open negotiations, as for peace for a marriage between persons of royal blood or for a merger of corporations. It is however, often applied to any act or speech that may be construed as a search for an opening for friendship for reconciliation for co-operation or the like She was not one of those backward and delicate ladies who can die rather than make the first *overture* (*Fielding*) You are the new second officer I believe Mr Powell answered in the affirmative wondering if this was a friendly *overture* (*Conrad*) Approach often is used in place of *overture* when the latter is felt to be too formal as, the two girls made timid *approaches* to each other Advance may be applied to any attempt to gain love friendship good will, or the like whether it serve as an overture or as an effort to establish a closer relationship as after his *overtures* (more explicit than *advances*) were accepted no further *advances* (not *overtures*) were made by either for some days She tried to make talk but Hugh answered all her *advances* briefly (*S Anderson*) Tender in this looser sense still retains its primary meaning of offer but it does not necessarily imply specific acts or a formal proposal Sometimes it suggests little more than a sign or token "He hath, my lord of late made many *tenders* Of his affection to me Affection! pooh! you speak like a green girl Do you

believe his *lenders*, as you call them?' " (*Shak*) Bid,

the act or action can be inferred only from the context, as, the new state's ready acceptance of the Allies' proposal constituted a *bid* for recognition

Ana. *Proposal proposition offering or offer, proffering (see corresponding verbs at OFFER)

2 Induction, *introduction prologue, prelude preface foreword, prolegomenon, proem, exordium, preamble, prolusion, protasis avant propos

overturn. Overturn, overset, upset, capsize, overthrow, subvert come into comparison only because they carry a common basic meaning—to cause to fall (sometimes intransitively to fall) from its normal or proper position

is a state, an institution, or something which has been built up or become established the term also

common and close synonym of *overturn* is now increasingly rare having given way to upset in its literal and,

sense of *upset* see DISCOMPOSE), as the result of some external or internal cause or agency, as, 'I *overset* my raft' (*Defoe*), 'No birds in last year's nests—the winds have torn and *upset* the mossy structures in the bushes' (*Jefferies*), 'A man who knew how slight a thing would *overset* the delicate organisation of the mind' (*Dickens*)

long time' (*Justice Holmes*) Capsize is the specific term

ander) "Representative government easily may be England has been used to *subvert* equality and ity' (*Brownell*)

Invert *reverse transpose

1 Possess hold *have enjoy

oxygenate. *Aerate ventilate carbonate

ozone. *Air, atmosphere ether

P

pabulum. *Food aliment, nutriment, nourishment sustenance

pace, *n* 1 *Trot, single-foot walk, gallop run canter lope rack, amble

character or quality as peace-loving as disposed to avoid strife or as inclined to keep peace, rather than the or tendencies, as the villagers were a quiet, *peaceable* folk, Our king the good Simonides deserves so to be good government" his tongue was not

views, a nent of each group

like, that have for their aim the promotion of peace and of bringing members of divergent sects into accord Pieper lived to see his synod adopt a very irenic attitude towards its former antagonists (*Dict Amer Biog*) Pacifist and pacifistic, terms of very recent coinage apply ch efly to the views arguments writings or the like of those who call themselves *pacifists* or opponents of war or the use of military force for any purpose (as *pacifist* propaganda *pacifist* doctrines the *pacifist* atti tude to the Second World War) but they may also apply to the spirit or utterances of anyone who conscientiously objects to wars or who would substitute arbitration for conflict in the settlement of any disputes (as, *pacifistic* antagon sm to conscription *pacifistic* labor leaders)

Ana *Calm placid serene tranquil conciliating *or* conciliatory propitiating *or* propitiatory appeasing pacifying *or* pacificatory (see corresponding verbs at PACIFY)

Ant Bellicose — *Con* *Belligerent pugnacious quarrelsome contentious

pacifist, pacifistic *Pacific, peaceable peaceful irenic.

pacify Pacify, appease, placate, mollify, propitiate conciliate agree in meaning to quiet a person or persons when excited or disturbed Pacify presupposes a d sturb ance of the peace and often, but far from invariably a state of insurrection or of active hostility it impl es a reduction to order or quiet but not necessarily a removal of the cause of the outbreak as it took time to *pacify* the exc ted children troops were sent to *pacify* the rebellious tribes Appease usually presupposes ag tation caused by someone or something that makes demands it therefore may be used in reference to appetites desires passions, as well as persons it implies giving satisfact on, sometimes complete satisfaction, but more often merely a contenting as to *appease* one s curiosity or one s hunger When he [an orator] has once tasted the blood of popular applause he is a t ger nevermore to be *appeased* (*Grandgent*) Thoroughly to *appease* his conce t it would have been necessary to sw ng open the gates of honour in the Arc and allow h s figure to pass through (*Bennett*) In the constructions to *appease* one s wrath rage temper etc or to *appease* one in a rage the implication of demands to be satisfied is often obscured though seldom lost the emphasis however is on calming or quiet ng the excitement by pleasing or gratifying as he hoped to *appease* his father by his candor He [Antony] had a hasty temper but it was eas ly *appeased* (*Buchan*) Placate always presupposes bitterness of feeling deep resentment or the like; it implies success in changing all will into good will or a hostile to a friendly attitude as he never attempts to *placate* his enemies Noth ng ever *placates* them nothing ever moves to a look of approval that ring of bleak old contemptuous Faces (*L P Smith*) Mollify presupposes agitation caused by anger especially rising anger or by hurt feelings it implies a softening of one s wrath or a sooth ing of one s feelings as she takes offense eas ly but flattery always *mollifies* her His careworn look *mollified* my wife toward him (*Thackeray*) Propitiate presupposes an offense or affront that makes one ill d sposed it impl es a placating usually for the sake of gaining that person s or group s active or effective good will The gods [of the ancient Greeks] were capricious and often hostile but at least they had a nature akin to his if they were angry they might be *propitiated* if they were jealous they m ght be *appeased* (*G L Dickinson*) Aunty Rosa he argued had the power to beat him It would be d screet in the future to *propitiate* Aunty Rosa (*Kipling*) Conciliate presupposes an estrangement or an alienation of a person or group it implies a winning over as by persuasion arbitration inducements or the like and a settling of differences. Dr Lambert with amazing good nature and tact has been able to *conciliate* the various Island administra tions (*V Heiser*) The natural instinct of man to *conciliate* and to *propitiate* him [a deity] by all the means in his power as he would offer gifts to a prince or chief (*A C Benson*)

Ana Assuage alleviate allay mitigate *relieve *mod erate qual fy temper

Ant Anger

pack, *n* 1 *Bundle bunch package packet bale parcel, fardel

2 *Flock herd, drove, bevy covey gaggle flight swarm shoal

package, *n* Packet *bundle bunch bale parcel pack fardel.

packet, *n* Package pack *bundle bunch bale parcel fardel.

pact Compact *contract bargain treaty entente convention cartel covenant concordat indenture mise

pagan, *n* Pagan heathen, paynim, ethnic, Gentile come into comparison both as nouns and as adjectives when they mean one (or as an adjective of or character istic of one) that belongs to a religion that is not Christian and often by implication, not Jewish Pagan, which came into English from the Latin and heathen which came into Anglo-Saxon from earlier Germanic languages were both used in this sense by early Christians, and by some later writers deal ng with early Christian ty to designate persons who lived in remote sections or away from the centers of civilization and had not yet been converted to Christianity In the course of time with the Christianization of these peoples the words became somewhat, though not always clearly differentiated in meaning, hence *pagan* very frequently refers specifically to a follower of the Greek and Roman and similar polytheistic religions of ancient times or of times before the Christianizat on of Europe and America (as The emperor Jul an was perverted from Christianity and confirmed a *pagan* by Maximus a magician —*Defoe* It was the words descended into Hades That seemed too pagan to our liberal youth —*R Frost*) and *heathen* by contrast to one who belongs to a race or people unconverted to Christianity even though that race or people has a rel gion (often but not necessarily a polytheistic religion) of its own (thus, Christian m s sionaries are sent to convert the *heathens* [not *pagans*] To reveal his Son in me that I m ght preach him among the *heathen* —*Galatians* i 16) In current use *pagan* more often suggests an attitude to l fe than a difference in religion the term variously impl es irreligiousness indifference to things of the spirit frank del ght in material joys or goods or the like "The Renascence is, in part a return towards the pagan spirit in the special sense in which I have been us ng the word *pagan* a return towards the life of the senses and the understand ng (*Arnold*) You will hear the word *pagan* flung loosely about for irreligious or sometimes as meaning joyous material and comfort loving whereas the s mple *pagans* walked the earth full of what is called holy awe and that mystic faith in unseen powers which is the antithesis of material sm and gloomy with apprehension of the visitations of their horrid and vindictive gods (*R Macaulay*) Paynim, or ginally a Middle English word meaning *pagandom* and then *pagan* is now an archaic or historical term used chiefly in historical novels, for one who from the point of view of the Middle Ages is a heathen from the crusades on the

term has been specifically applied to one of the chief enemies of the crusaders, a Mohammedan or Saracen as, The *Paynim* turban and the Christian crest (*Byron*) Both ethnic (now obsolete as a noun) and Gentile (often

implies an opposition to *Jew* and applies as a rule to a Christian of any denomination as Jews and *Gentiles* gathered to honor the great Hebrew divine

pagan, *adj* Heathen paynim ethnic Gentile See under PAGAN *n*

pain, *n* 1 Pain ache, pang throe, twinge, stitch come into comparison when they mean a bodily sensation that causes acute discomfort or suffering Pain may range in its application from a sensation that makes one uneasily aware of some bodily disturbance or injury to a sensation

pain implies acute and often sudden suffering such as might be inflicted by something that pierces stings burns or the like An ache is commonly a steady often a dull pain it is especially referable to sensations arising from disorders that may be relieved, as, a back*ache* a head*ache* A fellow that never had the *ache* in his shoulders (*Shak*) A pang is a sharp sudden and often transitory pain of great intensity especially one that recurs in spasms *Pangs* have taken hold upon me as the *pangs* of a woman that travaileth (*Isaiah* xxi 3) A throe is a pang characteristic of a process, such as that of labor in childbirth Because of its association with labor it usually designates a violent and convulsive as well as a recurrent pain as, in the *throes* of violent retching The *throes* of a mortal and painful disorder (*Scott*) A twinge is a momentary shooting or darting pain especially one causing muscular contraction or twitching it is sometimes regarded as a premonitory

suffering Pain commonly suggests sorrow as for something lost or unattainable. An leave us nought but grief an *pain* For promis'd joy (*Burns*) Ache usually implies suffering that must be endured or longing not likely to be appeased as a dull *ache* in her heart to know the *ache* of loneliness. Pang suggests a sudden sharp access of a painful emotion as sharp *pangs* of envy or fear or remorse Throe presupposes the existence of

Ana Agony *distress suffering passion anguish, *sorrow grief

2 In plural form **pains** *Effort exertion trouble

Ana Labor toil travail *work industriousness or industry diligence sedulousness assiduousness (see corresponding adjectives at BUSY)

*Couple, brace yoke.

ium comrade *associate companion crony

ty as to provide *palatable* meals for one

turkey to prefer a *savory* to a sweet omelet In its ex

Toothsome heightens the implication of agreeableness *palatable* and usually adds also the suggestion of tenderness or of daintiness as, a *toothsome* steak a *toothsome* dessert Flavorsome is the more or less colloquial equivalent of *sapid* though usually it suggests richness rather than sharpness of taste and often implies fragrance as well as savor as, *flavorsome* apricots a *flavorsome* rum sauce Relishing stresses gusto in enjoyment as plain fare is *relishing* to a starving man be

each group.

palate *Taste relish gusto zest

pale *adj* **1 Pale pallid, ashen ashy wan, livid** agree in meaning devoid of natural or healthy color (as a complexion) or deficient in vividness or intensity of hue (as a specific color) Pale is the least rich in implications and connotations of these words it merely implies relative nearness to white and deficiency in depth and brilliance of coloring as his face grew *pale* the *pale* pink of a rose the sea is a *pale* green in this light Pallid adds to *pale* the suggestions of deprivation rather than absence of color and of an abnormal condition such as weakness or faintness, or intense weariness thus one's cheeks may be naturally *pale* (better than *pallid*) his *pallid* (more expressive than *pale*) face reveals the strain he has been under Trembling limbs and *pallid* lips (*Shelley*) "Its little smoke in *pallid* moonshine died (*Keats*) Ashen and ashy definitely suggest not only the pale gray color of ashes but often also that of the skin in death A thing described as *ashen* or *ashy* may therefore be said to be deadly or ghastly pale as, The skies they were *ashen* and sober (*Poe*) the *ashen* hue of age (*Scott*) Oft have I seen a timely parted ghost Of *ashy* semblance (*Shak*) Mr Cruncher who was all in a tremble with an *ashy* and solemn visage (*Dickens*) Wan suggests the blanching associated with an unhealthy condition or waning vitality it usually therefore denotes a sickly paleness as the blasted stars looked *wan*" (*Milton*) her poor *wan* face with its wistful pitiful little smile (*Hewlett*) Livid basically means leaden-hued it is chiefly used of things especially of human faces that under the influence of something that distorts them have lost their normal coloring and have assumed a dull gray tinge as he grew *livid* with rage the *livid* sky before a storm In the greenish glass her own face looked far off like the *livid* face of a drowned corpse at the bottom of a pool (*Conrad*) The word is also applied to various dull or dun colors when the hue is no more than apparent as the *livid* red of the sun seen through a heavy fog the *livid* yellow of a stormy sky His trembling lips are *livid* blue (*Scott*)

Ana *Ghastly macabre cadaverous *haggard worn

2 Pale, anemic (*or* **anaemic**) **bloodless** come into comparison in their extended senses when they are applied to things and mean weak and thin in substance or in vital qualities as though drained of blood Pale stresses deficiency in qualities necessary to give a thing its true color or character Sometimes it connotes lack of vigor force or energy as The French Shake in their fear and with *pale* policy Seek to divert the English purposes (*Shak*) more often especially in modern use it implies inadequacy or failure to measure up to the requirements of a type or standard I choose to wear you [his love] stamped all over me That *pale* loves may die out of their pretence (*Browning*) Even philosophy unless you count the *pale* work of Boethius —real philosophy had nearly perished [in the Dark Ages] (*Quiller Couch*) Dropping a *pale* smile on him she drifted away (*E Wharton*) Anemic, literally used to describe persons whose blood is deficient in the number or quality of red corpuscles in its extended applications to things implies deficiency in the elements that make for vigor or richness especially intellectual or spiritual vigor or richness. That *anaemic* secular conception of the universe as a whole which be [Darwin] seems to have accepted (*H Ellis*) The African negro has joy of life love of colour keen senses beautiful voice and ear for music—contributions that might one day prove a tonic to an *anaemic* and artless America (*Zangwill*) Bloodless stresses the absence of qualities necessary to life or lifelikeness such as vitality warmth color etc Books are good enough in their own way, but they are a mighty *bloodless* substitute for life" (*Stevenson*)

Ana *Insipid wishy washy inane jejune inadequate insufficient (see affirmative adjectives at SUFFICIENT) *ineffective ineffectual

pall Cloy surfeit *satiate sate glut gorge surcharge

palliate **Palliate, extenuate gloze, gloss whitewash whiten** come into comparison as meaning to disguise artfully or otherwise give a speciously fine appearance to that which is base evil erroneous or the like Palliate in strict use stresses the concealing or cloaking or the condoning of (or an attempt to conceal, cloak or condone) the enormity of a crime or offense as Retracing thus his frolics ('tis a name That *palliates* deeds of folly and of shame) (*Cowper*) We have not endeavored to conceal or even *palliate* his errors (*Lockhart*) We cannot explain away this deliberate act as due to the garrulity of age or accept the other excuses with which his admirers have sought to *palliate* it (*L P Smith*) The word is also used in reference to other than moral evils in the sense of to disguise the true nature or extent of so as to soften its bad effects as Minds which are keener and wills which are stronger than the average do not rest in quiet desperation *palliated* by illusion (*J W Krutch*) When Sophia observed a fault in the daily conduct of the house her first impulse was to go to the root of it and cure it her second was to leave it alone or to *palliate* it by some superficial remedy (*Bennett*) Extenuate (as here considered see also THIN) in very precise use refers not only to crimes and offenses but also to one's guilt the term implies the aim to lessen as by excuses or the like the seriousness or magnitude of the crime offense or guilt as When you shall these unlucky deeds relate Speak of me as I am nothing *extenuate* Nor set down aught in malice (*Shak*) These however varnished however coloured over however *extenuated* or diminished will in the event feel the wrath of God (*W Paley*) he may have somewhat overpraised the virtues and too much *extenuated* the faults of Bolingbroke (*T S Eliot*) But the term is often even by good writers used in the sense of to make excuses for as "She had never forgiven Cromwell the execution of the martyr Charles and to *extenuate* the conduct of the great Roundhead captain was to make Mrs Doria despise and detest you (*Meredith*) The fact that Soranzo is himself a bad lot does not *extenuate* her [his wife's] willingness to ruin him (*T S Eliot*) Gloze and gloss usually followed by *over* imply an aim to veil as by specious comments by flattering talk or by any other more or less light dissembling the true harshness unpleasantness or disagreeableness of something often the word suggests a representation of that which is actually disagreeable as more or less agreeable or as not distinctly unpleasant *gloze* however is usually more derogatory than *gloss* as the explorer has succeeded in *glossing* over the hardships he endured With the tongue of flattery *glozing* deeds which God and Truth condemn (*Whittier*) Whitewash, and less often (especially in colloquial or journalistic use) whiten, imply an attempt to cover up a crime a serious defect or fault a person's guilt, or the like, by some means or other such as a superficial investigation, or a perfunctory trial or a special report that leads to a seeming acquittal or exoneration or that gives the person or persons accused an appearance of innocence or blamelessness as A poet and an author will go as far in *whitewashing* a munificent tyrant (*Walpole*) By selecting the evidence any society may be relatively blackened and any other society relatively *whitened* (*H Spencer*)

Ana Mitigate alleviate lighten (see RELIEVE) con

done *excuse *moderate qualify temper cloak mask *disguise dissemble

pallid *Pale ashen, ashy wan livid

palpable 1 *Perceptible sensible tangible appreciable ponderable
Ana *Apparent ostensible seeming believable credible colorable *plausible
Ant Insensible
2 Plain clear *evident apparent manifest patent obvious distinct
Ana *Sure certain positive *noticeable remarkable striking arresting
Ant Impalpable — *Con* *Doubtful dubious questionable problematical

palpitate Beat throb *pulsate pulse
Ana Vibrate oscillate fluctuate *swing sway

palpitation. Beat throb pulsation pulse See under PULSATE *v*
Ana Vibration oscillation fluctuation swinging swaying (see corresponding verbs at SWING)

palsy *Paralysis apoplexy stroke shock

palter. *Lie prevaricate equivocate fib
Ana Evade elude *escape *trifle dally

paltry Trifling trivial *petty puny measly picayunish, picayune
Ana *Contemptible despicable sorry scurvy cheap beggarly abject ignoble *mean *base low vile

pamper *Indulge humor spoil baby mollycoddle
Ana Gratify tickle regale *please fondle pet *caress dandle
Ant Chasten

pandect *Compendium syllabus digest survey sketch précis aperçu

pandemonium Uproar *din hullabaloo babel hubbub racket

pander *Cater purvey
Ana Truckle toady *fawn cringe gratify tickle regale *please

panegyric Tribute eulogy *encomium citation
Ana Commendation applauding *or* applause complimenting *or* compliment (see corresponding verbs at COMMEND) acclaiming *or* acclaim laudation, praising *or* praise extolling *or* extollation (see corresponding verbs at PRAISE)

pang *Pain ache throe twinge stitch
Ana Agony *distress suffering anguish *sorrow grief heartache torturing *or* torture tormenting *or* torment (see corresponding verbs at AFFLICT)

panic Terror horror trepidation consternation dismay alarm fright dread *fear
Ana Agitation upsetting *or* upset perturbation disquieting *or* disquiet discomposing *or* discomposure (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE)
Con *Confidence assurance self possession aplomb *equanimity composure sang froid

pant Aspire *aim
Ana Thirst hunger *long yearn pine crave covet *desire wish want

pantaloon *Fool jester clown antic buffoon zany merry andrew harlequin comedian comic stooge

paper, *n* 1 Paper, instrument document are here compared in their most general senses as meaning a writing (often typed sometimes printed) that is of value to its owner or to others who come after him as a source of information proof of a right or contention or the like **Paper** is the most general term applicable to any of the letters deeds, certificates writs etc (*papers* in general) that are filed away for future use or reference as state *papers* A peculiar difficulty I have experienced in dealing ... h ... I ... d M ... l ...

ancestry (*H Ellis*) **Instrument** is a legal term applicable only to a paper (such as a deed a writ a will a contract or the like) that is made and executed according to the terms of the law as concrete evidence of a transfer of property the enforcement of a judgment one's decisions as to who shall inherit one's property the terms of an agreement or the like as [The slave's wh e] father executed certain *instruments* to manumit him (*Ch Just Taney*) **Document,** as here compared (see also DOCUMENT 1) applies to any legal instrument or to any original or authentic copy of a letter a record or other paper that may be used as a source of information evidence or proof as the *documents* to be used by the

2 Article *essay theme composition

par, *n* Norm *average mean median.

par, *adj* Mean median average See under AVERAGE *n*

parable *Allegory myth fable apologue

parachronism *Anachronism metachronism prochronism

parade, *n* *Display array pomp
Ana Showiness ostentatiousness *or* ostentation, pretentiousness pompousness (see corresponding adjectives at SHOWY)

parade *v* Flaunt expose display exhibit *show
Ana *Reveal disclose divulge *declare proclaim publish advertise vaunt *boast brag gasconade
Con Cloak mask *disguise dissemble

paradigm *Model example pattern exemplar ideal beau ideal standard mirror

paradox **Paradox antinomy anomaly** are not synonyms but they all involve the idea of expressing or ... and are

facts and common sense The perfectly bred man is born not bred if the *paradox* may be permitted (*Brownell*) By extension a *paradox* is a situation which is known to exist yet which when described or put in words seems incredible because it involves a logical contradiction His [Horace's] own phrase of golden mediocrity expresses with some truth the *paradox* of his poetry in no other poet ancient or modern has such studied and unintermitted mediocrity been wrought in pure gold (*J W Mackail*) The old will perennially become new at the hand of genius. That is the *paradox* of art (*Lowes*) An **antinomy,** in philosophical use is a contradiction between two laws principles or conclusions both of which are held on good grounds or are correctly inferred from the same facts or premises thus the conclusions that every material thing can be explained by mechanical causes and that some material ... cause is postu... ant ... nce ... one ... able ... ard ... led one another not as clashing *antinomies* but as reco... opposites (*Babbitt*) In discriminating general use how-

ever, an *antinomy* is an irresolvable conflict (at least in the light of present knowledge) of principles, beliefs forces, tendencies, aspirations and the like A mind that is not naturally analytical and conscious of the *antinomies* of existence (*Amer Speech*) Every dogma is but one side of an inevitable *antinomy* (*H Cushing*) In Greek religion, these two tendencies are also in evidence the one working towards particularism the other towards a wider Pan Hellenic unity the Greeks —like other ancient peoples—failed to solve the *antinomy* (*Cambridge Ancient History*) An **anomaly** is something that is contrary to what it should be For example it may be an exception or a contradiction to the rule it may be a freak a monster a sport or a contradiction to the type it may be an anachronism or solecism irreconcilable with its surroundings or conditions it may be an action a practice mood or the like that is in effect a denial of what one believes or teaches "There is no greater *anomaly* in nature than a bird that cannot fly" (*Darwin*) That he [Mark Twain] remained active and buoyant to the end was sufficient evidence that his philosophical despair was only an *anomaly* which had no organic part in the structure of his life (*Van W Brooks*) In Egypt Augustus had royal authority an *anomaly* in the empire (*Buchan*)

paragon, *n* **Paragon, sublimation, apotheosis, phoenix** (*or* **phenix**), **nonpareil nonesuch** are here compared as meaning a person or thing of consummate quality or transcendent excellence in its kind **Paragon** distinctively implies supremacy and incomparability as An angel! or if not, An earthly *paragon!* (*Shak*) on His left [hand] sat smiling Beauty's *paragon* (*Keats*) Mill's book is a *paragon* of expository writing (*J A Macy*) Hawaii, a *Paragon* throughout the East (*V Heiser*) **Sublimation** in precise use stresses the absence (or sometimes, the removal) of all that is gross, impure or earthy We need not trace the evolution of prayer from a half magical incantation to the *sublimation* of petition in Thy will be done (*Inge*) In loose use the word is often thought of as a synonym of *quintessence* That *sublimation* of all dismal sounds the bark of a fox (*Hardy*) **Apotheosis** is rarely used with precision or with a consciousness of its historical implications For this reason it is often indistinguishable from *paragon* or *sublimation* as here all is spotless grace ethereal delicacy the very *apotheosis* of womanhood (*Mrs Jameson*) In very discriminating use it implies glorification, or such exaltation of a person or thing that he (or it) loses human or earthly character and becomes almost divine or purely ideal, it is therefore correctly applied not only to the product but also to the act of glorification as, national or racial heroes are often *apotheoses* of the actual men the *apotheosis* of the state in totalitarian ideology Wagner believed that Beethoven's Seventh Symphony was an *apotheosis* of the dance (*H Ellis*) For some time no more was heard of them then news came of Ellen's marriage to an immensely rich Polish nobleman of legendary fame She disappeared in a kind of sulphurous *apotheosis* (*E Wharton*) **Phoenix** in its literal sense a mythical bird which after having lived its allotted years burns itself on a pyre and arises from the ashes with renewed youth and beauty has acquired in the figurative sense in which it is here considered the implication of uniqueness or rarity or apartness from others For goddes love, let not him be a *Phenix*, let him not be alone (*Latimer*) Lucian is far more deeply concerned at seeing the *phoenix* of modern couture throw herself away on a man unworthy of her (*Shaw*) **Nonpareil** and **nonesuch** are now rarer in literary use than they once were. Like *paragon* they imply the absence of a rival in excellence but they have been debased by their frequent use in names of botanical and other varieties and in trade names of manufactured articles Thou art the best o the cut throats yet he's good That did the like for Fleance if thou didst it Thou art the *nonpareil* (*Shak*) The giddy people had cried him up for a *nonesuch*" (*Cotton Mather*)

paragraph **Paragraph, verse, article, clause, plank, count** are here compared only as denoting one of the several and individually distinct statements of a discourse or instrument, each of which deals with a particular point or item **Paragraph** primarily refers to a typographical division usually indicated by beginning on a new line and usually by indenting the first word or by the use of ¶ but it also is applicable to a similar division in writing or typing In rhetorical use, the term usually implies a number of sentences which comprise a unit that coherently develops a topic or point especially one of the subordinate topics or points of an essay an argument or the like In more general use brief clear or pointed statement of a single idea rather than its expansion and adequate exposition is stressed the term is often used where statements follow in serial or numbered order and are neither developed individually nor logically related to each other as *see paragraph* 4 of the accompanying instructions the witty *paragraphs* of a popular columnist. **Verse**, as here considered (see also VERSE, 1) is applied specifically to one of the numbered paragraphs of the Bible, especially as printed in the Authorized and Douay versions as, Isaiah chapter v *verses* 23–25 **Article** may or may not imply paragraph arrangement of each point or item but it does imply that each is a distinct yet essential member of a whole In its more common use it is applied to a statement that stands out distinctly as, for example one of the stipulations in a contract or one of the doctrines in a creed or one of the provisos of a statute thus, the Thirty nine *Articles* are the doctrines to which a clergyman of the Anglican Communion subscribes before being admitted to holy orders the *articles* of the Apostles Creed are not paragraphs or sentences, but brief phrases naming each of the dogmas professed by those Christians who hold this creed the *articles* of an indenture that is of an agreement by which an apprentice is bound to a master are the specific terms or conditions of that agreement However in some instruments such as the Constitution of the United States of America *article* designates one of the larger and more inclusive divisions, comprising many *articles* in the narrower sense Therefore one usually speaks of a specific rule regulation, specification, stipulation of that document or of other constitutions, as a clause **Clause** is also used more often than *article* in reference to a will a deed and a legislative bill and with little difference in frequency in reference to a contract a statute or similar instruments as, he added two *clauses* to his will before signing it strike out *clause* 5 of the agreement **Plank** originally an Americanism, though now found in British use is applied only to an article in a program as something that those who accept that program implicitly agree to carry out if possible It is chiefly used in designating one of the specific proposals or pledges in the platform of a political party as, the speaker argued for a platform with *planks* that were both specific and feasible **Count** is the legal designation for a particular allegation or charge in a declaration or indictment as, to try the indicted man on two *counts*

parallel, *adj* Analogous, comparable *similar like alike identical, akin homogeneous, uniform

Ana. *Same, identical equal equivalent correspondent correlative (see RECIPROCAL)

parallel, *n* 1 *Comparison contrast antithesis collation

corresponds in essentials to another person or thing or closely resembles the latter in the points under consideration Parallel in very precise use is the preferred term

sphere or age or language or the like as several French words such as distrait have been anglicized because they had no *counterparts* in English synthetic chemistry

tian progressives tried to find some warrant for it [their belief in a law of progress] in the New Testament where its only *analogue* is the apocalyptic Messianism which we find St Paul and the author of the Fourth Gospel cautiously discarding (*Inge*) **Correlate** retains its primary implication of correspondence but does not as here compared retain that of a complementary relationship A thing which is a correlate of another in the sense under consideration is what corresponds to it from another point of view or in a different order of viewing thus the scientist asks what is the physical *correlate* of the rainbow the psychologist seeks the *correlate* of thought in the physical events in the cortex of the brain for the ideas expressed by many words there are no objective *correlates* affinity is the *correlate* in chemistry of the force the physicist calls attraction

paralogism *Fallacy sophism sophistry casuistry

paralogistic. Fallacious sophistical casuistical See under FALLACY

paralysis Paralysis, palsy apoplexy, stroke shock are

ing or tremulousness of the muscles in a part or the whole of the body **Apoplexy,** or its more popular designation **stroke** names a sudden diminution or loss of consciousness and paralysis caused either by a cerebral hemorrhage or by a clot or embolus in an artery that prevents the flow of blood into a part of the brain Paralysis is often the result of apoplexy but it may also be caused by an injury to the spinal cord or to other nervous tissues as by disease or by chemical or bacterial poisons. **Shock** is another popular term for *apoplexy* but its use is not approved by physicians because the word has a very different denotation in medicine always indicating a profound depression of the vital processes

Preponderant preponderating predominant sovereign

hanger-on, leech, sponge (*or* sponger) are here compared

another) applies strictly to one who is fed and clothed by another without giving any services in return as The poorer citizens [of ancient Rome] were little more than *parasites* fed with free state bread amused by free state shows (*Buchan*) It is in a similar sense that *parasite* is used in the biological sciences when the term denotes an animal or plant that lives on in or with

personal advantage from that association (as friends who had faith in her ideas, as well as new *parasites* who hoped to profit by them gathered around her —*H Ellis*) or who is as useless and unnecessary a member of society as the biological parasite is to its host (as to regard all idle inheritors of wealth as *parasites* **Sycophant** (originally an informer or traducer) applies strictly to one who clings close to a person of great his favor by fawning

the École Normale Supérieure and do not mix at all with the average This plan certainly has advantages It prevents the intellectuals from having their nerve broken and becoming *sycophants* of the average Philistine" (*B Russell*) **Favorite** in the specific sense here considered applies to a person who is the close associate and friend of a king a prince or the like and who favored by him often the term carries a sycophancy on the

Toady stresses a truckling to the rich powerful tial It sometimes implies parasitism or sycophancy but more often suggests the servility and indicates place of treatment of each gro

snobbery of a social climber as he was a *toady* in the presence of those he regarded as his superiors and a bully when surrounded by those he thought of as his inferiors. **Lickspittle**, or the less common **lickspit**, and **bootlicker**, or **bootlick** (the latter pair American slang) are extremely contemptuous synonyms of *sycophant* or *toady* all heighten the suggestion of abject servility in fawning or truckling as, Stage-coachmen were comrades to gentlemen, *lickspittles* to lords (*J Hawthorne*) he s not a friend of B—s a *bootlicker*—nothing more **Hanger-on** is a colloquial general term for anyone who wins contempt for his close adherence to another and dependence on him as He is a perpetual *hanger-on* yet no-body knows how to be without him" (*Swift*) political *hangers-on* dancing attendance on this party boss or that trying to obtain sinecures. **Leech** applies to a hanger-on especially to a parasite who resembles both in his close clinging and in his power to bleed for his own advantage the blood sucking worms called *leeches* as the spendthrift and the *leech* That sucks him (*Cowper*) **Sponge** (now a colloquial term) or **sponger**, applies usually to a parasite but it stresses his laziness, dependence and greed and indifference to the discomforts he may be causing as I will do any thing Nerissa ere I ll be married to a *sponge* (*Shak*) the school club refused to elect to membership any one who they feared might become a *sponger*

Ana Fawner cringer truckler (see corresponding verbs at FAWN)

parcel, *n* 1 *Part, portion piece detail member division section segment sector fraction fragment
2 *Bundle bunch pack, package packet bale fardel

parcel, *v* *Apportion portion ration prorate
Ana *Allot assign allocate apportion *grant accord award

parch *Dry desiccate, dehydrate bake
Ana Sear, scorch char *burn shrivel wizen *wither

pardon, *v* Forgive remit *excuse condone
Ana *Free release liberate *confess shrive absolve acquit absolve *exculpate
Ant Punish — *Con* *Penalize fine amerce discipline correct chasten castigate chastise (see PUNISH)

pardon, *n* **Pardon, amnesty absolution, indulgence** come into comparison in their legal and ecclesiastical senses **Pardon** which is the comprehensive term denotes a release not as is often mistakenly supposed from guilt, but from the penalty due for a transgression of secular or spiritual law Thus, in civil and military affairs, a *pardon* usually implies a release from prison or from the payment of a fine or from a sentence of death and permission to go scot free though not acquitted When a pardon is extended to an entire class such as an insurgent group or to an entire community it is called an **amnesty**, as, a general *amnesty* and liberty of conscience were promised to parliament by Charles II in the Declaration of Breda (1660) *Amnesty* often but not invariably carries its etymological implication of oblivion and suggests not only that past offenses will go unpunished but that they will be forgotten When in ecclesiastical use especially in the use of the Roman Catholic Church a pardon is extended for sins confessed and atoned for according to the laws of the Church, it is specifically called **absolution** when it implies that the eternal punishment for sin has been remitted in the sacrament of penance and it is specifically called **indulgence** when it implies that the temporal punishment (that is, punishment by heavy penances or in Purgatory) has in some degree been remitted by the performance of further acts of piety prescribed by the Church In older English, *pardon* often equalled *indulgence* but the former is seldom found in this sense today except as a translation of the French *pardon* or in derivatives such as *pardoner* (the medieval church official) The implication of permission to commit sin which *indulgence* acquired in the late sixteenth century was the result of post Reformation misunderstanding of the doctrine and is not found today in informed usage

pardonable *Venial

pare Peel *skin decorticate flay

parental **Parental motherly, fatherly, maternal paternal** despite the difference in sex suggested by some of the terms come into comparison as meaning of relating to or characteristic of a parent **Parental** carries no specific or distinguishing implications and is therefore the ordinary uncolored term as *parental* authority *parental* duties *parental* rights **Motherly** and **fatherly** carry implications of qualities of character or of appearance associated in the first case with the typical (or often ideal) mother and in the second the typical (or often ideal) father *Motherly* therefore often suggests tenderness, and comprehension of or sympathy with the natures or difficulties of children (as When I see the *motherly* airs of my little daughters when playing with their puppets —*Addison*) or the mature often buxom appearance of a woman who has competently reared many children (as, "a brisk, wholesome *motherly* body —*L. Stephen*) *Fatherly* usually suggests affection protectiveness wisdom in advising, and the like (as to take a *fatherly* interest in a group of orphans to give the departing son a *fatherly* blessing and *fatherly* counsel) or a benign often a venerable appearance (as See how the tears run down his [Cranmer's] *fatherly* face —*Tennyson*) **Maternal** and **paternal** often differ little from *parental* except in their definite indication of sex as *maternal* (or *paternal*) authority *paternal* (or *maternal*) love *maternal* (or *paternal*) responsibility They are however the preferred terms when relationship on or through the mother s or father s side is indicated as one s *paternal* grandfather ancestors on the *maternal* side one s *maternal* great aunt Oftentimes, also, *maternal* and *paternal* are used in place of *motherly* and *fatherly* especially when that which is qualified bears a relation to the fact or state of motherhood or fatherhood rather than to the concept of the ideal or typical father or mother as *paternal* obligations *maternal* fears the *maternal* instinct *paternal* emotions.

parkway *Road roadway highway highroad street avenue boulevard terrace drive thoroughfare byway lane alley alleyway

parley Treat negotiate *confer commune, consult advise
Ana *Discuss, debate dispute argue agitate converse talk *speak.

parody, *n* Travesty *caricature burlesque
Ana Skit squib lampoon *libel

parody *v* Travesty caricature burlesque See under CARICATURE *n*

paroxysm Spasm convulsion *fit attack access accession

parsimonious. Niggardly penurious *stingy close closefisted tight, tightfisted miserly curmudgeonly cheeseparing penny pinching
Ana Avaricious *covetous grasping greedy *sparing frugal *mean ignoble sordid abject
Ant Prodigal — *Con* *Profuse lavish *liberal munificent bountiful generous

part *n* **Part, portion, piece detail member, division section segment sector fraction fragment parcel** are here compared as meaning something which is less than

the whole but which is either considered as apart from the rest of the whole or is actually separated from it Part is the most comprehensive of these terms it may be used in place of any of the succeeding words in this

denotes a part of a whole does not always presuppose a

less unremembered acts Of kindness and of love (Wordsworth) He is a *portion* of the loveliness Which once he made more lovely (Shelley) But *portion* (see also FATE) is preferred to *part* when there is the intent to

water nicely calculated as to quantity ran down a pipe and was *deposited at the plant roots* (S Anderson) Piece applies always to a separate or detached part or portion of a whole, thus, a *piece* of bread is a part of a larger whole such as a loaf or a slice, a *piece* of cloth may be the length of a bolt (i e a given number of yards cut from a web and made into a roll) or a length cut from a bolt a smaller length left after the larger part of that piece has been used or a bit that serves as a swatch or sample so to break a stick of candy into *pieces* to ask for a small *piece* of the cake. But *piece* so stresses the implication of independence that the term is often applied to a thing that is relatively complete in itself and has reference to a whole only as it presupposes a mass from which it was taken a collection of similar or related

plan or design or represents the working out of a plan or design in this sense the term is used mainly but not exclusively in the arts of painting sculpture and architecture and often denotes a small but important part or feature as, to reproduce a *detail* of a painting the

(Kipling) Member, in general applies to any part that constitutes one of the units of which a body (a human body an animal or plant body a metaphorical body a construction or structure such as a chair a table a bridge a building or far more often in current use a body of persons who make up a legislature a staff an association or the like) is comprised therefore the term though it usually implies close association with the body

body, the saddle seat is a distinctive *member* of a Windsor chair the flying buttress is an important architectural *member* of most of the great medieval Gothic cathedrals *members* of Congress the club has 500 *members* "Now ye are the body of Christ and *members* in particular (I Corinthians xii 27), The body of the law is no less encumbered with superfluous *members* (Addison) Division and section apply to a distinct often a detached

terms carry no explicit suggestions as to size extent, or the like *division* however is more often used abstractly than *section* which tends to be applied to a conspicu

flywheel the *segment* of the globe known as the ... Zone In mathematical use *segment* is distinguished from *sector* in that *segment* refers to any part of a plane or solid figure cut off from the whole by a line or plane (as a *segment* of a cylinder a *segment* of a circle is bounded

Fraction and fragment both apply to a part that is ... connected from a whole especially by breaking ... the arithmetical

fraction of your enjoyment of tragedy ... (E. Montague) and *fragment* applies to one of the pieces left as after eating use, the course of time or the like (as They took up of the *fragments* twelve baskets full —Matthew xiv 20 only a *fragment* of a statue or a poem remains) Parcel, as here compared (see also BUNDLE) is now rarely used except in law and in some idiomatic phrases such as *part and parcel* In law it means a piece of land (as to convey several *parcels* of an estate to ... general sense ... whole of ... is denied

... der divorce
... ent of each group

Ana *Detach disengage apportion *allot allocate assign *tear rend cleave
Ant Cleave.[1] — *Con* Cling *stick adhere *unite combine conjoin

partake *Share participate
Ana *Separate part divide take *receive accept *have hold own, possess enjoy *get, obtain procure acquire.

partiality Prepossession prejudice bias *predilection
Ana *Favor good will, countenance approving *or* approval endorsing *or* endorsement (see corresponding verbs at APPROVE)
Ant Impartiality

participate *Share partake
Ana *Separate divide part take *receive accept *have hold own, possess enjoy

particle 1 **Particle** **bit** **mite** **smitch,** **smidgen** (*or* **smidge**) **whit** **atom** **iota** **jot** **tittle** come into comparison when they mean a very small or insignificant piece or part **Particle** which is literally a diminutive of *part* is used in reference not only to substances which are actually divisible but to those which are only theoretically so because they are intangible or ideal things such as a quality a state or a condition usually it implies an amount within the range of ocular or mental perception as, a *particle* of matter he hasn't a *particle* of sense "a voice from which every *particle* of emotion was painfully excluded" (*Hardy*) **Bit** sometimes retains its etymological suggestion of *bite* or *mouthful* as there isn't a *bit* of food in the house he hasn't eaten a *bit* today but in the sense here considered it more often suggests the least possible or feasible amount extent or degree as to own a *bit* of land he likes it not a *bit* he is a *bit* of a coward (that is he has a *bit* of cowardice in his nature) **Mite** (a colloquial term) because of its dual reference to *mite* the tiniest of insects and to the coin of insignificant value (the widow's mite of *Luke* xxi 2) may stress either diminutiveness in size or minuteness in amount as a *mite* of a boy a *mite* of a diamond he hasn't a *mite* of suspicion I have a *mite* of fear **Smitch,** **smidgen** are dialectal words not distinguishable in meaning from *bit* or *mite* **Whit** is used chiefly in negative phrases in the sense of the least conceivable amount as it matters not a *whit* he hasn't a *whit* of knowledge of the subject **Atom** with its reference to the scientific atom (see PARTICLE 2) implies an amount or a size beyond the possibility of further diminution as, not an *atom* of dust escaped her scrutiny he exhausted himself to the point where not an *atom* of energy remained **Iota** and its anglicized form **jot** both imply a minuteness suggestive of the character *iota* [ι] the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet **tittle** implies a minuteness suggestive of a small diacritical mark such as the dot over an *i* or a cedilla under *ç* In use they are not distinguishable when they mean the smallest or most minute detail as he hasn't added a *jot* an *iota* or a *tittle* to our knowledge of the subject "Till heaven and earth pass, one *jot* or one *tittle* shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled" (*Matthew* v 18) *Iota* however sometimes denotes an insignificant amount, extent or degree "They never depart an *iota* from the authentic formulas of tyranny and usurpation" (*Burke*)

2 **Particle** **corpuscle** **atom,** **molecule** are here considered in their commonest current meaning in chemistry and physics of a minute (submicroscopic) division of matter *Particle* the oldest and most general of these terms, is applied especially to any of certain minute entities which have more specific designations such as ion *molecule* *atom* *electron* *proton* and *alpha particle* *Particle* is often used to emphasize the idea of indivisibility without change of identity commonly suggesting the ultimate entities (protons and electrons) of which all matter is now believed to be composed **Corpuscle** differs from *particle* chiefly in suggesting a discrete material entity that possesses the properties characteristic of typical material bodies. The words, however, are close synonyms. "They [alpha particles] are *corpuscles* endowed with charge with mass and with velocity" (*Karl K. Darrow*) "Let us assume that all lighted bodies emit *particles* of light or *corpuscles* which falling on our eyes create the sensation of light" (*Einstein & Infeld*) "When Huyghens argued with Newton on the subject of the nature of light, he condemned Newton's idea that light consisted of a flight of *corpuscles* on the ground that material *particles* could not possibly travel as fast as light had just been found to move" (*Sir W H Bragg*) According to the common modern concept, an **atom** is the smallest particle of an element that can exist either alone or in combination with smaller particles of the same or of a different element as an *atom* of hydrogen or of oxygen **Molecule** denotes the smallest particle of an element or compound that retains chemical identity with the substance in mass Molecules are usually composed of two or more atoms either of the same or of different elements as, a *molecule* of water is composed of two *atoms* of hydrogen and one *atom* of oxygen *Atom* is sometimes used loosely in place of *molecule*

particular, *adj* 1 *Single sole separate unique lone solitary
Ant General
2 Individual *special, specific especial respective concrete
Ant General universal
3 Particularized detailed itemized *circumstantial minute
Ana Scrupulous meticulous *careful punctilious
4 Fussy squeamish *nice dainty fastidious finical pernickety
Ana Exacting demanding requiring (see DEMAND) strict *rigid rigorous

particular *n* *Item detail
Ant Universal whole aggregate

particularized Particular detailed itemized *circumstantial minute
Ana Accurate, precise exact *correct
Ant Generalized

partisan *Follower adherent disciple sectary henchman satellite.
Ana Supporter upholder backer champion (see under SUPPORT *v*) helper aider *or* aid assistant (see corresponding verbs at HELP)
Con Antagonist *opponent adversary

partner **Partner** **copartner** **colleague** **ally** **confederate** agree in denoting an associate **Partner** implies especially an associate in business or one of two associates as in certain games in a dance or in marriage Since *partner* alone implies association, the addition of *co-* with its implication of association in *copartner* sometimes adds little or nothing to *partner* as *partners* or *copartners* in crime *Copartner* however does not tend to be as specialized in application as *partner* and it often distinctively implies fellow partner as "The authority of a *partner* to bind his *co-partners*" (*Encyc Brit 11th ed*) or equality of share as "A *copartner* in that sovereignty of the people" (*J Spence*) **Colleague** implies especially an associate in office or in professional or academic relations **Ally** and **confederate** though referable to persons most frequently denote an associated state or government (for *confederate* see also ACCOMPLICE) *Ally* suggests a somewhat temporary union for co-operation in

war or in affairs of policy or statecraft *confederate* a closer union for strength and solidarity The latter term often implies a central government or at least central ized control of the associated states.
Ant Rival

parturition. *Childbirth delivery labor travail accouchement

party. 1 *Company band troop troupe
Ana Clique *set coterie circle gathering collection assembly *or* assemblage, congregation (see under GATHER)
2 *Combination combine bloc faction ring cabal, junto

pasquinade, pasquin, pasquil Lampoon squ b skit *libel

pass, *n* [1] Passage *way route course artery

pass, *n* [2] *Juncture exigency emergency contingency pinch strait crisis
Ana. Situation condition *state, posture plight *predicament quandary

passage 1 Pass *way route course artery

affording access to a particular room or section in it

BALCONY) is a corridor having a continuous row of win dows it may be a part of the building or a verandalike enclosure. An arcade is an arched and covered passage-way usually between rows of shops but sometimes, between the front of a row of shops and the street or an open court A cloister is a similar structure in a monastery or in a building imitating monastic architecture but it runs along one or more sides of an open court or patio and is arcaded or colonnaded on the outer side An aisle is, strictly not a passageway but a part of a church or other building divided from the central part or *nave* by a row of columns or piers. In Gothic and Romanesque churches, aisles flank the nave Since in many modern churches the nave and the aisles contain two rows of pews each to which access is given by a narrow passage-

of a monastery and to the curved passageway (loosely the *aisle*) between the choir of a church and the chapels of an apse
3 *Strait straits, sound channel narrows.

passing, *adj* *Transient transitory, ephemeral momentary fugitive, fleeting evanescent, short lived

passing, *n* *Death, decease demise

passion, *n* 1 Suffering agony dolor *distress, misery
Ana *Trial tribulation cross, visitation affliction.
2 *Feeling emotion affection, sentiment
Ana *Inspiration, enthusiasm frenzy furor *ecstasy rapture transport.
3 Lust, concupiscence appetite appetence *desire urge yen.

Ana Craving coveting (see DESIRE *v*) longing yearning hungering *or* hunger thirsting *or* thirst (see corresponding verbs at LONG) panting aspiring aiming (see AIM *v*)
4 Passion, fervor (*or* fervour), ardor (*or* ardour) enthusiasm, zeal agree in denoting intense high-wrought emotion Passion, as here compared implies an overwhelming or driving emotion it may be either the most

passion may designate intense erotic love or often, but far from always, lust, as, "The red rose whispers of *passion* And the white rose breathes of love (*J B O Reilly*) it may designate violent rage as, she flew into a *passion* I am very sorry good Horatio, That to Laertes I forgot myself But sure the bravery of his grief did put me Into a towering *passion* (*Shak*) Fervor and ardor both imply the kindling of emotion to a high degree of heat but *fervor* suggests rather a steady glow or burning and *ardor* a restless or leaping flame *Fervor* is associated therefore with emotions that express themselves in prayer contemplation, devotion, preaching in works of art or the like *ardor* with emotions that express themselves in eager longings, zealous efforts, or the like as, the *fervor* of a nun the *ardor* of a missionary to exhort with *fervor* to dampen one's *ardor* "The hieratic Buddhist art was to become formal and gradually lose the *fervour* of its inner life (*Binyon*) In the prints of Harunobu there is an intense sympathy with youth with its shyness its tremulous *ardours* (*B nyon*) Enthusiasm often comes very close to *ardor* but it differs from the latter chiefly in its emphasis on the rational grounds for the emotion, such as thoroughgoing admiration for a person or thing conviction of the worthiness of the cause or end or the like *Ardor* may suggest aspiration without a clearly envisioned goal, but *enthusiasm* correctly used always implies an objective a cause an object of devotion or the like thus, a teacher may stimulate *ardor* in a pupil without necessarily directing the latter's emotion into a definite

practical leader (*Inge*) Zeal, which etymologically implies jealousy and emulation, has now lost these connotations, though it still retains a suggestion of a goading or driving passion equivalent to them in power

jectives at EROTIC)

passionate. *Impassioned ardent fervent fervid perfervid
Ana *Intense vehement impetuous, headlong *precipitate abrupt excited quickened stimulated (see PROVOKE)

passive *Inactive, inert idle supine
Ana *Impassive phlegmatic, stolid apathetic.
Ant Active. — *Con.* Live operative dynamic (see ACTIVE)

pastoral *Rural rustic, bucolic georgic Arcadian agrestic, geoponic.

pasture, *v* Graze *feed nourish

pat, *adj* *Seasonable timely well timed opportune
Ana. Apt happy felicitous, appropriate fitting (see FIT *adj*) pertinent apposite apropos applicable (see RELEVANT)

patch, *v* *Mend repair rebuild remodel.
Ana. Emend remedy redress, amend *correct fix *adjust, regulate.

patent *Evident manifest distinct obvious apparent palpable plain, clear
Ana *Noticeable conspicuous, salient prominent *flagrant glaring gross rank.
Ant Latent. — *Con* *Imperceptible insensible impalpable hidden concealed secreted (see HIDE *v*)

paternal *Parental fatherly maternal motherly

pathetic Poignant, affecting *moving touching impressive
Ana *Pitiful piteous, pitiable plaintive *melancholy doleful.
Ant Comical.

pathogen *Germ, microbe bacterium bacillus, virus.

pathos Pathos, poignancy, bathos are here compared as denoting the quality found in human situations or especially in works of art or literature which moves one to pity or sorrow Pathos is the common term in critical and literary use because of its early and long-continued association with aesthetics it often implies the arousing of emotions which give pleasure rather than pain and it suggests the detachment of an observer rather than personal involvement in the perturbing events or situations as. "*Pathos* is the luxury of grief and when it ceases to be other than a keen-edged pleasure it ceases to be *pathos* (*Patmore*) Often, also *pathos* implies not so much an effect produced on the person who sees hears or reads as the art, device or trick employed by the writer speaker artist or other person seeking to produce such an effect, as, He passed without an effort from the most solemn appeal to the gayest raillery from the keenest sarcasm to the tenderest *pathos* (*J R Green*) "'My poor children, what had I ever done to you that would drive you to such a step? The touch of *pathos* was all that Jane needed to stiffen her (*M Austin*) Poignancy is now often preferred by literary and art critics to *pathos* because it carries no suggestion of artificiality and centers the attention on the genuineness of the thing's emotional quality and of the emotions it arouses it also specifically implies a power to pierce the mind or heart so that the reader hearer or observer feels with pain as well as with aesthetic pleasure the emotion aroused whether it be pity or sorrow or any other overwhelming emotion as. the most famous of the women-poets of Japan, whose verse expresses with peculiar *poignancy* a sense of the glory of beauty and the *pathos* of it (*Binyon*) Out of these illustrious atoms [words] were made all the glow and intensity of eloquence and the sweet *poignancy* of songs (*C E Montague*) Bathos is often applied to a false or pretentious pathos, especially a strained pathos that by its absurdity arouses laughter rather than tears.

patience Patience long suffering long sufferance longanimity forbearance, resignation come into comparison when they mean the power to endure or a capacity for enduring without complaint that which is disagreeable or requires effort Patience stresses calmness or composure not only under suffering or under provocation but in awaiting an outcome that seems unduly or inordinately delayed or in performing a task that makes severe demands upon one's attention as. Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper Sprinkle cool *patience*" (*Shak*), "In your *patience* possess ye your souls (*Luke* xxi 19) Let us run with *patience* the race that is set before us (*Hebrews* xii 1) "I shall never lose the habit of giving myself away to you You've brought it on yourself by your goodness and *patience* (*C Mackenzie*) Long-suffering (or now less often long sufferance) and longanimity imply extraordinary patience under provocation or trial The former is the common term found both in literary and in colloquial use In colloquial use it sometimes also suggests undue meekness or submissiveness as, "It shows much *long-suffering* in you to put up with him and keep him in your employ (*Hardy*) The *long sufferance* of the army is almost exhausted (*Washington*) The latter term more often than the former names a virtue and so is chiefly found in abstract use, as. in Isaac such simplicity such *longanimity* in Jacob (*Hooker*) Forbearance (see FORBEARING) adds to *long suffering* the implication of restraint in the expression of one's feelings or in exacting punishment it therefore often suggests toleration, for the sake of peace, of something that merits censure or castigation as, My lord Kew has acted with great *forbearance* and under the most brutal provocation (*Thackeray*) Resignation implies a submission to suffering or evil or an acceptance of it because it must be endured or cannot be escaped It sometimes connotes patience arising from submission to what is believed to be the Divine Will, but often it implies a stoical or fatalistic, rather than a religious attitude as, *Resignation* superadds to *patience* a submissive disposition it acknowledges both the power and the right of a superior to afflict" (*T Cogan*) "In *resignation* lies the only serenity possible in this life of struggle and of combat (*Mrs H Ward*) For a modern American or *Englishman waiting* is a psychological torture An Indian accepts the blank hours with *resignation* (*A Huxley*)
Ana Perseverance, persistence (see corresponding verbs at PERSEVERE) *fortitude backbone pluck grit sand guts *equanimity composure.
Ant Impatience.

patois *Dialect vernacular lingo jargon, cant argot patter slang

patrician *Gentleman aristocrat

patrimony *Heritage inheritance birthright

patron *Sponsor surety guarantor backer angel
Ana. Supporter upholder, champion (see corresponding verbs at SUPPORT) benefactor, contributor (cf *benefaction contribution* at DONATION) protector defender (see corresponding verbs at DEFEND)
Ant Client protégé

patter, *v* Chatter prate, *chat gab prattle babble gabble, jabber gibber

patter, *n* *Dialect, vernacular patois, lingo jargon cant, argot, slang.

pattern, *n* 1 Exemplar example *model paradigm ideal beau ideal standard mirror
Ana *Prototype, archetype *paragon apotheosis, sublimation
2 *Figure design motif device
Ana *Form figure shape conformation configuration

paunch *Abdomen belly stomach

pawn, *n* Hostage gage *pledge, earnest token

pay, *v* Pay compensate, remunerate satisfy reimburse,

indemnify, repay, recompense, requite come into com-

...

gardener good wages (or to *pay* good wages to one's

...

you' (*Deland*) When, in extended use, *pay* does not imply the actual giving of money, the term is often

...

hope of a return in kind (as, to *pay* attention to a young woman) Compensate is often preferred to *pay* when no legal obligation is implied or no payment for services is expected, because the term stresses a return, usually but

...

one's pets during the summer But in this sense *compensate* often does not imply an obligation to another or the passing of money. it often suggests a counterbalancing as of something unpleasant by something pleasant or of something lost by something gained, as the beauty of the view *compensated* for the labor of the climb (See COMPENSATE, 1) Remunerate, like *pay*, usu-

...

and *remunerate* are used in place of *pay* when the latter term is thought of as offensive or indelicate as, the party always *remunerates* its faithful workers, the lawyer asked for a thousand dollars to *compensate* him for his services Satisfy, as here considered (see also SATISFY, 1 & 3) implies the payment of something that is asked, demanded, or required by the terms of the law or the decree

...

making a profit or by another such as one's agent or attorney in doing one's business, as the profits of his business did not *reimburse* him for the money he had invested in it, to *reimburse* one's lawyer for certain

...

or actual reimbursement for loss as by fire for injury as by accident, for damage as by war or the like as, the insurance policy *indemnifies* him against the loss of his

...

money than any of the preced...

...

the passing of money or of an equivalent is implied, *repay* is preferred when there is a suggestion of giving something back that has been paid out to one (as, to

...

he *recompensed* each of the victims for the injuries sustained in the collision for which he was responsible) But

...

recompense My rash but more unfortunate misdeed (*Milton*) Requite carries a still stronger implication of reciprocation or retaliation than these terms it may

...

r, it distinctly implies the avenging of a wrong or the ...sfaction of a desire for revenge, as, 'Drake had ...ited the wrongs inflicted by the Inquisition on ...lish seamen' (*J R Green*)

... *n* *Wage *or* wages salary, stipend fee hire ...olument, screw.

Ana. *Reparation, restitution, indemnity redress, amends.

paynim, *adj & n* Pagan, heathen, ethnic Gentile See under PAGAN, *n*

peaceable. *Pacific, peaceful, pacifist pacifistic irenic

Ana *Amicable, friendly, neighborly *amiable complaisant *calm placid serene tranquil

...ntentious acrimonious — *Con* Quarrelsome *belligerent *martial, warlike

... **1** *Calm, tranquil, serene, placid halcyon ...ot gentle, mild *still stilly quiet silent, noiseless.

Ant Turbulent

2 *Pacific peaceable, pacifist, pacifistic, irenic

Ana Composed collected, unruffled *cool equable constant *steady

... Disturbed, perturbed disquieted agitated upset, ...mposed (see DISCOMPOSE)

... **1** *Mountain mount, alp volcano mesa

2 *Summit, pinnacle, climax, apex, acme culmination, meridian, zenith, apogee

peculate. *Defalcate embezzle

... usurp confiscate ... plunder rifle

...t. See under

...f each group

ity)
2 Eccentric, odd queer *strange singular unique

learning derived from books rather than from actualities sometimes it implies a decided literary or rhetorical quality as, bookish words bookish interests. Few novelists are less bookish than Kipling (C E Montague)
Ana *Learned polymathic, erudite *recondite abstruse.

pedigree *Ancestry lineage

peek *n* Peep glimpse glance *l

d'oeil.

peel, *v* *Skin decorticate, pare

peel *n* *Skin bark rind hide

peeler *Policeman officer const

bobby copper cop bull gendarr

peep *n* Glance glimpse, peek, *

d'oeil.

Ana Peering *or* peer gazing *or*

(see corresponding verbs at GAZE

peer, *v* *Gaze gape, stare, glare gloat
Ana Peep glance glimpse, look (see corresponding nouns at LOOK)

peerless

peeve, *v* *Irritate exasperate nettle provoke aggravate roil.
Ana Vex, *annoy irk bother chafe fret gall (see ABRADE)

peevish *Irritable, fractious, snappish, waspish petulant pettish huffy huffish, fretful querulous.

Ana Captious carping caviling faultfinding *critical

*Aquatic, marine, oceanic thalassic neritic bathysmal, bathybic lacustrine lacuscular fluviatile

*Clear transparent translucent lucid diaphanous, limpid
Ana *Pure sheer *bright, brilliant luminous radiant

exaction by the authorities of a pecuniary penalty or a

that it has been left to the discretion of the judge as

money) for a breach of discipline or for failure to comply

for damage to government property Often the word suggests force commonly it implies imposition or the exaction of a heavy (sometimes oppressive) penalty

pendent *or* **pendant** *Suspended pendulous

pendulate *Swing sway oscillate vibrate fluctuate, waver undulate.

pendulous *Suspended pendent

penetrate 1 *Enter pierce probe
Ana. Invade entrench encroach *trespass *perforate puncture bore prick.
2 Pervade, interpenetrate, impenetrate *permeate impregnate saturate
Ana Insert, insinuate interpolate, *introduce *soak saturate drench steep

penetration Insight, acumen, *discernment, discrimination, perception divination, clairvoyance
Ana Sharpness, keenness acuteness (see corresponding

adjectives at SHARP) shrewdness astuteness, perspicaciousness *or* perspicacity, sagaciousness *or* sagacity (see

such sorrow or regret, as the outward signs of *penitence* his *penitence* is only skin-deep, he showed his *penitence* in many ways Repentance is richer in its implications for

EROSION) are both theological terms, and as such contrasted, only *contrition* is found in general use Both imply deep sorrow for sin and the purpose of amendment but in strict theological use *contrition* implies that one's sorrow arises out of love of God and a realization of one s failure to respond to his graces and *attrition* (now rare except in learned use) that it arises from a lower motive, such as fear of hell or fear of the loss of heaven O may

of *contrition*' (*Meredith*) Sophia thought that, after such a sin the least Amy could do was to show *contrition*' (*Bennett*) Compunction and remorse both imply a painful sting of conscience, but *compunction* usually suggests a momentary reaction not only for something done but also for something being done or to be done and *remorse* usually suggests prolonged and insistent self reproach and often, intense suffering for consequences which cannot be escaped "A heartless scoundrel

chastise Crimes done had but as loud a voice to warn As its keen sting is mortal to avenge!' (*Shelley*)

Ana Regret, *sorrow anguish humiliation, humbling degradation debasement (see corresponding verbs at ABASE) *qualm scruple

Con. Obdurateness *or* obduracy, inexorableness adamant (see corresponding adjectives at INFLEXIBLE)

pen name. *Pseudonym, *nom de plume, alias, nom de guerre*, incognito allonym

pennant *or* **pendant.** *Flag ensign standard banner color, streamer, pennon jack

pennon. *Flag ensign standard banner color streamer, pennant, jack.

penny-pinching. *Stingy, close closefisted tight tightfisted, niggardly parsimonious, penurious miserly curmudgeonly cheeseparing

pensive. *Thoughtful reflective speculative contem

closefisted, tight, tightfisted, miserly curmudgeonly cheeseparing penny-pinching

Ana. *Need, necessity, exigency pinch strait pass *juncture

Ant. Luxury

dman, *serf, slave, bondsman lot

*spirited high spirited mettle

Ana impetuous headlong *precipitate abrupt *pungent, piquant, spicy, snappy.

perceive. Discern, note, remark, notice observe contemplate *see, behold descry, espy, view survey

Ana Grasp seize *take *apprehend, comprehend *enter, penetrate, pierce, probe

percept. *Sensation, image

Ana. *Idea, concept notion. recognition acknowledg

range of one's senses and can be recognized in itself or by certain signs, as *perceptible* sounds, the ship is barely *perceptible* on the horizon, few objects are distinctly *perceptible* in a fog It may also be used narrowly without qualification by *just, scarcely, barely* or the like to describe a thing that just passes the borderline between invisibility and visibility, inaudibility and audibility and the like, as a *perceptible* change in her tone, there are *perceptible* differences between *surprise* and astonish, a *perceptible* flavor of onions her remark had no *perceptible* relevance to the topic of conversation Sensible may be used to describe anything which is clearly apprehended through the bodily senses or which impresses

except in some philosophical use but *sensible* through the senses

more obvious, even some-

and to individualize (*Browning*) may be used to describe tangible in their primary senses may be used to describe anything which is perceptible through the sense of touch. *Palpable*, however, although it is used of that which is felt by touching with the tips of the fingers as often implies

draw" (*Shak*) "When I hear A lay that once I saw her hand awake Her form seems floating *palpable* and near (*Keats*) *Tangible* on the other hand is applied (literally) only to things which may be or are handled or grasped as, if an infant is not provided with l ght *tangible* objects he will play with a sunbeam or shadow idols are gods or divinities in *tangible* form In their secondary senses these two words diverge widely *Palpable* in one of its most common meanings impl es a h gh degree of perceptibility (see EVIDENT), in poetic use especially when applied to an immaterial thing it suggests an almost physical awareness of its existence or reality "What happiness to live When every hour brings *palpable* access Of knowledge (*Wordsworth*) In the expiring diffused twil ght it was the immensity of space made visible—almost *palpable* (*Conrad*) *Tangible* in its extended senses is appl ed only to things that can be thought of as having real independent or objective existence whether they are apparent to the senses or not or whether they can be handled or not thus *tangible* ideas are those that can be grasped by the mind and made objects of thought *tangible* advantages are those having a substantial character, *tangible* assets are those that can be appra sed with reasonable accuracy such as equipment accounts due and the like as d stinguished from those that are *intangible* such as good will **Appreciable** is appl ed to anything that is large enough to be measured weighed valued or otherwise estimated thus, a *perceptible* change in the temperature may be so sl ght a change that it almost but not qu te escapes notice a *palpable* change in temperature may still be sl ght but it is great enough to make it definitely felt an *appreciable* change in temperature may also be sl ght but its extent is determinable by reference to a thermometer some said there was no *perceptible* diminution of war hysteria others declared that the decrease in tension was *palpable* but still others ma ntained that months must elapse before any *tangible* effects of the accord became evident and there was *appreciable* rel ef from stra n. **Ponderable** is applicable to that which can be weighed either physically or mentally "Something *ponderable* from the outer world—someth ng of wh ch we can say that its weight is so-and-so (*Jeans*) The word tends, however to be appl ed to that wh ch is appreciable in terms of weight or significance as distinguished from that which is so intangible as to elude such determinat on as to exert a *ponderable* influence upon the events of h s time

Ana. *Clear, lucid perspicuous *noticeable consp cu ous signal discerned or discernible noted or notable observed or observable (see corresponding verbs at SEE)

Ant Imperceptible

perception Penetration insight acumen *discernment d scriminat on divination clairvoyance.

Ana Appreciation comprehension understanding (see corresponding verbs at UNDERSTAND) sharpness, keenness acuteness (see correspond ng adjectives at SHARP)

perch, *v* *Al ght l ght land roost

percussion Concussion clash shock *impact impingement coll s on jar jolt brunt

Ana Striking h tting sm ting (see STRIKE) v bration oscillat on fluctuation (see correspond ng verbs at SWING)

perdurable Durable permanent stable *lasting perpetual

Ana. Enduring abid ng pers sting continu ng (see CONTINUE) *everlasting endless, interminable.

Ant Fleeting

peremptory Imperative imperious, *masterful domineering

Ana Decisive *decided pos tive certa n (see SURE) *dictatorial, authoritative dogmatic oracular

perennial Perpetual incessant constant, *continual, continuous.

Ana *Lasting, perpetual, perdurable stable *everlasting unceas ng never-ending

Ant Annual (*esp of plants*)

perfect, *adj* **Perfect, whole, entire intact** come into comparison when they mean not deficient defective or faulty in any particular **Perfect** is the usual term to describe such a cond tion for it may imply not only the presence of every part every element and every quality necessary to a thing in its finished or fully developed state but the soundness, the proportionateness and the excellence of each part element or qual ty, as, a *perfect* set of teeth a *perfect* diamond a *perfect* tree a physically *perfect* infant The term is also applicable where there is no more definite measure or test than correspondence to a very high standard of excellence (as, a *perfect* gentleman, *perfect* coloring "a *perfect* poem like Lycidas a *perfect* fiction l ke Esmond a *perfect* handling of a theory like Newman s Idea of a University —*Pater*) or to an archetype definition or pattern (as, a *perfect* hexagon a *perfect flower* [i e one that is both staminate and pistillate] a *perfect* Greek temple) or to any conception that represents an ideal or personal vision of the highest possible of its kind (as, *perfect* virtue the *perfect* Christian) The term is also used in the loose sense of *absolute* (see fistnote at ABSOLUTE) as he is a *perfect* fool that is *perfect* nonsense **Whole** and **entire** (as here considered see also WHOLE 2) are somewhat poetical or elevated and often rem n scent of Scriptural use *Whole* usually implies a perfection, especially a moral or physical perfection that can be sought and attained or that can be lost and rega ned it usually suggests the attainment of or restoration to health soundness completeness or the like as Daughter be of good comfort thy faith hath made thee *whole* (*Matthew* ix. 22) she [a statue] is just as *whole* as when she left the hands of the sculptor" (*N Hawthorne*) "We touch Him in life s throng and press And we are *whole* again (*Whittier*) *Entire* usually impl es a phys cal intellectual moral or spiritual perfection that derives from the completeness integrity soundness and often the purity (freedom from admixture) of the thing so described more than *whole* it suggests a perfection that is unimpaired or without sign of previous imperfection as, But let patience have her perfect work that ye may be *perfect* and *entire* wanting nothing (*James* i 4) Oh grant me Phoebus calm content Strength unimpaired a m nd *ent re* (*J Conington*) **Intact** usually implies the retention of the perfection of a thing in its finished or its natural or its original state often it suggests its passage through some experience that might have destroyed its soundness integrity or wholeness as That high courage which enabled Fielding to keep his manly benevolence and love of truth *intact* (*Thackeray*) The group was in wonderful preservation the figure of Bacchus *intact* that of the young faun lacking only the arm (*Vernon Lee*) I am thankful that I was among the last persons to see the original Rheims *intact* The cathedral rema ns enshrined in my memory forever (*H Ellis*)

Ana *Pure absolute simple sheer *consummate finished accomplished *impeccable flawless, faultless errorless.

Ant Imperfect — *Con* *Deficient, defective.

perfection Virtue merit *excellence

Ant Failing

perfervid Fervid *impassioned passionate ardent fervent.

Ana *Intense vehement heightened enhanced intensified (see INTENSIFY)

perfidious *Faithless false disloyal traitorous treacherous.

Ana *Mercenary venal disaffected alienated estranged (see ESTRANGE) deceitful *dishonest perjured forsworn (see PERJURE)

perforate Perforate puncture, punch prick, bore drill come into comparison as meaning to pierce through so as to leave a hole or holes Perforate is now used mainly with reference to the action of a machine or instrument which makes several holes, usually small round holes in a line or pattern as for ready tearing for ornamentation of leather and other products or for marking with a symbol device name or the like, as, to *perforate* a sheet of postage stamps to *perforate* leather for the tips of shoes to *perforate* laundry tabs The word however may be used of any hole or of any holes in a series or group produced by natural artificial or accidental means as leaves *perforated* by insects the bullet *perforated* the breastbone, the soil is *perforated* by worms Puncture suggests the intentional or accidental entrance of a sharp pointed instrument or thing into a tissue, substance or material as to *puncture* the arm with a hypodermic needle the tire was *punctured* by a sharp tack As the rush began there flashed through my mind a picture of the ignominious fate which awaited me—*punctured* to death by umbrellas (*V Heiser*) Since *puncture* in current use is often associated with the sudden release of air

Twain s humorous assault on the dignity of General Grant was to reduce him not to the human but to the common

brass railway conductors are instructed to *punch* the tickets presented them (But *punch* does not invariably imply perforation or piercing for the tool or machine

attendance (i e to prick the name of each student attending school or college chapel) In figurative use *prick* usually stresses either the sharp sting that accompanies the pricking of the skin (as, his conscience had more than once *pricked* him —*Arch Marshall*) or the delicacy and clearness of a pattern or design (as the design is *pricked* out so to speak by the rhymes —*Lowes*) Both *bore* and *drill* imply the use of a mechanical means in making a hole But bore (etymologically to plow) stresses the removal of materials and therefore is employed when there is a suggestion of excavation by hand or machinery (as, to *bore* a hole in the ground to *bore* a tunnel through a mountain) or the use of a rotary tool such as an auger or gimlet (as to *bore* holes in a plank the corn borer is the larva of a moth that winters in the stem of Indian corn and *bores* through the ears as

logically to bore) commonly implies the use of an instrument or machine equipped with a pointed or two-edged tool for boring holes in hard substances such as metal and stone or in teeth, as to *drill* a well in rocky ground, to *drill* holes in a steel plate a dentist drills a tooth to remove decayed dental tissue from a cavity In their figurative as distinguished from their extended senses *bore* and *drill* (see also PRACTICE) carry different connotations, *bore* suggesting the slow or continuous forcing of a passage through (as to *bore* one s way through a crowd the sound of an aeroplane *bored* its way into the ears of the crowd —*V Woolf*) and *drill*, the forced entrance of something through a succession of

perform Perform execute, discharge, accomplish achieve, effect, fulfill (*or* fulfil) agree in meaning to carry out completely or into effect. Perform (sometimes merely a formal synonym for *do*) is more often used with reference to processes than to acts. One *performs* processes that are lengthy or exacting or ceremonial in

promised a thing she was scrupulous in *perform*ing it (*Austen*) One executes that which exists in design or intent by bringing it into being or by putting it into effect

in place of *perform* of a process involving great skill or a highly exacting technique as few dancers can *execute* an adagio beautifully One discharges duties or obligations when one has gone through a required round (usually routine) of tasks. I had *discharged* my confidential duties as secretary to the general satisfaction (*De Quincey*) Accomplish usually stresses the completion of a process rather than the means by which it is carried out One *accomplishes* something begun or something

the fruitfulness of effort or the value of the results attained Because of his efforts things are *accomplished* (*S Anderson*) There is very little to be *accomplished* by telling men anything You have to show them (*M Austin*) Achieve adds to *accomplish* the implication of conquered difficulties One *achieves* a work a task, an enterprise that is of great importance and that makes unusual demands on one s energy will power resources, or the like The American public schools *achieve* the task of transforming a heterogeneous selection of mankind into a homogeneous nation (*B Russell*) Effect implies obstacles to be removed but, unlike *achieve* it emphasizes inherent force in the agent rather than personal qualities such as daring and perseverance As it is often predicated of things as well as of persons as only two prisoners *effected* their escape That

without precision where ... would better serve the purpose It is also often used to

correctly for *fill*, as th e *fulfills* a want (where this *fills* a want is correct) Its distinctive implication is full realization as of that which exists potentially or of that which is demanded especially by the nature of a thing as, an injured organ cannot *fulfill* its natural function some laws do not *fulfill* the ends for which they were framed the prophecy was *fulfilled* to the letter In reflexive use *fulfill* suggests complete manifestation of powers or complete self-expression. God *fulfills* himself in many ways (*Tennyson*) Life for her was rich with promise She was to see herself *fulfilled* (*D H Lawrence*)

Ana *Reach gain compass, achieve, attain finish, complete conclude (see CLOSE, *v*)

performer. *Actor player, mummer, mime Thespian impersonator trouper

perfume *Fragrance, scent bouquet redolence incense.

Ana Odor, scent aroma *smell.

periapt *Fetish talisman, charm amulet

pericope *Extract excerpt

peril *Danger jeopardy hazard risk

Ana. Menacing or menace threatening or threat (see corresponding verbs at THREATEN) exposure subjection, openness liability (see corresponding adjectives at LIABLE)

perilous. *Dangerous hazardous jeopardous risky precarious

Ana Desperate forlorn hopeless (see DESPONDENT) chancy chance haphazard *random

perimeter *Circumference periphery circuit compass, ambit

period Period epoch era age aeon (or eon) come into comparison when they denote a portion or division of time *epoch* and *era* also come into comparison when they denote an event regarded as the beginning of a portion or division of time Period as here compared is the generic term designating an extent of time of any length for whatever purpose delimited as to request a one-minute *period* of silence as a tribute to a dead person "A centenary *period* in the history of man" (*Milman*) An *epoch* is properly the starting point of a new period esp as marked by striking or remarkable changes or events An era is a period (often one extending from an *epoch*) characterized esp by some new order of things "The reading of this book was an *epoch* in my life one of the turning points in my mental history (*J S Mill*) "A better intellectual *era* is dawning for the working men (*Kingsley*) But *epoch* is frequently used with little distinction from the usual sense of *era*, and *era* is sometimes used with little distinction from the proper sense of *epoch* "Though the *epoch* was one of confusion the fame of Volta's work spread gradually (*Karl K. Darrow*) The landing of this English Governor was an *era* in their lives (*W H Dixon*) Age is commonly more specific and definite than *era* it is frequently used of a period dominated by some central figure or clearly marked feature as the *age* of Pericles the Bronze *Age* The French Revolution and its *age* (*Arnold*) An aeon is an immeasurably or indefinitely long period of time He [the elephant] has weight Behind him *aeons* of primeval power Have shaped that pillared bulk (*W W Gibson*) During the three terrible hours he had lived centuries of pain *aeon* upon *aeon* of torture (*Wilde*)

Certain or all of these terms are used with arbitrary value in geological and archaeological classifications but usage is far from uniform In geology the following classification is perhaps more often used than any other An *era* is one of the five great divisions (Archeozoic Proterozoic Paleozoic Mesozoic Cenozoic) of geologic time as determined by the kinds of fossils found in strata a *period* is a subdivision of an era an *epoch* a subdivision of a period An *age* is a portion of time characterized by its dominant type of life and is not an integral part of this classification thus the *Age* of Reptiles coincides with the Mesozoic *era* while the *Age* of Fishes coincides with the Devonian *period*

In archaeology uniformity appears to exist only in the use of *age* for one of the three great divisions of human culture (Stone Bronze Iron) as determined by the kind of implements used There is considerable confusion in the use of names for subdivisions of these three divisions thus the three subdivisions (Eolithic Paleolithic Neolithic) of the Stone Age have been called both *periods* and *eras*

periodic. *Intermittent, recurrent alternate

Ana *Fitful spasmodic convulsive sporadic occasional (see INFREQUENT)

periodical, *n* *Journal magazine newspaper review organ

peripatetic. *Itinerant ambulatory ambulant nomadic vagrant

periphery *Circumference perimeter circuit compass ambit

Ana *Limit confine bound end *boundary border march frontier

periphrasis *Verbiage redundancy tautology pleonasm circumlocution

peristyle *Colonnade arcade arcature portico

perjure Perjure, forswear come into comparison only when they mean to violate one's oath or when used reflexively to make a false swearer of oneself In general literary use perjure is often employed more loosely than in law where it is a highly technical term meaning to make a willfully false statement of fact (sometimes of an intention to do something) in spite of an oath or a solemn affirmation that one has told the truth or, as a witness in a judicial proceeding that one will tell only the truth as the judge was convinced that the witness had *perjured* himself In the looser use *perjure* often implies making a liar of oneself whether one is under oath or not as When a native begins *perjury* he *perjures* himself thoroughly He does not boggle over details (*Kipling*), He thanked her with as much enthusiasm as he could muster without actually *perjuring* himself" (*Arch Marshall*) Forswear as here compared (see also ABJURE) often implies a violation of an oath promise or vow (as he swore a thing to me on Monday night which he *forswore* on Tuesday morning —*Shak* Thou *shalt* not *forswear* thyself but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths —*Matthew* v 33) but it may also suggest untruth to something as sacred as an oath such as one's principles one's beliefs, the laws of one's country or the like (as Shelley indignantly refused to *forswear* his principles by accepting a proposal so insultingly hateful" —*Arnold*)

Ana *Deceive delude mislead beguile *lie prevaricate

perk up *Preen prune primp doll up, prank prink

perky Jaunty, *debonair cocky chipper

Ana Gay *lively animated sprightly trim trig *neat tidy

permanent *Lasting perdurable durable stable perpetual

Ana Perennial constant continuous *continual

Ant Temporary ad interim (*of persons*)

permeate Permeate pervade penetrate, interpenetrate impenetrate, impregnate saturate come into comparison when they mean to pass or to cause to pass through every part of a thing Permeate may be

used in reference to a material or an immaterial thing and implies its diffusion through all the pores or interstices (literal or figurative) of some substance or entity, as the rain has *permeated* the sand [the dealer in red ocher] was not temporarily overlaid with the colour it *permeated* him (*Hardy*) In the Elizabethan age English society at large was accessible to ideas was *permeated* by them (*Arnold*) [Japanese color prints] prove at least how deeply the sense of beauty had *permeated* the whole nation (*Binyon*) Pervade (etymologically to walk through) is a very close synonym of *permeate* but in current use it distinctively carries a heightened suggestion of diffusion throughout every part or parcel of the whole (or in the case of very extensive wholes the portion within one s reach) and it is more often used in reference to places documents works of art and the like, as, a deep And solemn harmony *pervades* The hollow vale from steep to steep (*Wordsworth*), a principle which so entirely *pervades* the

its characteristic quality or efficient force as a whole nation *penetrated* with an enthusiasm for pure reason and with an ardent zeal for making its prescriptions triumph (*Arnold*) a letter *penetrated* with affection for the old plain edifice and its memories (*Quiller-Couch*) [Painters and poets] *penetrated* with such ideas and

entire substance structure work group or the like as the water is *impregnated* with magnesia (*A Huxley*) Any judge who has sat with juries knows that they *are extremely likely to be impregnated by the environing* atmosphere (*Justice Holmes*) He is versifying his ideas not *impregnating* thought with imaginative beauty (*Lowes*) Saturate as here compared (see also SOAK) implies impregnation to the point where no more of the thing which enters can be taken up or absorbed the term therefore is often used in preference to *permeate* or *pervade* when that which permeates or pervades is highly obvious deeply ingrained conspicuously heavy (as an odor) or the like as the unfinished dresses were often so *saturated* with smoke that he knew she found it a trial to work on them next morning (*Cather*) The [French] Revolution awakened it [democracy] into consciousness imbued it with ideality *saturated* it with sentiment (*Brownell*)

Ana *Infuse imbue ingrain drench steep *soak saturate *inform animate inspire fire

permission Permission, leave sufferance come into comparison when they denote the sanction which enables one to do something that requires the consent of those in authority Permission is the ordinary term except in some conventional phrases It commonly implies the power or authority to grant or to refuse what is asked, as, to have the owner s *permission* to hunt on the estate The horses can go in our barn. I m sure Mr Forrester would have no objection She spoke as if he had asked her *permission* (*Cather*) Leave differs very little from *permission* It occurs chiefly in conventionally courteous phrases such as by your *leave* to ask *leave* give me *leave* and the like but it may be used elsewhere in place of *permission* as to ask for *leave* (or *permission*) to remove papers from a file In military naval and some official use possibly by confusion with

Ana Authorization commissioning or commission licensing or license (see corresponding verbs at AUTHORIZE) letting allowing (see LET) sanctioning approval endorsement (see corresponding verbs at APPROVE)

Ant Prohibition.

permit, *v* *Let allow suffer leave

Ana *Authorize license commission sanction, endorse *approve

forbid

Mutation *change vicissitude, al-

or move shifting or shift removing or corresponding verbs at MOVE) transforma-

nder TRANSFORM)

the educator shall have been educated

usually followed by a phrase specifying that which tains injury harm etc as restrictive legislation that is *detrimental* to trade Paradoxes *detrimental* to the true course of thought (*Jowett*)

Ana Baleful malign *sinister malefic *poisonous venomous, toxic pestilent miasmatic injurious hurtful harmful mischievous (see corresponding nouns at INJURY)

Ant Innocuous

pernickety, pernicketty, pernickity, *or* **persnickety** Fastidious finical *nice dainty particular, fussy squeamish
Ana Exacting demanding requiring (see DEMAND) annoyed vexed irked (see ANNOY)

perpendicular *Vertical plumb
Ana *Steep abrupt precipitous sheer
Ant Horizontal

perpetual 1 *Lasting permanent perdurable durable stable
Ana *Everlasting endless, unceasing interminable never-ending eternal sempiternal *infinite
2 *Continual continuous constant incessant perennial.
Ana Enduring persisting abiding continuing (see CONTINUE) set settled fixed established (see SET *v*)
Ant Transitory transient

perplex *Puzzle mystify bewilder distract nonplus confound dumfound
Ana Disturb perturb upset *discompose baffle balk thwart (see FRUSTRATE) astound amaze astonish *surprise

perquisite *Right prerogative privilege appanage birthright

persecute Oppress *wrong aggrieve
Ana *Worry, annoy, harass harry torture torment rack grill (see AFFLICT) *bait badger hound ride
Con *Indulge pamper humor favor *oblige, accommodate *support uphold champion back.

persevere *Persevere*, *persist* come into comparison when used in reference to persons in the sense of to continue in a given course in the face of difficulty or opposition. *Persevere*, in all but rare instances now implies an admirable quality it suggests both refusal to be discouraged by failure doubts attacks or the like and a steadfast or dogged pursuit of an end or an undertaking I will *persevere* in my course of loyalty though the conflict be sore between that and my blood (*Shak*)
For strength to *persevere* and to support And energy to conquer and repel— These elements of virtue that declare The native grandeur of the human soul (*Wordsworth*) Although *persist* (as here compared see also CONTINUE) may imply a virtue (as he *persisted* in his inquiries until he brought the truth to light a strength of character which enables him to *persist* —*S Alexander*) it more often suggests a disagreeable or annoying quality for it stresses stubbornness or obstinacy more than courage or patience and frequently implies opposition to advice remonstrance disapproval one's own conscience or the like as to *persist* in working when ill the [abbreviation] *Mlle* in which Frenchmen *persist* to the verge of bigotry (*C E Montague*)
Ana *Continue abide endure last
Con Vary *change alter waver vacillate, falter *hesitate

persiflage *Badinage raillery
Ana. Bantering or banter chaffing *or* chaff rallying *or* rally (see corresponding verbs at BANTER) ridiculing *or* ridicule twitting deriding *or* derision (*see* corresponding verbs at RIDICULE)

persist 1 *Persevere.
Ant Desist — *Con* Discontinue cease *stop quit.
2 *Continue last endure abide
Ant Desist. — *Con* *Stop cease discontinue.

persnickety Variant of PERNICKETY

personality Character individuality, temperament *disposition temper complexion

personate *Act play impersonate

perspicacious *Shrewd sagacious astute.
Ana *Sharp keen acute penetrating piercing probing (see ENTER)
Ant. Dull.
☞ *Do not confuse* perspicacious *with* perspicuous.

perspicuous. *Clear lucid
Ana Manifest *evident, plain distinct *explicit express specific definite
Con *Turbid muddy inflated flatulent tumid turgid
☞ *Do not confuse* perspicuous *with* perspicacious

persuade *Induce prevail on *or* upon
Ana. Influence *affect touch sway impress *move drive impel actuate
Ant Dissuade — *Con* *Restrain curb check inhibit *hinder impede obstruct

persuasion 1 Conviction belief *opinion view sentiment
Ana *Predilection prepossession bias, partiality prejudice tenet, dogma *doctrine.
2 *Religion denomination sect cult communion faith creed church

pert *Saucy arch
Ana Flippant frivolous volatile light-minded (see corresponding nouns at LIGHTNESS) *impertinent intrusive brash impudent (see SHAMELESS)
Ant Coy

pertain *Bear relate appertain belong apply
Ana Connect *join combine associate

pertinacious *Obstinate stubborn dogged mulish stiff necked pigheaded bullheaded
Ana Tenacious tough stout sturdy *strong persistent, persevering (see *corresponding* verbs at PERSEVERE) resolute steadfast stanch (see FAITHFUL) headstrong willful (see UNRULY)

pertinent *Relevant, germane, material apposite applicable apropos.
Ana Fitting apt happy felicitous (see FIT) pat, *seasonable opportune timely well timed
Ant. Impertinent foreign

perturb Disturb agitate upset *discompose disquiet fluster flurry
Ana *Annoy vex irk bother *confuse muddle addle *confound nonplus distract bewilder dumfound (*see* PUZZLE *v*)

pervade *Permeate penetrate interpenetrate impenetrate impregnate saturate
Ana *Infuse imbue ingrain leaven *inform animate, inspire fire

perverse *Contrary restive balky froward wayward
Ana *Unruly ungovernable recalcitrant refractory *obstinate stubborn mulish pigheaded stiff necked fractious *irritable peevish

pervert, *v* Deprave corrupt *debase vitiate debauch
Ana *Abuse misuse ill treat maltreat mistreat outrage contort distort warp (see DEFORM)

pervert *n* *Renegade apostate turncoat recreant backslider

perverted Corrupted depraved debased vitiated debauched See under DEBASE
Ana Distorted contorted warped (see DEFORM) abused misused outraged (see ABUSE)

pessimistic *Cynical misanthropic, misogynic
Ana Gloomy morose (see SULLEN) depressed oppressed weighed (down) (see DEPRESS)
Ant Optimistic —*Con* Sanguine *confident assured

pester Plague tease tantalize *worry annoy harass harry
Ana *Bait badger hector heckle chevy fret gall chafe (see ABRADE) perturb disturb agitate upset, *discompose

pestilent, pestilential. *Poisonous, venomous virulent, toxic, mephitic, miasmatic, miasmic, miasmal
Ana *Infectious, contagious catching noxious, *pernicious, baneful deleterious.
pet, *v* *Caress fondle, cuddle, dandle
Ana. *Indulge, humor, pamper, mollycoddle baby.
petite. *Small little diminutive, wee, tiny, teeny, weeny, minute, microscopic miniature
petition, *n* *Prayer suit, plea appeal
petition, *v* Pray, sue, plead appeal See under PRAYER
pettish. *Irritable, fractious, peevish, petulant, snap-

of the world s work than one s own effort seems *puny* and contemptible' (*J R Green*) That is trivial (etymologically, ordinary or common), in highly discriminating use which seems petty and commonplace and scarcely worthy of special consideration or notice, as 'that

distinctions become so *trifling*, so impalpable (*N Hawthorne*), 'The tax is *trifling*' (*Burke*), a few *trifling*

its (or his) outlook or interests (as, a *picayunish* policy, a *picayune* congressman)
Ana. *Small little diminutive minute
Ant. Important momentous gross.
petulant. *Irritable fractious, peevish, pettish, snappish waspish huffy fretful querulous
Ana Cross cranky touchy, testy (see IRASCIBLE) *impatient, restive fidgety skittish.
phage. Variant of BACTERIOPHAGE.
phantasm. 1 *Apparition phantom wraith fetch ghost, spirit, specter, shade revenant spook haunt
Ana. *Delusion, illusion, hallucination
2 *Fancy, fantasy, phantasy, vision, dream, daydream, nightmare
phantasy. 1 *Fancy, fantasy, phantasm vision dream, daydream nightmare
2 *Imagination, fancy, fantasy
phantom. *Apparition, phantasm, wraith fetch ghost spirit, specter, shade revenant, spook haunt
Ana. Simulacrum, counterfeit, deception *imposture *delusion illusion hallucination
pharisaical. Hypocritical, sanctimonious canting See

...pocrisy sanctimony cant canting
...*n* *Drug medicinal biological
...*Druggist, pharmacist apothecary
...Druggist, pharmaceutist apothecary
...aspect, side, facet, angle come to

apparently assumes during its waxing and waning (as new moon first quarter, full moon last quarter) it often suggests a cyclical change in appearance 'The wheel of the world swings through the same *phases* Summer passed and winter thereafter and came and passed again'

phase and *aspect* in precise use retains ... derived from one of its literal senses and is used chiefly in reference to something that may be thought of as

who put sophistry to shame, and about ... single *side* to man and thing' ...believe the true (*Browning*) But *side* differs from *phase* and *aspect* in not

invariably connoting appearance or referring to physical or intellectual vision as, to hear both *sides* of a dispute to read all *sides* in a controversy On its theoretic and perceptive *s de* Morality touches Science on its emo-

in the complete statement of a single selected *facet* of ex per ence (*Day Lewis*) Angle denotes that aspect which is observable from a point of view restricted in its scope

phase *v* Var ant of FAZE

phenix. Variant of PHOENIX.

phenomenal *Material physical corporeal sens ble objective.

Ana Actual *real

Ant Noumenal

philanthropic *Charitable benevolent humane hu manitarian altruist c

Ana *L beral munificent bountiful generous lav sh *profuse prodigal

Ant Misanthrop c.

philanthropy *Charity

phlegmatic *Impassive stol d apathet c sto c.

Ana. *Indifferent, unconcerned ncur ous aloof cool ch lly *cold fr g d slugg sh *lethargic

phoenix *or* **phenix** *Paragon subl mat on apotheos s nonpared, nonesuch

photograph Portrait * mage s mulacrum effigy sta ue con mask

phrase *n* Phrase collocation id om express on, locu tion come into comparison when they mean a *group of words* wh ch, when taken together express a single idea or no on and may be used as a part of a sentence *Phrase* as h re cons dered does not apply to the gram matical unit called *p ase* (such as a *prepo ional ph ase*

Collocation when app ed to a phrase stresses the order and arrangement of words the term when used independently in th s sense o in the phrase *collocat on of words* usually suggests an arrangement that has become fixed in a language a dialect or in personal use some- times spec fically it names one that has acquired a spec al s gn f cance as *col oca ons* such as to turn in or by the by that oft repeated *collo a ion* of Caesar s I came I saw I conquered Expressed in French Any given *collocat on of* ords I as a s gnificance that is certa n (*Brown II*) Idiom (as here consid red see also

the words are interpreted l terally thus, o keep house to center round (a person) to catch cold to s rike a bargain are homely but truly Eng sh pl rases called *id oms* Expression and locution are somet mes used in place of *phrase* when the idea of a way of expressing one- self is uppermost Although both terms may be app ed to phrases that are generally current t ey are usually appl ed to those that are ind dual *Express on* is par ticularly used when accompanied by a characteriz ng adjecti e or clause or phrase as he is in the hab t of using tell ng *expressions* that s a very odd *exp ession* an *expression* that has gone out of use *Locu on* is some what more formal or bookish than *exp ession* and is

t nged faintly here and there with the rhythms and *locu tions* of a writer whom lesser minds could not res st (*Van W Brooks*)

phrasing *Language vocabulary d c

Variant of FRENZY

1 *Remedy cure med c ne med cament

laxative aperient aper tive purgative ca

tico, stoop.

picayunish **picayune** *Petty tr vial, trifling, puny paltry measly

pick, *v* *Choose select elect opt cull hand pick prefer single out
Ana *Take seize grasp determine *decide settle
Con Reject spurn refuse *decline
picked *Select elect exclusive
pickle, *n* *Predicament plight dilemma quandary scrape fix, jam
pictorial *Graphic vivid picturesque
picturesque Vivid *graphic pictorial
Ana Charming attractive alluring (see under ATTRACT) conspicuous salient striking arresting (see NOTICEABLE)
pie *Confusion disorder chaos, disarray jumble clutter snarl, muddle
piece, *n* *Part portion detail member division section segment sector fraction fragment parcel
pier. *Buttress abutment
pierce Penetrate probe *enter
Ana. *Perforate bore drill puncture rend *tear cleave split rive
pietistic. Sanctimonious, pious *devout religious
Ana Reverencing or reverential venerating adoring worshiping (see corresponding verbs at REVERE) fervid perfervid ardent fervent (see IMPASSIONED) *sentimental maudlin romantic
piety Devotion *fidelity allegiance fealty loyalty
Ana Obedience docility (see corresponding adjectives at OBEDIENT) fervor ardor zeal enthusiasm *passion *holiness sanctity
Ant Impiety
pigeonhole *Assort sort classify alphabetize

UNRULY) *contrary perverse froward
pilaster *Pillar column.
pile, *n* 1 Heap stack mass, bank shock cock See under HEAP *v*
2 *Building edifice structure fabric.
pile, *v* *Heap stack mass bank shock cock
Ana *Gather collect assemble congregate late amass hoard
pilfer *Steal filch purloin lift pinch snitch swipe cop
Ana Seize *take grasp grab snatch *catch capture *rob rifle loot plunder
pilgrimage *Journey voyage tour trip jaunt excursion cruise expedition
pillage, *n* *Spoil plunder booty prize loot, swag
Ana *Cupidity rapacity avarice greed robbery *theft
pillage, *v* *Ravage devastate waste sack despoil *spoliate*
Ana Plunder loot *rob rifle invade encroach *trespass confiscate *arrogate appropriate usurp
pillar. Pillar column pilaster come into comparison as

applies to any such structure whether it stands alone (as, an obelisk is a kind of *pillar* But his wife looked back from behind him and she became a *pillar* of salt — *Genesis* xix. 26) or is a supporting architectural member

Column in architectural use strictly applies to a supporting pillar that is often but by no means always, cylindrical and free at every point except its bottom and top The term commonly also implies three more or less elaborate parts the base by which it is attached to the floor *the shaft often a fluted or channeled cylinder which* ... the uppermost

architectural column but serving usually as a pedestal for the statue of the person who is honored as, Nelson's *Column* in London By extension the term is also applicable to anything that suggests a column as in shape (as, a *column* of smoke) or in use or structure (as, the spinal

pier under BUTTRESS) but which in design and treatment resembles a column In this latter sense *pilaster* implies ... and suggests a co...

ontrol *handle manipulate
pinch, *v* *Steal, pilfer filch purloin lift snitch, swipe cop
pinch, *n* *Juncture pass exigency emergency contingency strait crisis
Ana *Difficulty hardship rigor vicissitude
pinched *Haggard cadaverous worn careworn, wasted
Ana Gaunt scrawny skinny angular rawboned (see LEAN *adj*)
Con *Strong sturdy stout stalwart robust *healthy
pinch hitter *Substitute supply locum tenens, alternate understudy double stand in
pine, *v* *Long yearn hanker hunger thirst
Ana Crave covet *desire languish enervate (see corresponding adjectives at LANGUID)
pinnacle *Summit peak, apex acme climax culmination meridian zenith apogee
pious *Devout religious pietistic, sanctimonious.
Ana *Holy sacred divine religious worshiping adoring reverencing venerating revering (see REVERE) fervent ardent fervid (see IMPASSIONED)

snappy
clear-cut.
jejune inane
f each groan

pique, *n* *Offense resentment umbrage dudgeon huff
Ana Annoyance vexation irking or irk (see corresponding verbs at ANNOY): irritation exasperation provocation (see corresponding verbs at IRRITATE)

pique, *v* 1 *Provoke excite stimulate quicken galvanize
Ana *Stir rouse arouse prick punch (see PERFORATE) kindle ignite inflame (see LIGHT *v*)
2 *Pride plume preen

pirouette, *v* *Turn revolve rotate gyrate circle spin, whirl, twirl wheel eddy swirl

pitch *v* Hurl fling cast *throw toss sling
Ana Heave *lift raise hoist *move drive impel

piteous *Pitiful pitiable
Ana Imploring supplicating entreating beseeching (see BEG) *melancholy doleful dolorous plaintive

pithy Summary compendious, *concise terse succinct laconic
Ana Sententious, pregnant meaningful, *expressive *brief short.
Con Flatulent *inflated tumid turgid prolix diffuse *wordy verbose

pitiable 1 Piteous *pitiful
Ana Sad depressed dejected melancholy (see corresponding nouns at SADNESS) forlorn hopeless despairing, desperate *despondent.
2 Despicable *contemptible sorry scurvy cheap beggarly
Ana *Miserable wretched deplorable lamentable (see corresponding verbs at DEPLORE)

pitiful Pitiful, piteous, pitiable are synonymous adjectives only when they mean arousing or deserving pity or compassion. Even in this sense they are not always interchangeable. **Pitiful** applies generally to that which actually excites pity or sometimes commiseration because it is felt to be deeply pathetic as their distress was *pitiful* a long line of *pitiful* refugees Her face looked pale and extinguished She struck Archer of a sudden as a pathetic and even *pitiful* figure (*E Wharton*) **Piteous** implies not so much an effect on the observer as a character in the thing that excites pity thus, a cry is *piteous* if it implores or demands attention or pity it is *pitiful* only if it actually excites pity, one may scorn a *piteous* appeal but it would be a contradiction in terms to scorn a *pitiful* appeal Cashel cast a glance round half *piteous* half desperate like a hunted animal (*Shaw*) **Pitiable** is preferable (especially in current good use) to *pitiful* when a contemptuous commiseration is implied but contempt may be weakly or strongly connoted (see also CONTEMPTIBLE) That *pitiable* husk of a man who a hundred years ago was a familiar figure in its streets a shadow of his former insolence and splendour (*Lucas*) Of all these words only *pitiful* is now employed as meaning full of pity or compassion, but even so its use is chiefly archaic or poetic in this sense as Fair maid be *pitiful* to my great woe (*Keats*) tender hearted meek and *pitiful* (*Shelley*)
Ana Touching *moving pathetic affecting *tender compassionate responsive sympathetic.
Ant Cruel

pittance *Ration allowance dole.

pity, *n* **Pity compassion commiseration, ruth condolence sympathy empathy bowels** agree in meaning a feeling for the suffering distress, or unhappiness of another **Pity** usually implies sorrow or a melting of the heart with tenderness for the one who is suffering or unhappy as, The still tears stealing down that furrow'd cheek Spoke *pity* plainer than the tongue can speak (*Crabbe*) *pity* that was for the murderer on the scaffold as it was for the dying soldier or the martyr on the rack' (*Cather*) "orators by phrases could move crowds to fury or to *pity* (*Bennett*) Sometimes however the term denotes an emotion aroused in the strong or the self-sufficient for the weak or inferior (as, scornful *pity* —*Tennyson* Bawdiness, which leaves us less with a sense of repugnance for the man who could write it than with a sense of *pity* for the man who could think of nothing better —*T S Eliot*) or for that which is highly regrettable (as, Tis *pity* love should be so contrary —*Shak.*) **Compassion**, in precise use usually suggests tender pity that inspires mercy or charity the term when used not merely as another word for *pity* but as a word with distinctive values connotes an urgent desire to aid or to spare as There was a dead man carried out the only son of his mother and she was a widow And when the Lord saw her he had *compassion* on her (*Luke* vii. 12–13) In his *casa* every day was Friday—unless one of his neighbour women cooked a chicken and brought it in to him out of pure *compassion* (*Cather*) A great wave of *compassion* had swept away his indifference and impatience (*E Wharton*) **Commiseration** carries a strong implication of pity expressed outwardly as in words, tears cries or the like it often also suggests the attitude of one who sees misery and suffers with the person involved in it but can neither help him nor relieve it as While we look at Samson we are forced to think of Milton of his blindness, of his abandonment with as deep a *commiseration* (*Landor*) There was a murmur of *commiseration* as Charles Darnay crossed the room to a grated door (*Dickens*) Here was cause for *commiseration* All his forty years Mrs. Day had dominated her son's life (*Deland*) **Ruth** (a term of archaic flavor) differs from *compassion* chiefly in implying a change from hardness of heart anger indifference or the like to merciful pity as, Look homeward Angel now and melt with *ruth* (*Milton*) is the truth Within your soul? care for your own or *ruth* For others sufferings? (*Shelley*) **Condolence** etymologically and in its earliest but now less frequent meaning denotes a grieving with another who has suffered a loss or great misfortune as, he deserves *condolence* rather than congratulation on his marriage In current use the term applies chiefly to such a sentiment formally expressed or to the note letter telegram or the like expressing such a sentiment as, a letter of *condolence* she sent her personal card to the bereaved parents with "*Condolences* written upon it they received *condolences* from as many as two hundred friends **Sympathy** (etymologically suffering with) is often used in place of *pity* or *compassion* (as, his plight aroused her *sympathy*) or in place of *condolence* (as, to offer one's *sympathy* to a bereaved friend) but in its precise meaning it implies a power to enter into another's emotions or experiences, whether of a sorrowful or joyful nature as by sharing them by truly understanding them or by being equally affected by them as a boy goes for *sympathy* and companionship to his mother and sisters not often to his father (*A C Benson*) the rebel, as a human type entitled to respect and often to *sympathy* (*R E N Dodge*) Amid the various feelings she was aware of arousing she let me see that *sympathy* in the sense of a moved understanding had always been lacking" (*E Wharton*) Ah, then that was it! He was a lonely old man, who didn't want to live in constant reminder of happy times past Tony felt a quick *sympathy* with him (*Arch Marshall*) *Sympathy* is also applicable to anything that engages one's interest sometimes because one is in agreement with its aims accomplishments principles or tenets and is attached to it (as, the stepfather was a moderate Pompeian

in *sympathies* —*Buchan*) but more often because one has the imaginative capacity to enter into it and under stand it in its true nature (as "a creative writer can do his best only with what lies within the range and charac ter of his deepest *sympathies* —*Cather*) Empathy appl es to the imaginative power which enables a person especially an artist to understand the emotions and experiences of others and to sympathize with them The active power of *empathy* which makes the creative artist or the passive power of *empathy* which makes the appre ciator of art (*Rebecca West*) Bowels which in Scriptural and other use was applied to the seat of compassion much as *heart* is today (as "And Joseph made haste for his *bowels* did yearn upon his brother —*Genesis* xliii 30) now less often than formerly denotes pity or compassion "I am a man that can feel for my neighbours. I have *bowels*—yes I have *bowels*" (*Lytton*)

Ana *Sadness melancholy, dejection depression *pathos poignancy *charity mercy clemency lenity

pixy *or* **pixie** *Fairy faery fay elf sprite gnome dwarf goblin browni e puck nix shee leprechaun banshee

placate, *v* *Pacify appease mollify propitiate conciliate

Ant Enrage — *Con* *Anger infuriate incense mad den *stir arouse rouse *provoke excite stimulate pique

place, *n* *Position situation office post job berth billet capacity

Ana Employment occupation *work calling pursuit metier business *function office duty province

placid *Calm tranquil serene peaceful halcyon

Ana Imperturbable nonchalant *cool collected com posed gentle mild lenient (see SOFT) *steady equable even constant

Ant Choleric (*of persons*) ruffled (*of things*)

plague, *v* Pester tease tantalize harry harass *worry annoy

Ana Gall fret chafe (see ABRADE) *bait badger hec tor hound ride torment *afflict try

Con *Relieve mitigate lighten assuage alleviate

plain, *adj* **1** Plane flat *level even smooth flush

Ant Solid

2 Clear distinct obvious *evident manifest, patent apparent palpable

Ana *Clear lucid perspicuous *explicit express defi nite specific categorical

Ant Abstruse

3 *Frank candid open

Ana Forthright *straightforward aboveboard blunt *bluff *sincere unfeigned

plaintive Dolorous doleful *melancholy lugubrious rueful

Ana Pensive reflective meditative *thoughtful la menting deploring (see DEPLORE) *pitiful piteous

plait *or* **pleat** *or* **plat** *Weave knit crochet braid tat

plan, *n* Plan design plot scheme, project come into comparison both as nouns, when they denote a proposed method of doing or making something or of achieving a given end and as verbs when they mean to devise such a method Plan in its widest sense always implies men tal formulation of the method as to *plan* or make *plans* for a trip to Europe (or for the future of one's children for a new book for an expansion of one's business) "While she sat maturing this *plan* (*Galsworthy*) In a narrower sense the terms may imply a graphic represen

Katherine's Dock House is vast in extent and confusing in its *plan*" (*Conrad*) Design (see also INTENTION) adds to *plan* an emphasis on intention (often artistic, some times divine intention) in the disposition of individual members or details, often thereby suggesting a definite pattern since it is used frequently in reference to a com

most architecture erected since the Gothic age was a compilation rather than a *design* (*Hardy*) Buildings are not grouped like that by pure accident, though con venience probably had much to do with it Convenience often dictates very sound *design* (*Cather*) A curious woman whose dresses always looked as if they had been

now found chiefly in technical use as in surveying where

the comm

superimpose American economic control upon ... foreign countries (*V Heiser*) Project comes close to *scheme* except in its connotations. Sometimes it suggests enterprise, sometimes imaginative scope or vision sometimes mere extensiveness Sanguine *schemes* Am bitious *projects* pleased me less (*Wordsworth*) "Such were my *projects* for the city's good (*Browning*) "I pro jected and drew up a *plan* for the union" (*Frank* ... The difference between *scheme* and *project* is best shown in their derivatives schemer and projector, the former ... meaning of a deviser of

under SKETCH *v*)

plan, *v* Design plot scheme project See under PLAN *n*

Ana Propose purpose *intend *sketch outline, dia gram delineate

plane *adj* Plain flat *level even smooth flush.

Ant Solid

plank *Paragraph verse article clause count

plastic Plastic pliable pliant, ductile malleable adapt able are here compared as they are applied to things and to persons regarded as material susceptible of being ... plastic which has ... wax clay or ... ceive an im ... each group

be made to flow through channels, thus, platinum is the *most ductile* of all metals, the *ductility* of heated asphalt is tested by a machine In figurative use, *ductile* often approaches *plastic* and *pliant* Discriminating writers however give it connotations directly derived from its literal senses such as quick responsiveness (as distin

into shape especially after being conditioned as by heat ing 'Tempers rendered *pliant* and *malleable* in the fiery furnace of domestic tribulation (*Irving*) 'Truth

applied to persons it implies sometimes a pliant, but more often an accommodating disposition and a readiness to make one s habits one s opinions, one s wishes correspond to those of one s *present society* or environment, as, it is often said that men are less *adaptable* than women

Ana. Flexible, supple *elastic, resilient tractable amenable (see OBEDIENT)

Con Rigid *stiff inflexible

plat, *adj* Dialectal variant of FLAT, *adj* (sense 1)

plat, *v* Variant of PLAIT

platitude. *Commonplace truism bromide cliché

Ana Banality inanity vapidity insipidity (see corresponding adjectives at INSIPID) mawkishness sentimentality (see corresponding adjectives at SENTIMENTAL)

plaudits. *Applause acclamation acclaim

Ana. Cheering hurrahing huzzaing (see APPLAUD)

plausible. **Plausible, credible, believable, colorable** (or **colourable**), **specious** come into comparison as meaning capable of impressing the observer auditor or reader as truly or genuinely having or possessing the quality or character that is set forth or claimed A thing (sometimes a person) is plausible (etymologically worthy of applause) that is capable of winning acceptance approval

genuine or reasonable at first sight or hearing: the word may or may not definitely imply a false outside, or an intention to deceive, or a lack of soundness, but it usually

(*Joyce*) "A fairly *plausible case* can be made out for expecting that far fewer marriages and families will be broken up under Socialism than at present" (*Shaw*)

fundamental convictions about our own minds must

play, *v* **Play, sport, disport, frolic, rollick, romp, gambol** come into comparison as *verbs* meaning to engage in exercise or other activity as a pleasure or *amusement*

what was *play* and what was work. No *play* is interesting

'They had been transformed from a dejected down cast docile uninterested people who could not even *play* into one which was healthy alert (*V Heiser*) Sport and the now archaic or poetic original form disport suggest a complete release not only from work but from seriousness the terms imply indulgence in that which

my *disports* corrupt and taint my business Let housewives make a skillet of my helm (*Shak*) We make ourselves fools to *disport* ourselves (*Shak*), Say, Father Thames for thou hast seen Full many a sprightly race *Disporting* on thy margent green (*Gray*) Frolic suggests more gaiety more levity more spontaneousness than any of the preceding terms it often is used in reference to the lighthearted joyous movements of children (or by extension of young animals) at play but it also suggests the pastimes antics or pranks of those who have thrown off all care as I come to *frolic* with you and to cheer Your drooping souls (*J Ford & Dekker*), They sang as blithe as finches sing And *frolic* where they list (*Cowper*) Those who meet as we have met In *frolic* and in laughter (*Praed*) their sedateness is as comical as their *frolic* (*Meredith*) Rollick (infrequent as a noun now used chiefly in the form *rollicking*) adds to *frolic* implications of exuberance in gaiety and of reveling and therefore is used especially in reference to youths or young adults as *Rollicking* blades (*T Hook*) a party of young folk off for a *rollick* Q' appears as a *rollicking* humourist He *rollicks* perhaps a little too laboriously (*Pall Mall Gazette*) Romp suggests the boisterous carefree frolicking of children of rough boys and of hoydens it usually connotes running or racing in play as This careless jade was eternally *romping* with the footman (*Steele*) I have been having a *romp* with my godson (*M E Braddon*) Gambol suggests the leaping and skipping characteristic of lambs and young children it comes close to *frolic* but carries

(*Pope*)

Ana Divert entertain recreate *amuse *trifle toy dally

2 *Act impersonate personate

Ana Feign simulate counterfeit *assume

play, *n* 1 Sport disport frolic rollick romp gambol See under PLAY *v* 1

Ana Enjoyment delectation *pleasure delight amusement diversion, recreation entertainment (see under AMUSE) *athletics, sports, games.

Ant Work.

2 *Fun jest sport game

Ant Earnest.

player *Actor performer mummer mime Thespian impersonator trouper

playful Playful frolicsome sportive roguish waggish impish mischievous, wanton come into comparison as meaning given to play jests or tricks, or indicative of such a disposition or mood Playful stresses either light hearted gaiety or merriment (as *playful* children in a *playful* mood) or a lack of seriousness or earnestness (as his words were serious, but in his eyes there was a *playful* gleam the *playful* humor of Cowper's *John Gilpin*)

Frolicsome not only heightens the implications of *playful*

a desire to evoke or provoke laughter 'Three generations of serious and of *sportive* writers wept and laughed over the venality of the senate (*Macaulay*) 'Strength is a God to you Purity a toy A pretty one and you seem to be fond of playing with it he added with unaccustomed slyness. The lady listened pleased at the *sportive* malice (*Meredith*) Roguish not only heightens the implications of *sportive* but it suggests an engaging naughtiness or slyness. The most bewitching leer with her eyes the most *roguish* cast (*Dryden*) "I don't

as teasing with *impish* laughter half suppressed

an injury to others as The opinions principles and practices which I thought so very *mischievous*" (*Burke*)

commonly retains from its earliest sense an impl

stressed and that of sportiveness is somewhat obscured or even lost as to produce in the child the same respect for the garden that restrains the grown ups from playing *wantonly* (*B Russell*)

Ana Gay sprightly *lively *merry blithe jocund jolly jovial mirthful gleeful hilarious (see corresponding nouns at MIRTH)

plea 1 *Apology apologia excuse pretext alibi

Ana Explanation justification rationalization (see corresponding verbs at EXPLAIN) defense vindication (see corresponding verbs at MAINTAIN)

2 *Prayer suit petition appeal

Ana Entreaty supplication, imploring beseeching begging (see corresponding verbs at BEG)

plead, *v* Pray sue petition appeal. See under PRAYER

Ana Entreat implore supplicate beseech, *beg intercede mediate intervene *interpose

Con Bestow confer present *give *grant vouchsafe accord

pleasance *or* **pleasaunce** *Amenity luxury

pleasant **Pleasant, pleasing, agreeable, grateful, gratifying welcome** are comparable when they mean highly acceptable to the mind or the senses **Pleasant** and **pleasing** are often indistinguishable however, *pleasant* usually imputes a quality to the object to which it is applied and *pleasing* suggests merely the effect of the object upon one as, a *pleasant* answer a *pleasing* answer a *pleasant* face a *pleasing* face "Your mother is a very *pleasant* person to live with (*M Austin*) The thought of gazing on life's Evening Star makes of ugly old age a *pleasing* prospect (*L P Smith*) **Agreeable** implies harmony with one's tastes or likings as *an agreeable* (cf a *pleasant*) taste odor If I was obliged to define politeness, I should call it *the* art of making oneself *agreeable* (*Smollett*) **Grateful** carries the implications of both *pleasing* and *agreeable* in addition it stresses the satisfaction or relief afforded the senses or somewhat less often the mind They lay down on the clean grass under the *grateful* shade of the tall cottonwoods (*Cather*) Only occasional voices from the road outside came to disturb the *grateful* sense of quiet and seclusion" (*A Marshall*) **Gratifying** is applied chiefly to that which affords mental pleasure to the individual by satisfying his desires hopes conscience or the like as the reviews of his book were very *gratifying* The *gratifying* feeling that our duty has been done (*W S Gilbert*) **Welcome** even more than *pleasing* stresses the pleasure or satisfaction given by the thing to which it is applied it often suggests prior need or an answer to one's longings as the explorers found fresh fruit and vegetables a *welcome* addition to their diet the news was most *welcome*

Ana Charming attractive alluring (see under ATTRACT *v*) *soft, gentle mild balmy

Ant Unpleasant distasteful harsh

please, *v* **Please gratify, delight, rejoice gladden, tickle, arride, regale** agree in meaning to make happy or to be a cause of happiness **Please** usually implies an agreement with one's wishes tastes or aspirations and a happiness which ranges from mere content and the absence of any ground for displeasure to actual elation as the family was *pleased* with the daughter's marriage the aim of poetry is to *please* the suggestion did not *please* him the promotion *pleased* not only Henry but all his friends. **Gratify** (cf *gratifying* under PLEASANT) suggests an even stronger measure of satisfaction than *please* and is invariably positive in its implication of pleasure as

he wished to *gratify* his son by these eulogies of Lucy (*Meredith*) it *gratifies* us to imagine that we have reached a point on the road of progress beyond that vouchsafed to our benighted predecessors (*H Ellis*) It *gratified* him to have his wife wear jewels it meant something to him (*Cather*) **Delight** stresses the emotional rather than the intellectual quality of the reaction, though the latter is often also implied it suggests intense lively pleasure that is not only keenly felt but, usually vividly expressed in the countenance or in outward actions O flatter me for love *delights* in praises (*Shak*) Sailors to tell of winds and seas *delight*" (*Gray*) "gazed From the watch-towers of Helvellyn Awed *delighted* and amazed! (*Wordsworth*) The soul *delighted* on each accent dwells — Enraptured dwells —not daring to respire (*Keats*) **Rejoice** implies a happiness that exceeds bounds and reveals itself as in smiles in song in festivities in enthusiastic effort or the like as.

Rejoice you men of Angiers ring your bells (*Shak*)

Rejoice the soul of thy servant for unto thee O Lord do I lift up my soul (*Psalms* lxxxvi 4) Hendrik worked *rejoicing* in the strength that God had given him in his skill in his power, and in his capacity for righteous anger (*S Cloete*) **Gladden** sometimes is indistinguishable from *rejoice* except in rarely suggesting excess of emotion and in being usually transitive A small pleasantry frankly uttered by a patron, *gladdens* the heart of the dependant (*Irving*) It often, however connotes a raising of the spirits or a cheering or consoling in depression or grief Even so thy latent worth will re-appear *Gladdening* the people's heart from shore to shore (*Wordsworth*) **Tickle arride,** and **regale** involve the idea of delight, but they are often less dignified in their connotations. **Tickle** implies pleasurable sensations such as tingles and thrills, or it suggests an almost physical gratification, as, food that *tickles* the palate Something that thrilled and *tickled* my heart with a feeling partly sensuous and partly spiritual (*N Hawthorne*) Sometimes, with reference to physical tickling it suggests provocation of laughter "The mimic court of justice in the orchard *tickled* him immensely (*Deland*) **Arride** suggests a delight that is sometimes near derision but always provoked by that which is amusing or engaging The word is not now common but is found in the work of some very good writers 'That conceit *arrided* us most and still tickles our midriff to remember (*Lamb*) As he [Stevenson] would have said it [his writing] *arrides* you wherever you open him and read a sentence or two whatever he means to convey at the time is being vivaciously put (*C E Montague*) **Regale** always connotes huge enjoyment or a feasting upon that which gives pleasure, as, 'The sight is pleased The scent *regaled*' (*Cowper*) Mr Sycamore was *regaling* himself with the discomfiture of Lady Charlotte (*H G Wells*)

Ana *Satisfy content elate exult (see corresponding adjectives at ELATED) beguile *while wile

Ant Displease anger vex

pleasing *Pleasant agreeable grateful gratifying welcome

Ana Winning (see GET) ingratiating, *disarming charming attractive alluring enchanting (see under ATTRACT)

Ant Displeasing repellent

pleasure **Pleasure delight joy delectation enjoyment fruition** are the most general terms in English for the agreeable emotion which accompanies the possession acquisition or expectation of that which is good or greatly desired **Pleasure** so strongly implies a feeling of satisfaction or gratification that it sometimes carries no implication of visible happiness or actual gladness as

the first step [in an infant's development] is to pass beyond mere *pleasures* of sensation such as food and warmth, to the *pleasure* of social approbation (*B Russell*) It was for him a bitter sort of *pleasure* to have a new-comer to whom he could repeat all these matters of grief and suspicion (*Conrad*) Often however the term suggests an excitement or exaltation of the senses or of the mind that implies positive happiness or gladness as, When these wild ecstasies shall be matured Into a sober *pleasure*" (*Wordsworth*) a great work of art always gives *pleasure* the doctors found out that a man could digest his food best if he ate it with *pleasure* among cheerful friends (*C E Montague*) **Delight** carries a stronger implication of liveliness intensity or obviousness in the satisfaction or gratification induced than *pleasure* (though not as strong an implication as in glee see MIRTH) the term however often suggests a less stable or enduring emotion than *pleasure* as, What *pleasure* the possession of my money could have afforded him I am unable to say but as it did give him evident *delight* I was not sorry that I had parted with it so readily

(*Kipling*) Deep was the Old Dog s *delight* to hear the praises of his Beauty sounded by such aristocratic lips as the Hon Peter Brayder s (*Meredith*) Joy is often used in place of *pleasure* and still more often in the place of *delight* It is the preferred and often the necessary

the sensuous or emotional reactions of one who takes

delectation of his guests Enjoyment on the other hand usually implies an attitude or a circumstance or a favor able response to a stimulus that tends to make one gratified or happy as He gave himself up to the vigor ous *enjoyment* of his pipe for a silent minute or two (*Conrad*) She drank in all the new impressions joy ously from that moment dated her *enjoyment* of French ways and her *delight* in Paris (*H Ellis*) He accepted chance and weather with a sort of grave *en joyment* (*Cather*) Fruition is now so often used even by good writers and speakers in the sense of real zation or fulfillment that it has become increas ngly rare in its earlier and generally approved sense of pleasure in pos sess on or of enjoyment in attainment as, If we live by hope let us desire the end and *fruition* of our hope (*Latimer*) in love we must deserve nothing or the fine

one has to be before learning tl at growth is more de s rable than *fruition* —*Lucas*) where realization or fulfillment is stressed and the word implies only the bearing of fru t or the coming to an issue and carries

method wh ch had grown up under the shelter of the old causal method —*Eddington*)

Ana *Happiness fel c ty bl ss amusement diversion recreation, entertainment (see under AMUSE)

Ant Displeasure anger vexation

pleat Variant of PLAIT

plebiscite *Mandate initiative referendum

pledge, *n* **Pledge earnest token pawn hostage gage** as here compared agree in denoting something that is given or held as a s gn of another s faith or intention to do what has been promised Pledge originally and still in some appl cations a technical legal term appl es in general to anyth ng (often in tl e past a person) handed

Earnest, originally the money or other thing of value given by a buyer to a seller to bin l a bargain in its

I do set my bow in the cloud and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth (*Genesis* ix 13) In specific concrete use *token* is appl ed to som thing which serves as a proof of an obligat on a r gh t a det or the like thus a coinl ke p ece of metal sold by a transportat on company for use as a t cket is usually called a *token* coins notes and the l ke issued by some countries states or cities as currency at a nominal or face value above their real value as metal (or o her substance) but redeemable at tl e r face value are col lectively called *tokens* Pawn orig nally a close synonym of *pledge* (as He must leave beh nd for *pawns* His mother wife and son —*Dryden*) no v spec fically refers only to an object of more or less value deposited as secur ity for the money loaned on it by another usually by a person (called a *pawnbroker*) whose bus ness is the loan ing of money on such secur ty as, he left h s watch w h the broker as a *pawn* In very prec se exten led use *pawn* often carries a suggest on of someth ng held for a

another until one s agreement or promise has been ful filled as, to hold the k ng s children as *hostages* for t e safe return of tl e captured barons. In extended use (which is comparatively rare) tl e term is appl cable to anything which serves as an earnest or pledge of some thing to come One who wisely schemed And *ho ste* from the future took In trained thought and lore of book (*Whittier*) Gage orig nally the equ val nt of *pledge* in the earl est sense of that word is now archaic in that sense tl e term still occurs ho vever as a d signa tion for someth ng which is given as a pledge (such as a glove a cap or the like) that a person w ll appear to fight an opponent to assert a claim or the like In th s sense it is found chiefly in the phrase to throw down (or fl ng down) the *gage* which is figuratively to defy

bond bail

contract.

Ant Abjure.

plein air Open-air *outdoor alfresco

plenary *Full complete replete

Ant Limited

plenteous *Plentiful ample abundant, cop ous

Ana & *Ant* See those at PLENTIFUL

Plentiful plenteous ample abundant, copi e in common more than a lequate or sufficient excess Tl at is plentiful or plenteous of which eat or rich supply *plenteous* is now book ch cheap wl en it is *plent ful* and dear wl en it is scarce (*Shaw*) The king made s lver and gold at *plenteous* as stones (*2 Chronicles* i 15) That is ample

which is generously sufficient to satisfy a definite requirement "*Ample* apologies indeed for fifteen years of persecution (*Macaulay*) Their mother's fortune though *ample* for her situation in life could but ill supply the deficiency of his (*Austen*) That is abundant which is very plentiful or of which there is an unusually large supply "She found the fru t *abundant* (*Mered th*) His *abundant* vitality (*Bennett*) *Abundant* sometimes im plies profusion. '*Abundant* beautiful bright tresses (*Mered th*) That is copious which is marked by great abundance as, a *copious* supply A *copious* stream [of words] (*Hudson*) *Copious* is especially appl cable to that which varies in the quantity or number of things produced, yielded used or the like It is, therefore not always interchangeable with the other words. Thus, one says a *copious* (or *plentiful*) supply of food (not "food was *copious*) ' there was a *copious* crop of potatoes this year' (not "potatoes were *copious* this year ") *Copious* showers" (*Wordsworth*) 'Latin he read *copiously* to the end (*Lowes*) "*Copious* eating and still more *copious* drinking (*A Huxley*) In l terary use *copious* often implies profus on of word or richness of vocabulary or fulness of information. Declaimers of a *copious* vein" (*Berkeley*) French Engl sh or any other *copious* language (*Hobbes*) Be *copious* and distinct and tell me a great deal of your mind (*Johnson*)

Ana Fru tful prolific (see FERTILE) sumptuous, opu lent *luxurious *profuse lavish prod gal

Ant Scanty scant

pleonasm *Verbiage redundancy tautology circum locution, periphrasis.

pliable *Plast c pliant duct le malleable adaptable

Ana Lithe limber *supple *elast c res l ent springy flexible *compliant, acquiescent

Ant Obstinate

pliant *Plastic, pliable, ductile malleable adaptable

Ana See those at PLIABLE

plight *n* *Pred cament dilemma quandary scrape fix, jam, p ckle.

Ana S tuation cond tion *state posture *difficulty rigor hardship vicissitude

plight, *v* *Promise, engage pledge covenant contract

plot, *n* 1 *Plan, design scheme project.

Ana *Chart, map graph.

2 Plot, intrigue machination conspiracy complot, cabal frame-up are here compared only as meaning a secret plan devised to entrap or ensnare another or others. Plot implies careful plann ng of details and an intent to accomplish an evil mischievous, or treacherous end it may involve one or more devisers and a person a group a class, or a people, as the victim as the Gun powder *Plot* There is a *plot* against my life my crown (*Shak*) the *plots against him Had madden d tamer men* (*Tennyson*) Intrigue implies more complicated schem ng or maneuvering than *plot* and the use of petty underhand methods t more often implies an attempt to gain one s own ends through clandestine means, as in politics, in business, n love or the like rather than (as *plot* frequently implies) an attempt to destroy to betray to usurp power or the like as, Mr Swift hath finely described that passion for *intrigue* that love of secrecy slander and lying which belongs to weak people hangers-on of weak courts (*Thackeray*) The party pol ticians forgot the r good resolutions and reverted to their familiar *intrigues* (*H G Wells*) Machination (commonly in the plural) usually imputes hostility or treachery to the makers often also it suggests craftiness in devising or contriving annoyances, injuries evils, or the like if these deas are to be connoted it may be applied to a plot an intrigue or any of the secret plans named by the words in this group Mrs Morland knew so l ttle of lords and baronets that she entertained no notion of their general mischievousness and was wholly unsuspicious of danger to her daughter from the r *machinations* (*Austen*) Tortured by some black trouble of the soul and given over to the *machinations* of his deadliest enemy (*N Hawthorne*) Conspiracy (as here considered see also under CONNIVE *v*) and the archaic term *complot* differ from *plot* chiefly in implying a comb nation of persons or groups as the devisers and agents and in being applied ch efly to such a plot when it involves treason or great treachery as, "To lay a *complot* to betray thy foes (*Shak*) Heaven hath marr d Their *complots* (*Southey*) 'This is the fifth *conspiracy* hatch d in France (*Tennyson*) Tis a long devised *Conspiracy* the whole tribe is involved (*Browning*) In legal use where *conspiracy* is a technical term the word implies the doing of an unlawful act or the use of unlawful means in accompl shing a lawful end as, Every contract combination in the form of trust or otherwise or *conspiracy* in restraint of trade or com merce among the several States or with foreign nat ons (*First U S Ant trust Act*) Cabal (as here cons dered see also COMBINATION) appl es usually to an intrigue in which a group combines to accompl sh some end favor able to it but injurious or d sastrous to the person or group (often specifically the government) affected as 'The *cabal* against Washington found supporters exclu sively in the north (*G Bancroft*) Frame-up originally American slang applies to any plot which involves fraud or a fraudulent end especially the incrimination of a person as by planting false evidence or by staging a questionable situation in wh ch he will be found and suspected of a crime as Some one put those l ttle glass figures amongst my traps It was a *frame up* (*Agatha Christie*)

Ana Connivance collus on (see under CONNIVE) contrivance *device contraption maneuver stratagem *trick, ruse artifice

3 Sketch outl ne d agram del neation draft tracing blueprint See under SKETCH *v*

plot *v* 1 Plan des gn scheme project. See under PLAN *n*

Ana. Fashion, fabricate forge form shape *make conspire *connive collude

2 *Sketch outline d agram del neate draft trace blueprint

Ana Create *invent *chart map graph

pluck *n* *Fort tude grit backbone guts, sand

Ana *Courage spirit mettle resolution tenacity determination, *decision hard hood audacity *temer ity

plumb, *adj* *Vertical perpend cular

plume *v* *Pride p que preen.

Ana *Appreciate value prize

plump *Fleshy stout portly rotund chubby fat corpulent obese

Ant Cadaverous. — *Con* *Lean, spare scrawny skinny lank lanky *haggard pinched wasted

plunder, *v* *Rob rifle loot, th eve, burglarize

Ana Despoil spol ate sack p llage *ravage *strip denude bare.

plunder *n* *Spoil, pillage booty prize, loot, swag

Ana Robbery larceny *theft

plutocracy *Ol garchy aristocracy

ply *v* *Handle manipulate w eld swing

Ana Exercise *pract ce, drill operate work, function (see ACT *v*) manage direct control *conduct.

pocket, *n* *Hole hollow cavity void vacuum

poet Poet versifier rhymer (or rimer), rhymester (or

rimester), *poetaster*, *bard* *minstrel* *scop* *gleeman*, **jongleur, troubadour, trouvère minnesinger, scald** (*or* **skald**) come into comparison when they denote a composer who uses metrical or rhythmical language as his medium. Poet etymologically a 'maker' is used in a generic sense and in several highly specific senses In its generic sense it applies to any writer of verse in its specific senses it applies only to a composer of verse who manifests certain qualities regarded as essential by the age or time or by the writer or speaker who uses the term With all its variations in implications in these specific senses *poet* usually stresses inventive and imaginative power as the prime essential sometimes without clear reference to skill in constructing verses Every man that writes in verse is not a *Poet* (*B Jonson*) The *Poet* is chiefly distinguished from other men by a greater promptness to think and feel without immediate external excitement and a greater power in expressing such thoughts and feelings (*Wordsworth*) **Versifier** may designate any composer who uses verse as his medium without reference to any quality or qualities thought of as essential to poetry In contrast to *poet* however it

use in the seventeenth century when opposition to rhyme especially in heroic verse was crystallizing and there was a pronounced distinction between poets who employed blank verse and those who employed rhyme In earliest use the terms were often descriptive rather than depreciative in later use especially in the age of romanticism when *poet* was regarded as a title to be bestowed rather than claimed *rhymer* and *rhymester* were often used by poets in speaking of themselves or of their fellow poets I am nae *poet* in a sense But just a *rhymer* like by chance Whene'er my Muse does on me glance I jingle at her (*Burns*) Novelist realist *rhymester* play your part, Paint the mortal shame of nature with the living hues of art (*Tennyson*) Poetaster is and has always been a term of contempt applied to versifiers whose work is regarded as unimportant trashy inane or the like There are always *poetasters* enough but of great *poets* there are never so many as not to leave room for more (*J Hawthorne*) **Bard** in strict historical use applies only to one of a class of Celtic poets especially of Welsh and Irish poets in ancient times who composed verses such as those praising heroes chiefs or warriors or recounting historical facts or traditions, and who sang or recited *them to the accompaniment of the harp or similar musical instrument* In extended use *bard* is a more or less romantic designation of any poet especially of one who is closely associated with a particular place (thus Shakespeare is called the *Bard* of Avon Burns, the Ayrshire *Bard* Wordsworth the *Bard* of Rydal Mount) or one who is thought of as a composer of verse that sings itself or is written to be sung Compile in all the lyrical poetry of the last 150 years a list of half a dozen first class or even second-class *bards* who wrote primarily to

his own) to the accompaniment of a harp or other instrument and performed tricks later it was robbed of some of its implications of jugglery and buffoonery (except in reference to a black faced entertainer in a minstrel show) and given some of the more elevated connotations of *poet* in its extended use it is close to *bard* in its implica

tions but it places less emphasis on professional character and more on natural lyrical power O black and unknown *bards* of long ago How came your lips to touch the sacred fire? How in your darkness did you come to know The power and beauty of the *minstrel's* lyre (*J W Johnson*) **Scop** an Anglo-Saxon word was applied to a type of Anglo-Saxon poet similar to the bard the scop was however a minstrel attached to a court, who provided entertainment by the songs and poetic narratives which he composed or adapted and himself delivered **Gleeman** (a word of Anglo-Saxon origin) and **jongleur** (of Norman French origin) are now often used in precise writing in place of *minstrel* in its earliest sense but with a more definite implication of the minstrels

changeable Both designate one of a class of poets who existed between the tenth and the fourteenth centuries chiefly in what is now known as France but who used distinctly different tongues *Troubadour* applies to a type of poet musician found chiefly in Southern France and Northern Italy frequently a knightly amateur who composed lyrics (often also the music) in the Provençal tongue usually of an amatory character *and characteristically in a complicated metrical pattern* *trouvère* applies to a type of poet found in Northern France who composed in the main metrical romances long narrative poems dealing with the loves and exploits of heroes, which were recited or sung by jongleurs and others *Trouvère* therefore comes close to *bard* in some of its implications however the two words in their strict historical senses are not interchangeable because they

troubadour rightly implies not naturalness but art and technical skill in versifying I speak after my fancies for I am a *Troubadour* you know and won the violet at Toulouse but my voice is harsh here

troubadours and having much in common with especially in their emphasis on love songs and skill in versification Scald applies to a type of ancient Scandinavian

poser

poetaster *Poet versifier rhymer rhymester bard, minstrel scop gleeman jongleur troubadour trouvère minnesinger scald

keen acute *incisive trenchant cutting biting

point, v *Direct aim level train lay

Ana Turn bend (see CURVE *v*) *direct address devote steer pilot engineer *guide

point of view. Point of view, standpoint, viewpoint, angle slant agree in denoting the position or attitude that determines which aspect of an object of contemplation is seen or presented Point of view is the idiomatic English term standpoint and viewpoint came into English as the result of efforts to find a one-word term and a less awkward phrasing as, *from the point of view* of history *from the standpoint* of history The substitutes were slow in meeting approval, but both are now generally accepted although *viewpoint* is still held in disfavor by many persons. *Standpoint* is increasingly frequent in writing (it was once felt as colloquial) and is acquiring connotations which tend to distinguish it from *point of view* and *viewpoint* *Point of view* and *viewpoint* may suggest either a physical or mental position *standpoint* is gradually being restricted to the mental point of view as, to paint a scene from the *point of view* of one standing on a hillside to consider totalitarianism from the German *standpoint* (or *point of view*) *Point of view* permits the inference that there are other ways of looking at that which is considered and therefore usually suggests lack of completeness in the vision or one-sidedness in the views expressed or presented *standpoint* more often connotes than definitely implies a fixed way of looking justified by one's fundamental principles one's wealth of information or the like and not necessarily resulting in a limited understanding "Every intellectual product must be judged from the *point of view* of the age and the people in which it was produced" (*Pater*) "My criticism of what seem to me one-sided views will be better understood if my general *standpoint* is known" (*Inge*) These distinctions though apparent in recent good use are not however always observed Angle definitely implies one-sidedness or limitations in the scope of one's vision "Every man of genius sees the world at a different *angle* from his fellows, and there is his tragedy But it is usually a measurable *angle*" (*H Ellis*) "In the rhetorical speeches from Shakespeare which have been cited we have a new clue to the character in noting the *angle* from which he views himself" (*T S Eliot*) Slant (a colloquial term) stresses bias, but it may be the bias derived from temperament mental habits or experience rather than from prejudice as, he always takes a pessimistic *slant* when any proposal for avoiding war is made "No one sees anything without some personal *slant*" (*Sat Review of Lit*) All of these words are synonyms in their extended senses for they agree in meaning one's view (as held or advocated) or views *Point of view* (or *viewpoint*) however implies that the view is an opinion or personal judgment as, to express one's *point of view* his *point of view* is generally known *Standpoint* suggests a basic principle or body of principles as to question the validity of an opponent's *standpoint* "We believe the latter *standpoint* to be that generally assumed by the British Empire" (*Sat Review*) *Slant* and *angle* also in colloquial usage signify opinion but they imply personal bias far more than does *point of view* "I remember my confusion when an American professor wanted to know my '*slant*' on the leadership question" (*Irish Statesman*)

Ana *Position stand attitude

poise, *v* *Stabilize steady balance ballast trim

Ana *Support uphold back

Con Disturb agitate upset (see DISCOMPOSE) *overturn overset overthrow subvert

poise *n* **1** *Balance equilibrium equipoise tension

Ana Suspending or suspension hanging (see corresponding verbs at HANG) *equanimity composure

2 *Tact, address, savoir faire

Ana Self possession aplomb assurance *confidence calmness tranquillity serenity (see corresponding adjectives at CALM) grace dignity *elegance

poison, *n* Poison, venom, virus, toxin, bane agree in meaning matter or a substance that when present in an organism or introduced into it chemically produces an injurious or deadly effect Poison, etymologically a potion or drink acquired its first specific meaning when it was applied to a potion containing a highly noxious ingredient especially in such a quantity as to prove fatal to the drinker In its sense development it came to be applied to the deadly ingredient rather than to the drink containing it and to be thought of as something that could be introduced into the system not only through the mouth but in other ways as killed by a *poison* barbed arrow, morphine (usually introduced hypodermically) is, in sufficient quantities a *poison* carbon monoxide gas, when inhaled is a deadly *poison* In still more recent use the term is applied to any substance manufactured within an organism which under certain conditions chemically produces disease or death as *poisons* in the blood made up of accumulated substances which should have been eliminated in urine cause uremia The term *poison* is now the most general of all these words and is referable to any highly noxious or deadly matter without reference to whether it is swift or slow in action, whether it is of animal, vegetable or mineral origin or whether it is introduced into the system or is manufactured within the system In its secondary sense *poison* is merely a figurative extension of its literal sense as fear uncontrolled is a *poison* that destroys all self confidence Venom and virus had for their earliest meaning a fluid containing a poison secreted by a snake scorpion bee or the like whenever the creature bites or uses its organ of offense or defense such as a fang a sting or a spine *Venom* still retains this meaning in precise use though it is sometimes applied to a poisonous secretion of a plant "Man spurns the worm, but pauses ere he wake The slumbering *venom* of the folded snake" (*Byron*) *Virus* on the other hand has practically lost this meaning and is more commonly restricted to designating the poison in the juices of a person having an infectious disease (for fuller treatment see GERM) Toxin is specifically applied to a poison or poisonous secretion that is manufactured in the plant or animal body A toxin such as the venom of a snake may be harmful to others but not to the organism itself a toxin produced by faulty metabolism or a lack of balance in the constructive and destructive processes in an organism is usually exceedingly harmful to the organism A toxin may also be the product of bacteria as in tetanus diphtheria or botulism and therefore dangerous to the organism in which it is produced Bane is an old word now rare except in poetic or deliberately archaic use and in certain combinations such as ratsbane (rat poison) and henbane dogbane wolfsbane (certain plants containing a poisonous juice supposedly fatal respectively to hens dogs etc.) Originally applied to anything that caused destruction or woe or that wrought great harm (a meaning still found in such phrases as "she is the *bane* of his existence") it came to be specifically applied to any poison that is fatal if not counteracted by an antidote "My death and life My *bane* and antidote are both before me This [the bane] in a moment brings me to an end But this [the antidote] informs me I shall never die" (*Addison*)

poisonous Poisonous venomous, virulent toxic (or toxical), mephitic (or mephitical), pestilent pestilential, miasmatic (or miasmatical) miasmic, miasmal come into comparison as meaning having the properties or the

effects of poison (see POISON). In its literal sense, poisonous always implies that the thing so described will be fatal or exceedingly harmful if introduced into a living organism (usually a human organism) in sufficient quantities as by eating, drinking inhaling or the like, as the most *poisonous* of mushrooms, *poisonous* gases, "[aniline] is also *poisonous* but by proper chemical

condemn us As *poisonous* of your honor (*Shak.*), 'What a difference between Pope's little *poisonous* barbs and Dryden's strong invective!' (*Tennyson*), 'The sentence was pronounced ..in a stifling *poisonous* atmosphere" (*Conrad*) In its literal sense, venomous applies not only to reptiles insects etc (such as the snake scorpion bee), whose bite or sting introduces or is believed to introduce a deadly venom (see *venom* under POISON) into the organism, and to plants believed to contain a poisonous fluid (as a *venomous* snake, 'a garden of *venomous* plants —*Marvell*), but also to the bites stings, or wounds inflicted by venomous creatures (as, a *venomous* snake bite) The adjective is, however, used far more often in its figurative senses, where it

a venom, in current use the poisonous substance produced in an organism by an infectious disease) it is now applied chiefly to infectious diseases of a particularly malignant or violent form, or in technical use, to the virus (as defined above) that induces a violent and often fatal attack, as, poverty produces outbreaks of *virulent* infectious disease sooner or later" (*Shaw*), one of the

flowers (*H Ellis*) Toxic is chiefly in literal use where it sometimes implies the presence of properties or effects of a toxin or poisonous secretion manufactured in an animal or vegetable organism (as, a *toxic* condition of the blood, a *toxic goiter toxic poisoning of the system*) or at other times implies only the character or the properties of a poison, and therefore means little more than *poisonous* (as the *toxic* principle of a certain drug, *toxic* gases a *toxic* drug) In its rare figurative use *toxic* often implies insidious and destructive activity comparable to that of some toxins in the human organism, as Arsène Dumont thought that it [civilization] inevitably held

agreed that a student should be trained only on the best models . there has been with respect to poetry a *pestilent* notion that the young should be gradually led up to excellence through lower degrees of it (*Bridges*) So *pestilential*, so infectious a thing is sin that it scatters the poison of its breath to all the neighbourhood (*Jer. Taylor*) Miasmatic, miasmic, miasmal all imply a reference to *miasma*, or supposedly infectious matter emanating from swamps or jungles or from putrescent substances and floating in the air, as, a *miasmatic* marsh "The morning mist is grey and *miasmic*' (*Amy Lowell*) a *miasmal* place In their now much more common extended use, these words especially the first two, come close to *pestilential* in implying a power to spread contamination or to poison the minds or souls of the multitude, as *miasmatic* doctrines, the *miasmic* influence of a certain institution

Ana Mortal fatal lethal, *deadly *pernicious baneful noxious, deleterious, detrimental

polemic, polemical. *Controversial eristic, apologetic.

Ana. Argumentative, disputatious (see corresponding nouns at ARGUMENTATION) contentious litigious (see BELLIGERENT)

policeman. Policeman, officer, constable, bailiff catchpole (*or* catchpoll), gendarme, bobby, peeler, copper, cop, bull come into comparison when they denote a member of the police or the force or body officially charged with the duty of preserving peace and order in the community by preventing violations of the law and by taking into custody persons who are known or are alleged to be guilty of such violations Policeman is the general term referable to a member of any police force whether civil or military, or if civil, whether under the jurisdiction of town or city or of a state The term is referable to such a person regardless of the specific duties

township, or a special official, often a sheriff's assistant charged with executing the warrants of judicial officers, such as warrants for arrest attachment, eviction, and the like It is also used of a member of a constabulary or an organized police force serving a county state or section of a country In British use *constable* is used as a term of address for a policeman In British, and in rare American use, a bailiff is a sheriff's constable and therefore a county police officer, catchpole is the now contemptuous equivalent of *bailiff* in this sense or sometimes of any constable. Gendarme is often used by English-speaking persons of a French or other European

are both British colloquial equivalents of *policeman* derived from the name of Sir Robert Peel who as British home secretary was responsible for acts organizing the Metropolitan Police (of Greater London) and the Irish constabulary. *Bobby* is used chiefly in England of any policeman but especially of uniformed policemen wearing a helmet; *peeler* was originally an Irish designation for a member of the Irish constabulary, a police force organized on military lines; it was later applied to any policeman. Copper and cop (literally one who cops or catches) are slang terms common both in the United States and in Great Britain; they often refer to a policeman who is on the lookout for offenders such as a patrolman or a motorcycle policeman. Bull also is a slang term for *policeman* and is often applied specifically to a detective.

polish, *v*. Polish, burnish, furbish, buff, shine agree in meaning to smooth or brighten by rubbing. Polish, the most common of these words, fundamentally implies friction that removes all roughnesses of surface or gives a crude product a smooth, often a lustrous, finish or renews the finish of an old product; it may imply the use of a tool, instrument, or machine (such as a file, a brush, or a grinder) or the application usually in addition of a gritty powder, a paste, or the like: as, to *polish* marble for a tombstone; to *polish* mahogany; to *polish* glass; to *polish* furniture; to *polish* shoes. "Windowpanes which she had *polished* until they shone like jewels" (*M. Wilkins*). Burnish etymologically implies a causing to shine or gleam. As originally, it is still used chiefly in reference to metals or to objects made of metals which are rubbed until they become lustrous: as, *burnished* gold; to *burnish* one's shield; to *burnish* brass candlesticks. In present use the term is also applied to things which shine as though they were burnished: as, "the blue green of the pines . . . shone in the sun—a *burnished* colour" (*Jefferies*). "Even his hair . . . seemed like *burnished* bronze in the evening light" (*Shaw*). Furbish, which is now used more often in a figurative than in a literal sense, in earliest use implied cleaning of rust from armor, weapons, and the like, by friction: as, "*furbished* the rusty sword again" (*Dryden*). In extended use it commonly implies freshening up, renovating, or the like, with very little emphasis (if any) on rubbing, brushing, or scouring: "I took it [the play] to make alterations . . . and *furbished* it up in a day or two" (*Lamb*). Buff, originally a tradesman's word, implies polishing with a soft, rough, oil-treated leather (originally of buffalo hide) or with a stick or tool (called a *buffer*) faced with such leather or with chamois, velvet, or the like: as, to *buff* brass; to *buff* knives; to *buff* one's fingernails. Shine is often used in place of *polish* when cleaning or brightening are implied: as, to *shine* silver.

Ana *Renew, restore, refresh, rejuvenate

Ant Tarnish

polite *Civil, courteous, courtly, gallant, chivalrous

Ana *Gentle, genteel: *suave, urbane, diplomatic, politic: *thoughtful, considerate, attentive

Ant Impolite

politic 1 *Expedient, advisable

Ana Practical, *practicable: *possible, feasible, practicable: *shrewd, astute, perspicacious, sagacious

2 Diplomatic, bland, smooth, *suave, urbane

Ana Ingratiating, insinuating, *disarming: unctuous, sleek, oily, *fulsome: *wise, prudent, judicious

politician. Politician, statesman, politico are synonymous terms only when they denote a person who is versed in or engaged in politics or the science or art of government. In American use they are often, though not always, regarded as opposites rather than as interchangeable terms. When used without derogation, politician, as distinguished from *statesman*, both in British and American use applies to a person who by training and temperament is able to deal with masses of persons so as to accomplish desirable ends, such as election to a political office (sometimes of oneself, sometimes of one's chosen candidate), or the passage of bills or the acceptance of measures one upholds, or the settlement of especially difficult problems to the satisfaction of one's constituency or of the country as a whole. Usually *politician* also connotes the power to deal successfully with opposition, especially opposition coming from other political parties. "What makes Burke stand out so splendidly among *politicians* is that he treats politics with his thought and imagination" (*Arnold*). "The loose cog in the wheel happened to be that he [a former unsuccessful mayor of New York City] held a political position and was 1 000 miles away from being a *politician*. He did not know how to handle people and did not know how to deal with them or how to get along with them" (*Alfred E. Smith*). In American as distinguished from British use *politician* is often a highly derogatory or contemptuous term implying scheming, self-interest, artifice, or intrigue in accomplishing one's ends. "He has . . . a loose, shifty expression of face, and one which gives you the impression of a thorough *politician* in the bad sense of the word" (*E. L. Godkin*). "American readers are asked to note that the term '*politician*' is used in the English sense as meaning 'one engaged in politics' and has no derogatory application" (Foreword to *International Who's Who 1940*). Statesman, in both American and British use, carries little if any reference to party politics (except that in effusive American use a *politician* is sometimes pronounced a *statesman*), but throws the emphasis upon skill and sagacity in the management of affairs of state as in the capacity of president or prime minister, a member of Congress or of Parliament, an ambassador, or the like. The term in contrast to *politician* (sometimes to *demagogue*) is often applied to the highest representatives (either in actuality or in thought) of this type: as, "Unhappily the republic [the First French Republic] was subject to men who were mere demagogues and in no sense *statesmen*" (*Macaulay*). "Ticknor was a scholar born, as Webster was a *statesman* born" (*Van W. Brooks*). "Men are employed to bring up the name of a *politician* so that he may be called a *statesman*" (*S. Anderson*). Politico is sometimes used in Great Britain in place of *politician* in the derogatory sense; in American use it is sometimes preferred to *politician* when a term devoid of all depreciation is desired, and yet there is no intent to suggest laudable qualities.

politico *Politician, statesman.

pollute *Contaminate, defile, taint, attaint.

Ana *Debase, vitiate, corrupt, deprave, pervert: *abuse, outrage, mistreat: profane, desecrate, blaspheme (see corresponding nouns at PROFANATION)

poltroon. Craven, dastardly, recreant, *cowardly, pusillanimous

Ana *Mean, ignoble, abject: *contemptible, despicable, sorry, scurvy

Ant Dauntless

polymathic *Learned, erudite, scholarly

pomade, pomatum, *v*. *Oil, grease, lubricate, anoint, inunct, cream

pomp, *n*. *Display, parade, array

Ana Ceremony, ceremonial, liturgy, ritual, formality: *form: ostentatiousness or ostentation, pompousness, showiness or show (see corresponding adjectives at SHOWY)

pompous. *Showy, ostentatious, pretentious
Ana Ceremonious, *ceremonial, solemn, formal stately, imposing, majestic, grandiose (see GRAND) *splendid,

consideration of a problem from all angles or of a thing in all its relations in order that nothing important will escape one unlike *weigh* in an allied sense (see CONSIDER, 1), it does not now usually suggest a balancing that leads to a conclusion, as, 'Witness this weighty book so nicely *pondered* yet so strongly wrought" (*Dryden*), '[Feverel] *pondered* on what his Aunt said He loved Lady Blandish and yet he did not wish to see her Lady Feverel (*Meredith*), the great Sung master was wont to spend the day *pondering* the subjects of his brush by the side of running streams" (*Binyon*) Meditate adds to *ponder* an implication of a definite

consideration of a plan project or the like that it approaches *intend* or *purpose* in meaning as are you really serious in *meditating* a dance at Netherfield' (*Austen*) Muse comes close to *meditate* in implying

wander with it and *muse* upon it and dream upon it (*Keats*) What an old fashioned place it seems to be! said Elizabeth Jane while her silent mother *mused* on other things than topography' (*Hardy*) Ruminate (etymologically to chew the cud as a ruminant animal) implies a going over the same problem the same subject or the same object of meditation again and again It may be used in place of any of these words but it does not carry as strong a suggestion of weighing as *ponder* of concentrated attention as *meditate*, or of absorption

deliberate speculate *think cogitate
ponderable Appreciable *perceptible, sensible palpable tangible
Ana Important significant momentous, weighty, consequential (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE)
Con Trivial trifling *petty paltry
ponderous. Cumbrous cumbersome, *heavy weighty, hefty
Ana *Massive massy, bulky, substantial clumsy *awkward maladroit *onerous burdensome, oppressive, exacting

cate, trust, cartel

etty, puny trivial

fulfilling meeting
answering (see SATISFY)
*Common ordinary, familiar, vulgar
neral, *universal generic, common accepted admitted (see RECEIVE) prevalent, *prevailing, current
Ant. Unpopular esoteric
porch. Veranda, piazza, portico stoop *balcony gallery, loggia.
port, *n* [1] *Harbor, haven.
port, *n* [2] Presence, carriage, front, *bearing deportment demeanor, mien, manner
portal. *Door gate, doorway, gateway postern
portend. Presage augur prognosticate *foretell predict, forecast, prophesy forebode
Ana. Betoken, *indicate, bespeak, attest signify import, *mean denote
*Foretoken presage prognostic, omen augury esentiment, foreboding misgiving, *apprehen rewarning warning cautioning *or* caution (see nding verbs at WARN)
ous. *Ominous unpropitious inauspicious,

hreatening menacing (see THREATEN) prodi onstrous prophesying *or* prophetic presaging foreboding predicting foretelling (see corresponding verbs at FORETELL)
porter *Beer lager bock ale stout
portico 1 *Colonnade arcade arcature peristyle
2 *Balcony, gallery, loggia, veranda, piazza porch.

1 *Part, piece detail member division ment, sector fraction fragment parcel.
Ana Quantity amount (see SUM *n*) apportionment, rationing *or* ration (see corresponding verbs at APPORTION) allotment, assignment allocation (see corresponding verbs at ALLOT)
2 *Fate destiny, lot doom
Ana Distribution dispensation division dealing (see corresponding verbs at DISTRIBUTE) fortune hap, *chance luck.
portion, *v* *Apportion parcel ration prorate
Ana *Allot, assign allocate *distribute dispense divide deal
*Fleshy, stout, plump rotund, chubby, fat nt obese
Burly, husky, brawny *muscular
it. Photograph, *image, simulacrum effigy icon, mask.
Posture, attitudinize See under POSTURE, *n*
*Assume, affect, simulate, feign, counterfeit.
1 Pose, air (*or* airs), affectation, mannerism onyms when they mean an adopted rather than a way of speaking behaving and the like Pose implies an attitude deliberately assumed in order to
oneself it may be
ers
hich
The
insurgent attitude has now become a *pose* (*Grandgent*)
Air, except in the plural form *airs*, does not always imply assumption, for it often suggests acquirement

through environmental influences as, she has the *air* of a teacher he spoke with an *air* of authority Used absolutely *air* often implies distinction and aristocratic breeding Mr Wickham was far beyond them all in person, countenance *air* (*Austen*) When it and (especially) *airs* definitely imply artificiality and the intent to give a false appearance they usually also imply a vulgar pretense of breeding of grandeur or of superiority, as, to put on *airs* Oh! they give themselves such *airs* (*Austen*) Affectation usually designates a specific trick of speech or behavior of one who obviously puts on airs or whose trick impresses others as deliberately assumed and insincere Mannerism designates an acquired peculiarity or eccentricity in speech or behavior it seldom implies insincerity but it nearly always connotes habit or potential habit A *mannerism* consciously assumed becomes thereby also an *affectation* what begins as an *affectation* may become an unconscious and habitual trick of behavior and so a *mannerism*

2 *Posture attitude

posh, *adj* *Stylish fashionable, modish smart chic, dapper dashing spruce natty, nifty nobby, toffish brave, braw

posit *Presuppose presume assume postulate premise

position, *n* 1 Presupposition presumption, assumption postulate, premise See under PRESUPPOSE

2 **Position, stand attitude** as here compared denote a more or less fixed mental point of view or way of regarding something Position and stand both imply reference to a question at issue or to a matter about which there is difference of opinion. *Position* however is often the milder term since it, unlike *stand* seldom connotes aggressiveness or defiance of a widely held or popular opinion as he was asked to make known his *position* on disarmament he took the *stand* that disarmament would not accomplish the ends its proponents had in view There is a strong sceptical element in Newman though he would have been shocked at the developments of his *position* by the Roman Catholic Modernists (*Inge*) He agreed thoroughly with my *stand* that no government or private organization could give health people had to achieve it by their own efforts (*V Heiser*) **Attitude** suggests a personal or sometimes a group or communal point of view especially one that is colored by personal or party feeling is influenced by one s environment or the fashion of the moment and is on the whole more the product of temperament or of emotion than of thought or conviction as, a humorous *attitude* to life, the Greek *attitude* to nature Eudora s *attitude* of owning your time and interest (*M Austin*) a resentful *attitude* to criticism 'Their *attitude* towards truth (that bug bear of Potterism) was typical Clare wouldn t see it Jane saw it perfectly clearly and would reject it without hesitation if it suited her book (*R Macaulay*)

Ana *Point of view viewpoint standpoint angle slant

3 **Position place situation, office post, job berth, billet, capacity** are here considered only in the narrow sense of the particular employment in which one is engaged for a salary or wage Position and place mean little more than this they differ little from each other except that sometimes *position* is preferred where the employment indicates a higher social status or more dignity in the work involved and *place* when the reference is to a menial employment as, he has found a *position* as office manager she has lost her *place* as a cook there are few good teaching *positions* open at present the employment agency can provide *places* for several good servants, chauffeurs, and farm hands at once This distinction however is not maintained in good usage for example, in British use especially *place* has not entirely lost its earlier denotation of a position in the government at court or the like (as, in my younger years I used many endeavours to get a *place* at Court —*Addison* To glut their insatiable craving for *place*' —*J Morley*) in university and collegiate use a placement officer is charged with the work of finding *places* for students leaving college or on vacation **Situation** (see also STATE) is not always distinguishable from *position* or *place* It is frequently the preferred term in the classified columns of newspapers (as, *situations* wanted *situations* vacant) and it sometimes carries a stronger implication of occupancy (or need of an occupant) than *position* as to seek a *position* (i e an opening or a place in a group staff system) to take or obtain a *situation* (i e a place one fills) as governess **Office** as here considered (see also FUNCTION 1) applies specifically to a position of trust, authority or the like especially in the service of a nation state city or the like or of a company corporation or association It often implies the selection of its occupant by election, appointment or the like it usually also suggests definite duties or functions tenure and (though not necessarily) emoluments beyond those given to holders of positions or situations as to elect a new man to the *office* of mayor he holds the *office* of attorney general of the state appointed to one of the highest *offices* in the country the directors elected the president of the corporation to the *office* of chairman of their board **Post** originally and still applied to the place where a soldier is stationed for sentry or guard duties, in the sense here considered applies to a position, or more often to an office attended by great responsibility or involving the performance of onerous duties as he has been appointed to the *post* of secretary of war it is rumored that he will give up his *post* at the beginning of the new year In British use *post* is now the common term for a place in the teaching profession **Job berth billet** are more or less colloquial terms (the last somewhat more frequent in British than in American use) for *position situation office* or *post* *Job* specifically stresses the work involved as a teaching *job* he has a hard *job*, a man is lost when he is without a *job* The term once applied chiefly to places involving heavy labor is now used not only without depreciation but even with a suggestion of some special significance as he is the only man for that *job* a job requiring skill and courage *Berth* distinctively implies a place (often a small place) in a system, a staff or a particular service often, but less clearly than *billet* it suggests a place to which one has been allotted assigned or appointed as he has a good *berth* in the civil service The men who cling to easy *billets* ashore (*Harper s Mag*) **Capacity** as here considered (see also ABILITY) comes into comparison with the other terms only when it denotes a position or job with reference to the nature of the tasks to be performed or to the qualifications of the person who performs them as he is with the firm in the *capacity* of financial adviser he serves them in the *capacity* of butler but they call him their houseman.

Ana *Work employment, occupation calling pursuit métier business

positive 1 Certain *sure cocksure

Ana *Confident assured sanguine sure dogmatic doctrinaire oracular *dictatorial.

Ant Doubtful

2 *Affirmative.

Ant Negative. — *Con* *Neutral indifferent nugatory *vain idle hollow nullifying annulling (see NULLIFY)

possess. Own, enjoy, hold, *have

Ana. Control, manage, direct, *conduct · retain *keep, reserve withhold

possession, *n* 1 Possession, dependency, territory, colony, dominion, protectorate, mandate come into comparison as meaning a country or state that is subject in

trol of the federal government, as Alaska is a *territory* of the United States most of the western states of the

British *colonies* which after the American Revolution united to form the United States of America, French *colonies* in the West Indies Dominion is now the pre-

united by a common allegiance to the crown Not all of these in their official titles use *dominion*, however, thus the *Dominion* of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia are *dominions* in this sense Protectorate applies either to a country over which a more highly organized or more powerful country assumes control for the purposes of protecting it from aggression or internal disturbance and of managing its affairs or to the form

(C Oman) Mandate (see also COMMAND) is the term applied to any former German colony or other conquered territory that was assigned by the Treaty of Versailles, 1919 to another nation (mandatary) not as a possession but as a protectorate with power to administer and regulate its affairs, especially for the benefit of the colony or territory as, German East Africa was one of the *mandates* assigned to Great Britain

2 In plural form **possessions.** Possessions, belongings, effects,

comparison wh

together consti

wealth *Posse s*

means resourc

pecuniary value Possessions may be applied to the

personal possessions such as one's clothes one's goods, one's valuables or, in extended use one's family one's relatives, or one's dependents, as to gather up one's *belongi*

suffici

folk,

Effect

but usually less so than *possessions* It is often applied to personal as distinguished from real property especially when the reference is to the estate of a deceased person, as he died leaving no *effects* of value, all his *effects* were divided among his relatives

estate of a deceased person or to the legal administration of the property of an insolvent or bankrupt person or concern *the assets include all the possessions of market*able value which may be turned into money to provide

assets is never exactly the same as *resources*, because the latter word does not, as *assets* always does, imply a

the proper conditions does or may exist or occur as "Although he [Plato] still asserts that community of . . . would be the ideal institution, he reluctantly . . . ns it as a basis for a *possible* state *(G L. Dukes)*

(*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

ion), there will be such [a minority of abnormal] m
person] in
pra
whi
ban
C

value (a u tima us of practical
the inn
comfort
into con
devised
process
(as, tele
b
d
re
b
le
n
pl
n
co u
willing
(Cowpe
tion w
a med
only w
Eliot)

a world religion? (C Mackenzie) Oftentimes feasible specifically implies suitability to an expressed or under stood purpose or appropriateness as a means of accomplishing a given or implied end as a northern resort is not feasible for some invalids in winter the suggested plot was not feasible for the type of play he wished to write

Ana Practical *practicable *expedient advisable.

2 *Probable likely

Ana Credible believable colorable *plausible potential dormant *latent

post n *Position place situation office job berth billet capacity

posterior, adj Posterior rear hind hinder after back agree in meaning behind in order of arrangement space Poster

wh
ana
strik
espe
wit
the
up
fro
rela
is h
legs
tion
Hin
post
the
usually confined u (A H Huxley) After ID
wh
a ve
or h
beh

Ana

ore important part as back stairs a back door ment of the backwoods.

rior

Gate *door entrance

Presupposition presumption assump-

pre ist pos tion S

posture of supplication) or the assistance of the context to evoke a picture of how the parts of the body are disposed or to reveal the intention or end There s a posture for a man to fi

we ght
op
the
At
ex
of
sta
bet
pic
to
her
bow

without her hearing him or changing her attitude (E Wharton) Uttering platitudes In stained glass attitudes (W S Gilbert) Pose applies to an attitude or to a position of some part or parts

Ana *Bearing, carriage deportment mien.

2 Situation *state condition mode status estate

Ana *Position stand attitude

*Powerful, puissant forceful forcible orous energetic strenuous lusty *effective effectual *strong sturdy tenacious.
tent

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

potential Dormant *latent quiescent abeyant
Ant Active actual

pother, *n* Flurry fuss ado *stir bustle
Ana *Haste hurry speed dispatch agitation upset perturbation disturbance (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE)
Con Coolness, collectedness composure (see corresponding adjectives at COOL)

pouch *Bag sack

pound, *v* *Beat, pummel buffet baste belabor, thrash thresh.
Ana *Strike hit smite slug batter mutilate (see MAIM)

poverty. Poverty indigence, penury, want destitution, privation are here compared *as denoting the state of one* who is poor or without enough to live upon Poverty, the most comprehensive of these terms may imply either the lack of all personal property or possessions (as, the monk s vow of *poverty* prevents him from having any thing he may call his own) or it may imply resources so limited that one is deprived of many of the necessities and of all of the comforts of l fe (as, in Syria he feath ered his nest so successfully that in two years he raised himself from *poverty* to opulence —*Buchan*) Indigence (often opposed to *affluence*) does not suggest dire or absolute poverty but it always impl es reduced or straitened circumstances and therefore usually connotes the en *durance of many hardships and the lack of comforts as* to endure *indigence* in his old age clothing neat and clean but somewhat threadbare gave evidence of his *indigence* The road that leads from competence and peace To *indigence* (*Cowper*) Penury may or may not imply abject poverty but it does suggest such an extreme of need especially of money that one is cramped or oppressed by the lack of it, as Chill *Penury* repress d their noble rage (*Gray*) she has to take anything she *can get in the way* of a husband rather than face *penury*" (*Shaw*) But *penury* may imply the semblance of poverty that comes from miserliness or penuriousness (cf *penurious* under STINGY) as, Her relatives considered that the *penury* of her table discredited the Mingott name which had always been associated with good living (*E Wharton*) Want (see also LACK) and destitution both imply an extreme of poverty that leaves one without the means of mere subsistence both terms especially the latter often imply starvation and homelessness or the need of charity as he *is* in great *want* a small weekly gift that secures a family against *want* Here to the homeless child of *want* My door is open still (*Goldsmith*) One estate pass ng by *death from heir to heir* three times in one year (as happens easily during a war) is wiped out by them [death duties] and the heirs reduced from affluence to *destitution* (*Shaw*) Privation though implying a state that is comparable to the one suggested by *indigence* does not as the latter term does necessarily suggest poverty although it always impl es a condition of being without many of the necessities of existence or an insufficient supply of them it may con *note another cause of such a condition than a lack of* money or of possessions of value as, an explorer must often undergo prolonged *privations* months of *privation* had made every member of the family look scrawny and ill nourished
Ana Necessity *need exigency stra t pass pinch (see JUNCTURE)
Ant Riches.

power, *n* **1** Power force, energy strength, might *puissance are come into comparison when they mean* the ability to exert effort as in doing bearing resisting or the l ke Power is the most general of these terms and denotes the ability latent or exerted inherent or acquired, physical or mental or spiritual to act or be acted upon to effect something or to affect or be affected by something as the finest machine in the world is useless without a motor to give it *power* the mechanical *power* of the internal-combustion engine the king has great *power* over his people to raise the productive *power* of a body of workers the sound of a great flood moving with majesty and *power* (*Cather*) "What is it which has made it [the Authorized Version] a factor of such *power in the development of our speech?* (*Lowes*) "Her pained reserve had no *power* to awe them into decency" (*Conrad*), to give an attorney the *power* to act for one hateful to feel their *power* over me when I knew that *they were nothing but fancies* (*Hudson*) Force as here compared (see also FORCE 2) implies the exh bition or the exercise of power the term usually therefore carries with it a suggestion of actually overcoming resistance, actually setting a thing in motion or accelerating its motion actually driving a person or thing in the desired direction or the like thus, one has the *power* to do something but exerts *force* when he accompl shes it a wind gathers *force* accumulated *force* which drove them as if *discharged from a cross-bow* (*Jefferies*) "[the tiller of the soil] deals with a hard and rebell ous element not to be conquered mainly by skill but ma nly by *force* (*H Ellis*) He had in fact settled down into a *dilettante having learnt* to scorn the triumphs which he lacked the *force* to win (*Bennett*) Therefore *force* is often applied to a person or thing that exerts its power with marked efficacy or eff ciency as, They bel eved that the Church was the only *force* which could consolidate the nation (*Inge*) Giles Overreach [in Massinger s *New Way to Pay* [illegible]
a great *for* [illegible]
"Art [illegible]
balance [illegible]
Energy [illegible]
power is [illegible]
power t [illegible]
is capab [illegible]
cal scien [illegible]
is in gen [illegible]
the other [illegible]
or weight [illegible]
is describ [illegible]
for work [illegible]
other mat [illegible]
tential ene [illegible]
exhibits k [illegible]
will reach t [illegible]
exhibits po [illegible]
be mechan [illegible]
like as, th [illegible]
derived fro [illegible]
pounded ba [illegible] *Darrow*) In general use especially as appl ed to persons *energy* impl es stored up power releasing itself in work or craving such release as. *The power of poetry* is, by a *single* word . to [illegible] *energy* into the mind which compels the imagination to produce the picture (*Coleridge*) The prodigious *energy* put forth by industry in time of war (*A C Morrison*) "Politics and patriotism afforded practical outlets for Greek *energy* (*B Russell*), It was marvellous that the *energy* of her spirit could carry through so triumphantly her frail nervous system (*H Ellis*) Strength applies to the power that res des in a person or thing as a *result of qualities or conditions* that enable h m or it to exert force or to manifest great energy or to resist pressure strain stress, attack, or the l ke Physically

strength implies soundness as of health of construction or the like (as *strength* of body the tensile *strength* of a rope the blasting *strength* of an explosive), mentally and morally it implies capacity for endurance resolution intrepidity or the like (as, to show *strength* in trial, or temptation, or in danger) when applied to armies, forces, fleets and the like, it usually implies numbers, equipment, resources etc. (as it was impossible to estimate the exact *strength* of the enemy s army a fleet incomparable in *strength* with any other) *Might puissance arm* are more or less rhetorical or poetic words meaning operative or effective power or force Might often suggests great or superhuman power it is therefore appropriate when the reference is to supernatural beings or supranatural forces or to human power that is so strong that it cannot be gainsaid Protect us by thy *might* Great God our King (*S F Smith*) Let us have faith that right makes *might* (*Lincoln*) The pride and *might* and vivid strength of things (*Galsworthy*) Puissance is often indistinguishable from *might* but in very discriminating use it generally also connotes an impressive display of power We should advance ourselves To look with forehead bold and big enough Upon the power and *puissance* of the king (*Shak*) Wherefore should not strength and might There weakest prove Where boldest, though to sight unconquerable? His [Satan s] *puissance* I mean to try (*Milton*) Arm, which is a figurative extension of *arm* the upper human limb is capable of two applications, both implying operative or effective power Sometimes, it is applicable to the power or body having authority that executes as one s arm executes that which one s mind conceives or one s will directs thus, the police force is the *arm* of the law the civil authority was in past times called the secular *arm* that is, the *arm* of the ecclesiastical authority *Arm* is also, in military use applied to one branch of the service as, the air *arm* Sometimes it is applicable to the might that shows itself especially in overcoming an enemy in these cases, *arm* often seems metaphorical rather than idiomatic English Son of man I have broken the *arm* of Pharaoh king of Egypt (*Ezekiel* xxx 21) To whom is the *arm* of the Lord revealed? (*Isaiah* liii 1) He whose strong *arm* the Orient could not check He who had held the Soldan at his beck (*Wordsworth*)

Ana *Ability capacity capability *gift genius talent faculty qualification competence (see corresponding adjectives at ABLE)

Ant Impotence.

2 Power, faculty, function come into comparison only when they mean an ability to act or perform in a given way or a capacity for a particular kind of action or performance Since as so defined all of these terms are used specifically of human beings they primarily suggest a mental ability or capacity that controls or directs conscious operations of the body or spirit as well as of the mind Power, the comprehensive term of this group may apply to a capacity for action or performance that does not or apparently does not call the mind into play (as the *power* to digest food the *power* of reflex movement) but it more frequently applies to an ability or capacity that involves either mental activity or mental receptiveness (as the *power* to think clearly the *power* to understand, to lose one s *power* to remember to Rima had been given this quickness of mind and *power* to divine distant things —*Hudson* the *power* of hearing delicate sounds distinguishing in the soul three principles or *powers* reason passion and desire —*G L Dickinson*) Faculty, often but far from always applies to a native or inherent power in earlier use it applied especially to those powers which were the possession of every normal human being though not always manifested in the first months of infancy or the earliest years of childhood as the *faculty* of hearing, the *faculty* of speech Still later, the word became a technical term of psychology referable to any one of the three (or more) powers of the human mind (often will memory reason) which psychologists discovered by an analysis of the entity called "mind" or "soul", as, "The understanding and will are two *faculties* of the mind (*Locke*), The truth is that memory and imagination the two most important human *faculties* are scarcely cultivated at all (*Grandgent*) Individual analyses not only resulted in enumerating widely different faculties and in widely differing definitions of faculties called by the same name (such as reason and understanding) but brought out a tendency to regard each faculty as a separate and distinct thing consequently the term as applied to one of the enumerable powers of the mind or soul has fallen into disrepute and is avoided in current psychological use However *faculty* as meaning generally a distinct discoverable power of the human mind or soul and *faculties* as meaning all the powers of the mind which are essential for its successful operation, are both found in good writing especially nontechnical writing as ' There has been endless discussion whether we have a distinct *faculty* for the knowledge of God (*Inge*), It is the one occasion when violent grief disturbing his *faculties* appears in his correspondence (*Belloc*) In current psychology function, as denoting an activity which can be more or less definitely associated with the brain or the central nervous system or a part of either is usually preferred to *faculty* and sometimes to *power* All mental activities such as seeing hearing perceiving conceiving imagining recalling etc are termed *functions* (*Carl Murchison*) Some psychologists distinguish kinds of psychology according to the stress laid upon mental processes as evidences of the existence of faculties (*faculty psychology*) or as activities involving the sense organs central nervous system and brain (*functional psychology*)

3 Power, authority, jurisdiction, control, command sway, dominion are here compared as meaning the right or prerogative of determining ruling or governing, or the exercise of that right or prerogative Power even in this specific sense never loses its fundamental implication of ability but in this case it is a capacity for rule that resides in one by virtue of one s rank one s office or even one s character or personality as, in an absolute monarchy the king has sole *power* all *power* over life and death was placed in the hands of the general, knowledge is *power* It is a strange desire to seek *power* and to lose liberty, or to seek *power* over others and to lose *power* over a man s self (*Bacon*) *Power* when used with reference to a definite person or body or office commonly connotes divisibility or strict limitation as, the trustees have *power* of appointment the charter gives the city *power* to tax sales he was given *power* of attorney but he never exercised that *power* there is no division of *power* when a dictator rules It is not enough that a statute goes to the verge of constitutional *power* We must be able to see clearly that it goes beyond that *power* (*Justice Holmes*) Authority is often used interchangeably with *power* nevertheless there is an essential difference in meaning In precise use *authority* refers to power resident in or exercised by another than oneself, thus one may have *power* (not *authority*) to determine one s own actions, but a parent or a master or a ruler has the *authority* (or less precisely the *power*) to determine the actions of those under him so one is obedient to *authority* (not *power*) *authority* (more precise than *power*) is needed to restrain persons from infringing upon

the pl ral often refer to the

wrote be accounted under Father Latour s *jurisdiction* (*Cather*) Demanding from us a complete subjection to the poetry that occupies us yet never ask ng of poetry more than lies within its proper *jurisdiction* (*Day Lewis*) Control as here compared stresses possession of the authority to restrain or curb and its effective exer cise or of actual power to regulate or keep responsive to one s will not only persons but things thus a teacher who has lost *control* of his class has reached a point where the pupils no longer recognize his authority a fire has gone beyond *control* when those who are fighting it have

way *I made my success I always kept the control* (*S Anderson*) Command impl es such control as makes one the master of men and such authority that obedi ence to one s order or one s will either inev tably follows or is inexorably enforced thus one speaks of the officer in *command* (rather than in *control*) of a regiment or says that a person has *command* of a situation (rather than *control* of it) when he completely dominates it or has all persons or things involved in it under control so the president assumes *command* of the army and navy in

brush did its work with a steady and sure stroke that

language and a greater control of the emotion (*T S Eliot*) Sway tends to be slightly rhetorical because its use in this sense was originally figurative and the word still carries a hint of its etymological impl cations of *swinging or sweeping through* an arc or circle hence when a word is desired that means power but also con notes extent or scope and preponderant influence compelling authority potency or the like *sway* is the proper choice as the British Empire has extended its

ion, In precise use imputes sovereignty to the power in

must be exercised in subord nation to the States, who alone possess supreme *dominion* (*Ch Just Marshall*)

dominion in any shape would soon become *Freeman*)

gl t privilege prerogative birthright manage- ection (see corresponding verbs at CONDUCT) y *supremacy

Powerful potent puissant, forceful forcible

compacting words into the express on of spontaneous life (*S Alexander*) illusions no longer potent be-

somewhat more restrained in their suggestion of power nevertheless imply an abil ty to effect impressive results

undoubted force on the observer as a *forceful* person ality a *forceful* style a *forceful* writer he rel ed more on a *forceful* clarity to convince I is readers than on the bril l ant and exciting ambiguities of propagandist eloquence (*A Huxley*) Forcible on the other hand suggests the

actual exertion of power or force it often implies the use of physical violence in attaining one's ends as to make a *forcible* entry into a building to take *forcible* possession of goods not paid for to favor *forcible* measures in treating unruly prisoners There are times however when *forceful* falls short because it does not imply aggressiveness militancy or decided potency In such cases discriminating writers often prefer *forcible* thus one might prefer to describe Theodore Roosevelt's personality or a dictator's speech as *forcible* rather than *forceful*

Ana *Able capable competent efficacious effectual, *effective efficient *vigorous, energetic strenuous

Ant Powerless inefficacious

powerless Powerless, impotent, impuissant agree in meaning unable to effect one's purpose intention or end Powerless denotes merely lack of power or efficacy as he suddenly found himself *powerless to move* powerless as an infant (*De Quincey*), Argument is *powerless* against either feeling (*Hardy*) I hope that the luxuries of this palatial mansion are *powerless* to corrupt your heart (*Shaw*) Impotent (see also STERILE 1) implies not only powerlessness, but positive weakness or especially complete ineffectiveness as An angry little spitfire sea continually spits and thrashes with *impotent* irascibility (*Stevenson*) terrible and *impotent* rage (*Wilde*) "Fifteen years later one King of England was put to death an *impotent* victim (*Belloc*) Set him [a French man] to write poetry he is limited artificial and *impotent* set him to write prose he is free natural and effective (*Arnold*) Impuissant like *puissant* (see under POWERFUL) is a literary term often it is indistinguishable from *impotent* but it is sometimes preferred when there is a contrast between the greatness of the attempt and the complete ineffectiveness of the result as an *impuissant* man defying fate to send an *impuissant* army against a puissant invader

Ana Inert *inactive passive supine feeble *weak, infirm decrepit

Ant Powerful efficacious — *Con* *Effective efficient.

practicable 1 Feasible *possible

Ana Operating or operable working or workable functioning (see corresponding verbs at ACT)

Ant Impracticable

2 Practicable, practical are not synonyms in good current use but they are sometimes confused when they imply a capacity for being used or turned to account Practicable (see also POSSIBLE 1) applies chiefly to things which have not been worked out (as a plan project, scheme design) or which have been recently devised invented constructed or the like (such as a new machine a new form of entertainment a new implement) and about which one of the following questions arises is it capable of being developed or worked out or is it likely to prove successful in operation or use thus many plans for the eradication of poverty are dismissed as "not *practicable* (or *impracticable*) the possibility of wireless telegraphy was questioned until Marconi demonstrated its *practicability* no *practicable* winter automobile that operates on runners rather than on wheels has yet been devised Practical applies not only to things (concrete and immaterial) but also as *practicable* never does, to persons The term in all of its senses stresses an opposition to that which is *theoretical speculative ideal unrealistic imaginative* or the like and implies a relation to the actual life of man his daily needs, or the conditions which must be met When the term also implies a capacity for use it emphasizes actual usefulness rather than highly probable or merely discovered usableness thus the automobile when first invented was not regarded as *practicable* by many persons but as a result of numerous improvements in the course of time it is now regarded as a most *practical* vehicle for pleasure business transportation and the like, "Without his [Faraday's] researches in magnetic electricity we might have missed those most *practical* machines of our modern life the dynamo and the telephone" (*H Ellis*) Hence, *practical* may apply to anything that is such in kind character amount effect or the like that it is definitely useful or serviceable in actual life as, very few students of French gain a *practical* knowledge of it unless they spend at least a year in France In everything he undertook he demanded a utilitarian purpose and a *practical* result (*Buchan*) These writers cannot confirm any one in the faith, they can merely have the *practical* value of removing prejudices from the minds of those who have not the faith but who might possibly come to it (*T S Eliot*) With the real, *practical* kindness of leaving some money for her board they moved on (*Deland*)

practical *Practicable

practically *Virtually morally

practice *or* **practise**, *v* Practice (*or as a verb spelled also* practise), exercise, drill come into comparison as verbs meaning to perform or cause one to perform an act or series of acts repeatedly and as nouns denoting such repeated activity or exertion Practice fundamentally implies doing especially doing habitually or regularly often in contrast to thinking, believing and professing or to theory and precept as to *practice* what one preaches the *practice* of one's religion to *practice* medicine the *practice* of one's profession in theory every citizen votes but in *practice* rarely more than half avail themselves of the privilege If a thing has been *practiced* for two hundred years by common consent it will need a strong case for the Fourteenth Amendment to affect it (*Justice Holmes*) *Practice* also implies a doing over and over again of certain acts for the sake of acquiring proficiency dexterity skill or the like or in the hope of attaining perfection as *Practice* makes perfect (*Proverb*) to *practice* on the piano one hour each day, rifle *practice* I suppose they teach you to make Latin verses ? That's very good *practice* (*Arch Marshall*) Exercise fundamentally implies a keeping busy or a setting to work it usually presupposes the possession of a power or of powers which can be developed or strengthened only by activity especially repeated activity or can be manifested only in practice as give him plenty of opportunities to *exercise* his intelligence a wise father avoids the *exercise* of authority except when other means fail "he had liberality and he had the means of *exercising* it (*Austen*) so long as a child is with adults it has no occasion for the *exercise* of a number of important virtues namely those required by the strong in dealing with the weak (*B Russell*) Will can only be *exercised* in the presence of something which retards or resists it (*Inge*) Like *practice exercise* may be used also to imply acts performed repeatedly for the sake of an ulterior end but *exercise* usually refers either literally or figuratively to those directed to the attainment of health or physical vigor as Tom was being *exercised* like a raw recruit to grow mentally dull through lack of physical *exercise* *Exercise* is good for the muscles of mind and to keep it well in hand for work (*Lowell*) Poetry is in France an *exercise* not an expression It is to real French expression to prose what gymnastics and hygiene are to health (*Brownell*) Drill fundamentally connotes an intention to fix physical or mental habits as deeply as though they were bored in by the use of the drill the tool, in current use the term

stresses repetition as of military evolutions of word pronunciations of grammatical rules or the like as a means of training and disciplining the body or mind or of form ng correct habits as to *drill* troops a *drill* in arithmetic. Th s is a real danger in modern education owing to the reaction against the old severe *drill* The mental work involved in the *drill* was good what was bad was the killing of intellectual interests (*B Russell*)
Ana *Perform execute fulfill *follow pursue *repeat iterate

practice, *n* 1 *Habit habitude usage custom consuetude use wont
Ana Procedure *process proceed ng *method system way fashion mode manner
2 Exercise dr ll See under PRACTICE *v*.
Ana *Use utility usefulness usage *form convention convenance pursuit calling *work
Ant Theory precept

pragmatical, pragmatic Officious, meddlesome *impertinent intrusive obtrusive
Ana *Cur ous pry ng inquisitive *busy assiduous sedulous agitated disturbed perturbed (see DISCOMPOSE) interfering interposing intervening (see INTERPOSE)

praise, *v* **Praise,** laud **acclaim extol, eulogize** agree in meaning to express approbation or esteem **Praise** often impl es no more than warmly expressed commendation What we admire we *praise* and when we *praise* Advance it into notice (*Cowper*) When specifically referred to persons it frequently suggests the judgment of a superior as to *praise* a pupil for his diligence However it is also used in reference to God (or a god) or a saint Then it implies glorification by acts of homage such as song or prayer *Praise* God from whom all bless ngs flow (*Ken*) Sometimes it connotes thanksgiving Though we have not beef and mutton yet (God be *praised*) we want them not our Indian corn answers for all (*Winthrop*) **Laud** implies very high sometimes excess ve praise as *lauded* to the skies Both of the writers *lauded* contemporaries who were certainly no better than middling performers in the r several arts (*C E Montague*) **Acclaim** usually suggests enthusiastic expression of approval etc as by loud applause or cheers Dr Welch was *acclaimed* not only in his own country but throughout the civilized world (*V Heiser*) **Extol** retains its etymological implication of lifting up or ra sing and suggests praise that exalts or magnifies They *extoll d* your perfections to the heavens (*B Jonson*) It is often used when a contrast between approbat on or esteem and their opposites is enforced To find Virtue *extolled* and Vice stigmatized (*Addison*) An age must always decry itself and *extol* its forbears (*Galsworthy*) **Eulogize** sometimes interchangeable with *extol* d ffers from it in implying formal ty both in the n ethod and in the occasion very frequently t suggests a set compos tion or oration (*eulogy*) su table for a funeral or testimonial He *eulogized* constitutional government as immeasurably superior to despot sm (*Lecky*) *Eulogies* turn into elegies (*Spenser*)
Ana *Commend applaud compliment *exalt magnify aggrand ze
Ant Blame — *Con* Asperse *mal gn traduce vilify calumniate def me l bel disparage *decry detract from bel ttle reprehend reprobate censure denounce *criticize

prank, *n* **Prank, caper antic monkeyshine, dido** agree in meaning a playful ften a mischievous, act or trick **Prank** still carries the strongest impl cation of deviltry of all these words thoug n w there is little suggestion of malice and greater emphasis upon the practical joke than in the past Hear thou how many fru tless *pranks* botch d up (*Shak*) His [M ddle- heavy

especially in the plura ch ldren in overflowing sp rits and frolicsome as to find childish *capers* annoying **Antic** stresses the ludicrousness and grotesqueness of the movements, gestures and postures rather than the spirit in which the acts or tricks are performed as tl e *antics* of a clown. Sometimes, however it suggests grandstand play" as to watch the *antics* of boys climbing poles The Casterbridge tradition was that to drive stock hideous cries, coupled with yahoo *antics* should be used (*Hardy*) **Monkeyshine** (a slang term in American use) may be applied to a caper or antic but it usually also implies amusing mimicry or extreme nimbleness in movement It is a frequent designation of the mischievous tricks and capers of young boys **Dido** (also slang) adds to *prank* the implications of racket making and often of mal c ous mischief as to cut up *didos* on Halloween
Ana Frolic gambol rollick sport play (see under PLAY *v*) levity *lightness frivol ty vagary *caprice freak whim whimsey

prank, *v* *Preen prune prink primp perk up, doll up
Ana *Adorn ornament decorate deck bedeck embell sh beautify

prate Chatter *chat gab patter prattle babble gabble jabber g bber

prattle Chatter patter prate gab, *chat babble gabble jabber gibber

pray Plead petition appeal sue See under PRAYER
Ana Supplicate entreat beseech implore *beg

prayer **Prayer suit, plea petition, appeal** and their corresponding intransitive verbs **pray, sue plead, petition appeal** agree in meaning an earnest and usually a formal request for something (or to make such a request) **Prayer** and **pray** (*for* or *to*) imply that the request is made to a person or body invested with author ty or power or especially to God or a god the words usually therefore connote humility in approach and often fervor in entreating We do *pray* for mercy And that same *prayer* doth teach us all to render The deeds of mercy" (*Shak*) In religious use however where *prayer* and *pray* always imply an act of worship they may or may not connote a request or petition This implication of making a request is retained however in the specific legal use of these terms in a court of equ ty where formally one *prays* for rel ef the *prayer* in a bill in equ ty is the part that specifies the kind of relief sought The words are also used in formal petitions or remonstrances to a leg slative body **Suit** and **sue** (*for* or *to*) imply a deferential and formal sol citation sometimes for help or rel ef but often for a favor a grace a kindness and the l ke Except in legal use (see SUIT *n* 3) in reference to the address of a man (a su tor) to the lady he hopes to marry and in some id omatic pl rases such as to *sue for peace*" the words are somewhat arch aic in flavor "There Kings shall *sue* and suppliant States be seen Once more to bend before a BRITISH QUEEN (*Pope*) "Is it that I *sue* not in some form Of scrupulous law that ye *deny* my *suit*" (*Shelley*) **Plea** (see also APOLOGY) and **plead** (*for*) often suggest a court of law the status of a defen lant or of an accused person an l his formal statements in

swer to the plaintiff's allegations or the state's charge *Plea* especially has technical senses not here considered In general use however, both terms imply argument or urgent entreaty, of which self justification a desire for vindication or support, or strong partisanship is usually the motive, as to make a *plea* for forgiveness, to *plead* for a more tolerant attitude "Though justice be thy *plea* consider this That, in the course of justice none of us Should see salvation" (*Shak*) I *plead* frankly for the theistic hypothesis as involving fewer difficulties than any other (*Inge*) Petition and its verb petition (*for*) imply a formal and specific request often in writing presented to the person or body that has power to grant it In modern use the words carry little or no connotation of abject humility of entreaty or the like rather they suggest a right to make a request, as one of the sovereign people or as one who is confident that it will be judged on its merits as to *petition* (or send a *petition* to) the legislature to repeal an obnoxious law to make a *petition* to the court for a new trial Appeal and appeal (*for* or *to*) basically imply a call for attention to and favorable consideration of one's plea as to *appeal* for mercy to *appeal* to one's family for help Often they additionally connote an insistence on being heard and hence a change of plea from an inferior to a superior power such as a higher court or a higher authority or in more recent use the emotions in an attempt to evoke a favorable response or judgment as to *appeal* to the supreme court for a new trial the court of last *appeal* Against the decree of fate there is no *appeal* (*A Huxley*) Man talins and Dobbins who pursue women with *appeals* to their pity or jealousy or vanity (*Shaw*) In current use the terms often omit the to phrase and imply a sympathetic or favorable response or a compelling quality, as, an *appealing* way the song has a human *appeal*

Ana Supplication entreaty, beseeching imploring begging (see BEG) worship adoration (see under REVERE)

preamble *Introduction prologue induction prelude overture preface foreword prolegomenon proem exordium prolusion protasis avant propos

precarious *Dangerous hazardous, perilous jeopardous risky

Ana *Doubtful dubious questionable distrustful mistrustful (see corresponding verbs at DISTRUST) chance chancy haphazard *random

Con *Safe secure *steady even equable constant.

precedence *Priority

Ana Leading or lead guiding or guide (see corresponding verbs at GUIDE) antecedence foregoing (see corresponding adjectives at PRECEDING)

precedent, *adj* *Preceding antecedent, foregoing previous, prior former anterior

preceding *adj* Preceding antecedent, precedent, foregoing previous, prior, former anterior agree in meaning being before especially in time or in order of arrangement Preceding (opposed to *succeeding following*) is restricted to time and place it usually means immediately before as the *preceding* day the *preceding* clause events *preceding* the opening of the story Antecedent (opposed to *subsequent consequent*) usually implies order in time but unlike *preceding* it often suggests an indefinite intervening interval as events *antecedent* to the opening of the story Chaucer's poems were written in a period *antecedent* to the Elizabethan Age Very often also the word implies a causal or a logical, as well as a temporal relation thus to understand the success of modern dictators we must have a knowledge of *antecedent* conditions (that is of conditions earlier in time and causative of dictatorships), a conclusion is based on a chain of *antecedent* inferences Precedent often applies to one thing which must precede another thing if the latter is to be valid or become effective thus, a condition *precedent* in law is a condition that must be fulfilled before an estate can be vested in one or before a right accrues to one Foregoing (opposed to *following*) applies almost exclusively to statements as, the *foregoing* citations the *foregoing* argument Previous and prior (opposed to *subsequent*) are often used interchangeably esp with *to*, as *previous* to or *prior* to a given date But *prior* sometimes implies greater importance than *previous* thus a *previous* obligation suggests merely an obligation entered into earlier in point of time whereas a *prior* obligation is one which surpasses the other in importance and must be fulfilled in advance of the other (or others) Former (opposed to *latter*), even more definitely than *prior*, implies comparison, as there can be a *former* engagement only when there is also a later one a *previous* or *prior* engagement may prevent one's making a second Anterior (opposed to *posterior*) also comparative in force applies to position usually in space sometimes in order or time as, the *anterior* lobe of the brain Organization must presuppose life as *anterior* to it (*Coleridge*)

Ant Following

precept Rule *law canon regulation statute ordinance

Ana *Principle fundamental axiom *doctrine tenet dogma injunction behest bidding (see COMMAND *n*)

Ant Practice counsel

precious. *Costly expensive dear valuable invaluable priceless

Ana *Choice exquisite recherché rare valued prized appreciated cherished (see APPRECIATE)

precipitate, *adj* Precipitate, headlong abrupt impetuous, hasty, sudden, as applied to persons or their acts or behavior denote in common characterized by excessive haste and unexpectedness Precipitate especially stresses lack of due deliberation sometimes it suggests prematureness, and is therefore especially applicable to decisions or to actions based on decisions It was feared by some that she might be *precipitate* in her choice (*Irving*) Headlong throws the emphasis on rashness and lack of forethought it is used to describe not only persons and their acts but the qualities exhibited by such persons or in such acts, as *headlong* folly *headlong* haste Abrupt, when applied to a person's actions suggests complete lack of warning or sometimes unceremoniousness as an *abrupt* departure the story came to an *abrupt* end when applied to manners or words it usually implies curtness as he answered *abruptly* when applied to style it retains its etymological implication of a sudden breaking off and connotes sharp changes in thought without any attempts at transition Impetuous implies violence or vehemence as applied to persons it often also suggests impulsiveness or at times extreme impatience You know the *impetuosity* of my brother's temper (*Fielding*) No necessity exists for any hurry except in the brain of that *impetuous* boy (*Meredith*) Hasty stresses quickness of response and often suggests thoughtlessness and hot temper rather than impulsiveness I am known to be a humorous patrician *hasty* and tinder like what I think I utter and spend my malice in my breath" (*Shak*) Sudden, as here compared is distinguishable from *sudden* meaning unexpected only by its added implications of extreme hastiness or impetuosity as *sudden* in temper, given to *sudden* rages Now and then an access of *sudden* fury would lay hold on a man or woman (*Kipling*)

Ana Headstrong willful refractory (see UNRULY)
Ant Deliberate — *Con* Leisurely *slow
☞ *Do not confuse* precipitate *with* precipitous

precipitate, *v* *Speed accelerate quicken, hasten hurry
Ana Drive impel (see MOVE *v*) *force compel coerce constrain

precipitous *Steep, abrupt sheer
Ana Soaring towering rocketing ascending rising (see RISE)
☞ *Do not confuse* precipitous *with* precipitate

précis Sketch apercu survey *compendium syllabus, digest pandect

precise Exact accurate *correct nice right
Ana Definite express *explicit strict *rigid rigorous stringent
Ant Loose — *Con* Lax, slack (see LOOSE). *careless heedless

preciseness *Precision

p[illegible] Precision preciseness agree in denoting the [illegible] precise *Precision* [illegible] sought for or is [illegible] hing When used [illegible] ression with such [illegible] nor nothing less than what appl es [illegible] r consideration is said as expressing herself with incomparable *precision* (*Arnold*) to describe with *precision* the persons to whom this high privilege was given the word *citizen* was substituted for *free inhabitant* (*Ch Just Taney*) [Rhetoric] is merely a vague term of abuse for any style that is so evidently bad or second rate that we do not recognize the necessity for greater *precision* in the phrases we apply to it (*T S Eliot*) When used in reference to the arts sciences and the like the term usually impl es such clearness of definition or such sharpness in distinction or in distin gu shing that there is no confusion as to outlines boundaries dividing lines, movements or the l ke as However we may d sgu se it by ve ling words we do not and cannot carry out the d stinction between legislative and executive action with mathematical *precision* (*Justice Holmes*) Taught her to play the piano with the force and *precision* of a crack regiment of cavalry (*H G Wells*) Acting singing and dancing seem to me the best methods of teaching aesthetic *precision* (*B Russell*) *Precision* is also used in reference to an instrument a machine or a part of a machine or the like that must be made with such exactness of measurements that an infinitesimal fraction of an inch would debar it from fulfilling its function as instruments of *precision* (or often *pre ision instruments*) the fabri cation of *precision* parts (*A C Morrison*) **Preciseness** is now rarely used in place of *precision* for it has come to carry so strong an implication of severity or of strictness sometimes overn cety in the observance of religious laws the code of one s profess on the proprieties as dictated by one s class or social equals or the like that it is depreciative as often as it is laudatory as savor ng of Puritanism and overstrict *preciseness* (*Prynne*) prejud ced *preciseness* (*C M Yonge*) the letter had the *preciseness* of an Imperial mandate (*Meredith*) the *preciseness* of h s enunciation and diction is almost the only sign of his foreign birth

preclude *Prevent obv ate avert ward off
Ana *Hinder obstruct impede block, bar *stop discontinue quit cease *exclude eliminate shut out debar

precocious Untimely forward *premature advanced
Ana *Immature unmatured unripe
Ant Backward

precursor. *Forerunner harbinger herald
Ana *Sign mark token symptom antecedent determinant *cause reason

predicament. Predicament, dilemma quandary plight, scrape, fix, jam, pickle are here compared as denoting a s tuation from which one does or can extr cate himself only with difficulty **Predicament** orig nally a term of logic denoting the character status, or class fica tion assigned by a predication now carries in its ch ef current sense no implications derived from this mean ng except possibly the implication that the situation con stitutes a problem for those who are involved in it The term may imply lack of freedom to do w l at one wishes or finds essential for some reason or it may imply deep perplexity as to ways out of the situation. "Adv ce may be of such nature that it will be painful to reject and yet impossible to follow it and in th s *predicament* I conceive myself to be placed (*Crabbe*) The *pred cament* [illegible] on now finds itself confronted— [illegible] happy leisure [illegible] by mat [illegible] *predicament* in l fe I got marr [illegible] have three children (*S Anderson*) **Dilemma** so originally and still a term of logic denoting a choice of alternatives presented by an opponent in argument either of which is extremely damaging to one s case) appl es to a s tuation which constitutes a pred cament from which one can escape only by a choice of equally unpleasant or unsatisfactory alternatives as the army was confronted with the *dilemma* of capitulat ng or starving **Quandary** d ffers from *d lemma* ch efly in its stress on puzzlement or perplexity, in fact this impl ca tion is often so emphasized that the suggestion of a dilemma or a choice between alternatives is lost or obscured as he was in a *quandary* as to how he could keep his appo ntment All his *q andaries* terminated in the same catastrop he a compromise (*Disraeli*) All the other words now definitely imply a d ff culty often a very disagreeable situation **Plight** in its earl est use did not carry this suggestion, for it was appl cable to a s tua tion of any kind or character but in current use even when unqualif ed the term commonly suggests an unfortunate trying or unhappy s tuation as the *pl ght* in wh ch the world finds itself to-day (*J A Hobson*) the *plight* of this poor fam ly is beyond description Cayley Drummle in *The Second Mrs Tanqueray* has it for his main job to size up the pretty *plight* of Tanqueray and his w fe and to speculate [illegible] about th ngs which they cannot very well say (*C E Montague*) **Scrape** applies to a plight in which one is involved through one s own fault often it suggests a being in d sgrace or disfavor as I only suspected it to be Bingley from believing him the kind of young man to get into a *scrape* of that sort (*Austen*) they re every one of em in *scrapes* and I ve got to pay the piper (*Meredith*) **Fix** and **jam** are colloquial equivalents of *plight* but *fix* stresses rather the d fficulty in extr cation, and *jam* stresses the tight place or hopeless involvements in wh ch one finds oneself as he will be in a *fix* if he doesn t settle his debts wl en tl ey are due hereafter he is in a *jam* financially **Pickle** appl es to a particularly d stress ng or sorry pl ght as *How camest thou in this pickle!* (*Shak*) But when I was left ashore in Mel bourne I was in a *pretty pickle* I knew nobody and I had no money (*Shaw*)
Ana *State s tuation cond tion posture pass, pinch, strait emergency exigency *juncture

predicate, *v* Affirm, declare, *assert, aver, protest, avouch avow, warrant.

predict. *Foretell forecast, prophesy prognosticate, augur, presage portend, forebode

Ana *Foresee, foreknow divine *warn forewarn, caution surmise, *conjecture guess

predilection. Predilection, partiality, prepossession, prejudice, bias agree in meaning an attitude of mind as exhibited in a feeling or idea which predisposes one to make a certain choice or judgment or to take a certain view without full consideration or reflection. Predilection always implies a strong liking that results from one's temperament one's principles or one's previous experience and that predisposes one to prefer certain kinds of friends books foods, methods or the like or to accept a thing without reference to any other test, as. For great men I have ever had the warmest *predilection* (*Carlyle*), 'a *predilection* for the strange and whimsical (*Coleridge*) Out of the mass of words that make up a language every writer uses only a limited number and even among these has his words of *predilection* (*H Ellis*) The scientist's refusal to believe in a chaotic universe is [not] based on any personal *predilections* (*Inge*) Partiality implies a disposition to favor a particular person or thing because of some predilection or more often because of overweening fondness or passionate

other person's (*Austen*) Prepossession always implies a fixed

sulting inclination in favor of or against a person or

Ana *Leaning propensity proclivity, flair bent, turn, knack, aptitude, *gift

Ant Aversion.

predispose. Dispose, *incline, bias.

Ana. Influence, sway *affect touch impress, strike

predominant. *Dominant paramount, preponderant, preponderating sovereign.

Ana Controlling directing conducting managing (see CONDUCT *v*) *prevailing prevalent *chief principal leading main foremost

Con. *Subordinate secondary dependent subject

Ana *Dominant, predominant, paramount excelling or excellent, outdoing outstripping (see corresponding verbs at EXCEED) *consummate finished

pre-empt. *Arrogate, usurp, appropriate, confiscate

Ana. *Take, seize grasp, grab *exclude, eliminate, shut out, debar

animals and to human beings who give close attention to details of grooming *Prune* is currently less often used than *preen* in this sense, with the result that it is sometimes mistakenly regarded as incorrect 'Below them, in their holes in the sandstone, pigeons *preened* themselves

nicety more than adornment

Ana Accept *receive, admit, take *approve, endorse, favor, *oblige accommodate

offer tender, present.

Selection, election, *choice option,

Ana *Predilection, prepossession partiality *favor, countenance

preferment. *Advancement, promotion, elevation.

Ana Advance, progress (see under ADVANCE, *v*, 2) rising or rise, ascending or ascent (see corresponding verbs at RISE)

pregnant. Meaningful, significant, *expressive, elo-

responding verbs at INCLINE) *favor, countenance *leaning penchant

prelection. *Speech address, oration harangue allocution lecture talk, sermon homily

prelude *Introduction prologue induction overture preface foreword prolegomenon, proem exordium preamble prolusion protasis, avant-propos.

premature. **Premature, untimely, forward, advanced, precocious** are not actually synonyms for they are rarely interchangeable but they come into comparison when they mean unduly early in coming happening developing or the like. **Premature** applies usually to that which takes place before its due or proper time (as a *premature* birth a *premature* announcement) or comes into existence before it is fully grown or developed or ready for presentation (as, a *premature* baby a *premature* conclusion a *premature* report) or to actions or persons that manifest overhaste or impatience (as, I have been a little *premature* I perceive I beg your pardon — *Austen*). **Untimely** usually means little more than unseasonable but when as frequently happens, it is applied to that which comes or occurs in advance of its due or proper time it approaches very close to *premature* in meaning the term however applies not so often to that which begins a life outward existence or the like before its proper time as to that which ends or destroys a life a season or a growing or developing thing before it has run its normal natural or allotted course as, the *untimely* falling of fruit from a tree the *untimely* death of the man and heir the *untimely* frosts that brought summer's beauty to an end whose harvest perished by *untimely* blight (*C. Bronte*) **Forward** as here compared applies chiefly to living things especially to young persons young animals young plants to growing crops but also sometimes to seasons, that show signs of progress beyond those that are normal or natural for a thing or things of its kind at the time in question as an unusually *forward* spring he is the most *forward* in mental development of their children In current use **advanced** tends to supplant *forward* when by comparison with other persons, other growing things, other seasons etc of the same kind or class the person or thing so described is notably ahead of the others as, the most *advanced* children in the school "conflict between the economic interests of the *advanced* and backward peoples (*J. A. Hobson*) **Precocious** strictly implies a premature fruiting or flowering in current use however it is rarely applied to plants but chiefly to children who show undue signs of intellectual maturity or an unusual forwardness in mental development *He was precocious* and his mixing with natives had taught him some of the more

[illegible]

mature (*T. S. Eliot*)

Ana *Immature unmatured unripe unmellow abortive fruitless (see FUTILE) *precipitate hasty sudden abrupt

Ant Matured

premeditated *Deliberate considered advised designed studied

Ana Intended purposed meant (see INTEND) *voluntary intentional willful

Ant Unpremeditated casual accidental — *Con* *Precipitate abrupt headlong hasty sudden

premise or **premiss,** *n* Postulate position presupposition presumption assumption. See under PRESUPPOSE.

Ana Ground *reason proposition, *proposal

premise, *v* Postulate posit *presuppose presume, assume

premium **Premium, prize, award, reward meed, guerdon, bounty, bonus** agree in meaning something which is bestowed upon a person as a recompense for greater effort superior merit supremacy in competition or the like. **Premium,** as here considered is applied usually to something extra or additional that serves as an incentive to buy sell loan compete strive or the like as, the school offers *premiums for excellence* in certain studies to pay a *premium* in addition to an hourly wage to workmen who perform a given amount of work in less than the standard time specified to ask a *premium* as well as interest for a loan to increase the sales of a manufactured article by giving *premiums* **Prize** is applied to something (etymologically something of value) which is given for or in looser use which may be won by chance it is bestowed upon the winner in a contest or competition, or in a lottery as, bridge *prizes*

[illegible]

(*Browning*) He had embarked early upon that desperate game of which the *prize* was a throne and the forfeit life (*A. Repplier*) **Award** implies both a decision of judges and a bestowal of a *prize* or an honor it is therefore often preferred to *prize* when the recipients have not been competitors in the strict sense but have in their work or *performances* fulfilled the conditions required by those who offer prizes as, to receive an *award* for civic service Boy Scout *awards* *Award* is logically the correct term for the act of awarding a prize or for the decision in a particular competition as, the judges have inspected the exhibits and will soon make their *awards* the Rhodes scholarship *awards* will be announced this week **Reward** strongly involves the idea of recompense for that which is good or meritorious (only ironically for that which is evil) it may be used in reference to a prize or premium only when that has been earned thus, a winner of a *prize* for the best novel of the year may feel that he has been given a *reward* for intense effort a *reward* is offered for the return of a lost article (not for its finding) heaven is thought of as the *reward* for a good life and not as its *prize* "He scorned to take a *reward* for doing what in justice he ought to do (*Steele*)

The *reward* of one duty is the power to fulfil another (*G. Eliot*) **Meed** and **guerdon** are close synonyms of *reward* but they are used only in poetry or rhetorical prose They are often employed without distinction but *meed* tends to suggest a reward recognizing merit and proportioned to it and *guerdon* a prize or honor conferred as a reward He must not float upon his watery bier Unwept and welter to the parching wind Without the *meed* of some melodious tear (*Milton*) "The harsh criticism of the coach on the bank when we rested for a moment to receive our *meed* of praise or *blame* (*A. C. Benson*) Verse like the laurel its immortal *meed* Should be the *guerdon* of a noble deed (*Cowper*) take A horse and arms for *guerdon* choose the best (*Tennyson*) **Bounty** and **bonus** are applicable chiefly to a sum of money or its equivalent given as a premium or reward *Bounty* is usually but not exclusively applied to a *premium* promised by a government or governmental agency as an inducement to enlistment in the army or navy to emigration to a distant colony to the destruc-

ion of noxious animals or pests and the like or as a subsidy to industry as the State pays a *bounty* for every wildcat killed during the Civil War some men enlisted for the *bounty* and then deserted *Bonus* on the other hand is applied to something given over and above what is regularly received or due as salary wages dividends interest or the like either as a reward or encouragement or as a distribution of surplus as a soldier's *bonus* a shareholder's *bonus* When used in reference to men in the army and navy *bounty* refers only to the sum of money paid at enlistment *bonus* to any sum of money insurance and the like granted after discharge
Ana *Gift present gratuity favor enhancement intensification, heightening (see corresponding verbs at INTENSIFY)

preoccupied. *Abstracted absent absent-minded distrait distraught.
Ana *Intent engrossed absorbed *forgetful oblivious, unmindful

preponderant, preponderating *Dominant, predominant, paramount, sovereign.
Ana *Supreme pre-eminent transcendent surpassing outstanding salient signal (see NOTICEABLE)

prepossession Partiality prejudice bias *predilection
Ana Bent turn knack aptitude *gift *leaning penchant predisposition inclination (see corresponding verbs at INCLINE)

preposterous Absurd *foolish silly
Ana *Irrational unreasonable bizarre grotesque *fantastic

prerequisite Requisite *requirement.
Ana. Necessity *need exigency

prerogative *Right, privilege perquisite appanage birthright.
Ana Immunity *exemption *claim title *freedom license liberty

presage, *n* *Foretoken prognostic omen augury portent
Ana *Sign symptom mark token forewarning warning (see WARN)

presage, *v* Augur portend forebode prognosticate *foretell, predict forecast, prophesy
Ana. *Indicate betoken bespeak signify import denote *mean

prescind *Detach disengage abstract

prescribe Prescribe assign define come into comparison when they mean to fix arbitrarily or authoritatively for the sake of order or of a clear understanding *Prescribe* stresses dictation especially by one in command and usually implies that the aim is to give explicit directions or clear guidance to those who accept one's authority or are bound to obey one's injunctions as the Constitution *prescribes the conditions under which it* may be amended the Anglican Church *prescribes* the prayers used in its various services the attending physician *prescribes* the medicines for his patient Can he refuse a copy thereof to a person demanding it on the terms *prescribed* by law? (*Ch Just Mars all*) They were ready within the time *prescribed* by Austin (*Meredith*) *Assign* in the sense here considered (see also ALLOT ASCRIBE) usually retains from its other senses at least a suggestion of allotment or ascription it implies arbitrary but not despotic determination for the sake of some practical end such as harmony in operation or functioning the proper distribution of a number of things, or the settlement of a dispute by agreement as a committee is responsible for *assigning* the periods for all classes the city charter *assigns* the duties of each elected official and the limits of his authority some phoneticians *assign* one value to a In fare mare dare etc and some another "Ye know the spheres and various tasks *assign'd* By laws eternal to th' aërial kind [sylphs genii daemons, etc] (*Pope*) *Define* implies an intent to mark boundaries between things so as to prevent confusion conflict or overlapping as to *define* the jurisdiction of the various courts the Constitution of the United States *prescribes* the powers of the government *assigns* the limits to each and *defines* the functions of each branch
Ana *Set settle fix establish direct enjoin instruct order *command.

prescribed Prescribed, appointed, destined come more closely into comparison than the verbs from which they are derived because some of these adjectives have acquired or retained implications not found in the verb As here compared they agree in meaning fixed or settled beforehand *Prescribed* usually implies an authoritative setting of bounds not primarily to limit or confine others activities or to restrict others' freedom but to achieve some end such as uniformity in practice or equipment or a conservation of time or energy thus a *prescribed* form of words commonly constitutes a formula such as a pledge of allegiance an oath of office or the like the *prescribed* prayers for a service are the prayers that are ordered to be said but they are not necessarily the only ones that are said the *prescribed* reading for a course represents not the maximum which an energetic student may accomplish but the minimum which is required of every student in order that all students may have a common ground *Appointed* may imply prior determination by agreement of those concerned or it may imply prior determination by a superior power it stresses a marking out or fixing in a clear and unmistakable fashion as of a time or place of meeting a task to be accomplished a course to be followed an end to be aspired to or a limit to be observed as We were all back in our places at the *appointed* hour (*Galsworthy*) Eternal Father! Who bidd'st the mighty ocean deep Its own *appointed* limits keep (*W Whiting*) Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their *appointed* rounds (inscribed on N Y City post office and translated from Herodotus) *Destined* presupposes a decree by an inexorable power such as God or Fate or especially in modern use a relentless human intention that which is *destined* is in strict use that which is inevitable and cannot be escaped "The day when I must die My feet shall fall in the *destined* snare Wherever my road may lie (*D G Rossetti*) You think that you are Ann's suitor that you are the pursuer and she the pursued Fool it is you who are the pursued the marked down quarry the *destined* prey (*Shaw*) The word however is now often used loosely and without an implication of inevitability it may, and commonly does refer to something that has already happened as at last we reached our *destined* goal she first met her *destined* husband when she was sixteen
Ana Set settled fixed established (see SET *v*) allotted assigned apportioned (see ALLOT)

prescription *Receipt recipe

presence *Bearing deportment demeanor mien manner carriage port front
Ana Personality individuality (see DISPOSITION) aspect *appearance, look

present, *v* 1 *Give bestow confer donate afford
Ana *Grant award accord
2 *Offer tender proffer prefer
Ana Exhibit display parade *show advance *adduce allege cite

present, *n* *Gift gratuity, favor boon largess, fairing
Ana Contribution, *donation benefaction grant subvention (see APPROPRIATION)

presentiment. Misgiving foreboding *apprehension
Ana *Fear, dread alarm terror foretaste anticipation, *prospect disquieting or disquietude discomposing or discomposure disturbance perturbation (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE)

preserve, *v* *Save conserve
Ana *Rescue deliver redeem ransom protect guard safeguard (see DEFEND)

preserves See under SAVE *

press, *n* Throng crush *crowd mob rout horde
Ana *Multitude army host legion

pressure *Stress strain tension a strain thrust torsion

prestige *Influence authority weight credit
Ana Ascendancy *supremacy *power sway dominion reputation repute honor glory *fame

presume *Presuppose postulate premise posit assume
Ana Surmise *conjecture deduce, *infer judge gather conclude

presumption Presupposition assumption, postulate premise position See under PRESUPPOSE
Ana View *opinion conviction, belief conjecture surmise (see under CONJECTURE *v*)

presuppose Presuppose presume, assume, postulate premise posit agree in meaning to take something for granted or as true or existent especially as a basis for action or reasoning Their corresponding nouns presupposition, presumption assumption, postulate premise (or premiss), position when they denote that which is taken f... g...

... hypothesis, in either case casting doubt on that which is taken for granted as, a lecturer who talks above the heads of his listeners presupposes too extensive a knowledge on their part a school of theology that *presupposes* the total depravity of human nature At the other extreme the terms may be used in reference to something that is taken for granted because it is the logically necessary antecedent of a thing that is known to be true or the truth of which is not presently in question as, an effect *presupposes* a cause so deliberate a murder *presupposes* a motive belief in the supernatural *presupposes* a belief in natural law (*Inge*) Presume and presumption are often loosely used to imply conjecture (as, I *presume* [that is, venture to believe] they are now in London) in precise English they always carry the implication that whatever is taken for granted is entitled to belief until it is disproved Therefore one *presumes* only that for which there is justification in experience or which has been shown to be sound in practice or in theory or ...

... *tion* in its favor It cannot be *presumed* that any clause ...

... is ground for a difference of opinion as, some debaters ... weaken their case by *assuming* too much for the sake of argument let us *assume* that the accident occurred as is contended "I know of nothing more false in science or more actively poisonous in politics than the *assumption* that we belong as a race to the Teutonic family" (*Quiller-Couch*) "I *assume* that one purpose of the purchase was to suppress competition" (*Justice Holmes*) Postulate either as a verb or as a noun, differs from *assume* or *assumption* only in being far more restricted in its application and more exact in its implications One can *assume* or make an *assumption* at any point in a course of reasoning but one *postulates* something or lays down a proposition as a *postulate* only as the groundwork for a single argument or for a chain of reasoning or for a system of thought *Postulate* therefore has reference to one of the underlying assumptions, which are accepted as true but acknowledged as indemonstrable and without which thought or action (also artistic representation) is impossible because of the limitations of human knowledge or of human reason (or of art) thus, the ordinary man always *postulates* the reality of time and of space the dramatist *postulates* certain conventions which it is necessary for the audience to accept "belief in the uniformity of nature which is said to be a *postulate* of science (*B Russell*), the prevailing theological system is one which *postulates* the reality of guidance by a personal God (*A Huxley*) the kind of curvature *postulated* by the generalized theory of relativity" (*Jeans*) Premise is often used as though it were ... in meaning with *postulate* *Premise* the noun, in logic denotes a proposition or one of the two propositions in a syllogism from which an inference is drawn. In looser use it commonly refers to any proposition which is the starting point in an argument But a premise is not even in this loose use a proposition that is frankly an assumption as a postulate often is It may have been previously demonstrated or it may be admitted as true or axiomatic but it is always advanced as true and not as assumed as, his listeners could not assent to his conclusion because they doubted the truth of his *premises* *Premise* the verb, which means to lay down as a premise or as premises usually refers to the broader rather than to the technical meaning of the noun as, he *premised* his argument on a proposition which but a few of his readers accept as true The verb sometimes ...

... *postulate* chiefly in implying affirmation as a truth they rule out the implication of an assumption which is often ...

grounds for *positing* the existence of God outside the ... ves (*Inge*)
... *conjecture guess *infer deduce

... Presumption, assumption postulate premise position See under PRESUPPOSE.
... rmise conjecture guess (see under CONJECTURE ... rence deduction judgment (see under INFER) ... onviction *opinion view
... *Assume affect simulate feign, counterfeit sham

Ana *Disguise dissemble cloak, mask *deceive delude mislead beguile

pretense *or* **pretence** 1 Pretension, *claim title

Ana Plea pretext excuse *apology apologia *right birthright, privilege

2 Pretense (*or* pretence), pretension, make believe make belief are here compared only as terms that are sometimes confused especially when they involve the idea of offering something false or deceptive as real or true They are seldom synonymous terms because they rarely agree in denotation *Pretense may* denote false show in general or the evidence of it as she is utterly devoid of *pretense* there is too much *pretense* in his piety the *pretense* that eludes the detection of others and that which deceives the pretender himself (*Brownell*) The term may also apply to an act that is performed an appearance that is assumed or a statement that is made in the hope that it will convince others of the truth or reality of something that is false or unreal as declining to dance before her on a *pretense* of sickness when in fact he was in perfect health (*Cowper*) No one was deceived by his *pretense* of professional ... (*E Wharton*); rushing away from the discussi... transparent *pretence* of quieting the dog (*Conr...* mother's affectionate *pretense* of his being the ... the family (*M Austin*) Pretension as here co... (see also CLAIM, AMBITION) is now rarely if ever ... place of *pretense* as a concrete act appearance o[r] statement but it is often used in the sense of false show or the evidence of it with however somewhat differing implications Where *pretense* in this general sense often implies hypocrisy or intentional deceit, *pretension* suggests rather an unwarranted assumption that one possesses certain desirable qualities or powers and therefore more often implies overweening conceit or self deception as Oh! how sick I am of theories and systems and the *pretensions* of men! Give me nothing but common place unpretending people! (*Meredith*) His disdain of affectation and prudery was magnificent He hated all *pretension* save his own *pretension* (*Mencken*) Make believe or the rarer make belief applies usually to pretense or pretenses that arise not so much out of a desire to give others a false impression as out of a strong or vivid imagination such as that of children or poets who like to take that which their fancies create as real or as true as in children the love of *make believe* usually expresses itself in games in adults in the reading of fiction or in attendance at the theater Both terms are occasionally used to denote the acceptance against one's better judgment of that which is manifestly unreal or untrue because of some power in the thing itself or in its accompaniments The attitude of our own public towards popular superstitions half belief and half *make-belief* is too common among church goers (*Inge*)

Ana Humbug, fake sham fraud deceit deception, *imposture affectation *pose air mannerism

pretension 1 *Claim title pretense

Ana *Right privilege prerogative assertion affirmation declaration protestation (see corresponding verbs at ASSERT)

2 *Pretense make believe make-belief

Ana *Hypocrisy sanctimony cant dissimulation duplicity guile *deceit

3 *Ambition aspiration

Ana Hoping *or* hope expectation (see corresponding verbs at EXPECT) dream vision *fancy

pretentious 1 *Showy ostentatious pompous

Ana *Gaudy garish flashy *ornate flamboyant florid baroque rococo

Ant Unpretentious

2 *Ambitious utopian

Ana Aiming aspiring panting (see AIM *v*) conspicuous striking arresting (see NOTICEABLE)

preternatural *Supernatural supranatural miraculous superhuman.

Ana Unnatural anomalous (see IRREGULAR) *abnormal atypic outstanding remarkable salient (see NOTICEABLE) *exceptional

pretext Excuse plea alibi *apology apologia

Ana Ruse *trick, maneuver stratagem subterfuge *deception justification vindication defending *or* defense (see corresponding verbs at MAINTAIN)

pretty Bonny comely fair *beautiful lovely handsome good looking beauteous pulchritudinous

Ana Charming attractive alluring, taking (see under ATTRACT) dainty delicate exquisite (see CHOICE *adj*)

prevail. In form **prevail on** *or* **upon.** *Ind... persuade

Ana *Move actuate d... impress, swa...

... place ... s especially to that which generally or commonly ... time or in the place indicated (often the present where no statement is made) as the *prevailing* prices for shares of the ten largest industries the *prevailing* opinion among booksellers the *prevailing* tendency to obliterate the dividing lines between all the arts (*Lowes*), the *prevailing* fatalism of Islam (*A Huxley*) Prevalent applies especially to that which is general or very common over a given area or at a given time the term however does not suggest as *prevailing* usually suggests a predominance as in frequency in favor or the like rather it connotes a frequency without necessarily implying that it is the most frequent thus the *prevailing* (that is the most frequently evident or the usual) wind in a section is from the southeast but southwest winds may nevertheless be *prevalent* there colds and grippe are *prevalent* in northern states during the winter a widely *prevalent* pronunciation of a word may not necessarily be the *prevailing* pronunciation Rife adds to *prevalent* an implication such as the rapid spread of the thing which is so qualified or of a great increase in the number of its instances or merely of commonness or abundance as Rumour is already *rife* here as to Dr Trefoil's successor (*Trollope*) spiritual maladies, so *rife* in our day (*Carlyle*) a heresy which is very *rife* just now (*Inge*) Legends were *rife* of its [Spain's] extraordinary wealth (*Buchan*) Current (etymologically running or flowing) applies especially to things such as language philosophy etc that are constantly in process of change or development or to things such as coins diseases etc that circulate constantly from one person or thing to another hence *current* so often describes that which is widespread in its use adoption or acceptance at the time in question that it has come to imply the present if no other time is indicated, thus *current* English is the English language of the present time a *current* notion is one that is widely accepted at the moment banknotes postage stamps, coins etc of the *current* series are those still being printed or minted for circulation or sale so *current* fashions *current* tendencies a *current* practice However when the term applies to periodicals or other things that come out in a series in installments or the like *current* describes the one appearing during the present week month or the like or the latest to appear as, the *current* issue of a well known magazine the *current* installment of a new

novel (that is, of a novel appearing serially in a periodical). But current is often used in the place of the other words of this group when the time or place is definitely indicated and merely the passing from one person to another is stressed: as, "Shakespeare used the current language of his day" (J. R. Lowell); "As current in her time, the Evangelical creed was simple" (H. Ellis); "She had been given, at fourteen, the current version of her origin" (E. Wharton).

Ana *Dominant, predominant, preponderant: *common, ordinary, familiar: general, *universal.

prevalent. *Prevailing, rife, current.

Ana *Common, ordinary, familiar: pervading, impregnating, saturating (see PERMEATE): *usual, wonted, accustomed, customary.

prevaricate. *Lie, equivocate, palter, fib.

Ana Evade, elude, *escape: *misrepresent: belie.

prevent. 1 **Prevent, anticipate, forestall** are comparable when they carry the meaning to be or get ahead of or to deal with beforehand, with reference especially to a thing's due time, its actual occurrence, the action of another, or the like. **Prevent**, except in deliberately archaic use, no longer carries its etymological meaning of to go or get before. This, however, was one of its common senses until about a century ago and is found in the work of the best writers before the Victorian era. "Oh! run; *prevent* them [the wise men from the East] with thy humble ode, And lay it lowly at his blessed feet; Have thou the honour first thy Lord to greet" (*Milton*). In current use, *prevent* additionally implies frustration, as of an intention or plan, or an averting, as of a threatened evil, or a rendering impossible, as by setting up an obstacle or obstacles. Sometimes the emphasis upon hindrance (see PREVENT 2) is so strong that the etymological implication is nearly lost, but in the sense here considered (which affects strongly the meaning of the adjective *preventive*) advance provision or preparation against something possible or probable is clearly implied, as to take measures to *prevent* an epidemic (cf. *preventive* measures, *preventive* medicine). "Who stands safest? tell me, is it he? ... whose *preventing* care In peace provides fit arms against a war" (*Pope*). **Anticipate** (see also FORESEE) in modern use takes the place of *prevent* when merely getting ahead of another (especially as a precursor or forerunner) is implied. "Most of the great European thinkers of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were in some measure inspired, influenced or *anticipated* by Shaftesbury" (*H. Ellis*). "The pithy and succinct comparisons that our medieval ancestors, *anticipating* the modern Imagists, delighted in" (*Lowes*). Like *prevent*, *anticipate* sometimes suggests balking another in carrying out an intention or plan, but unlike the former word, it does not imply putting obstacles in the way of its performance or execution, but implies rather its prior performance or execution. "He would probably have died by the hand of the executioner, if the executioner had not been *anticipated* by the populace" (*Macaulay*). Distinctively, the word implies dealing with, using, treating, or the like, in advance of a thing's due time or proper order, but it often involves another implication which can be gathered only from the context: as, to *anticipate* a payment on a loan (to make a payment

lessening its force or effectiveness. It thereby implies beforehand action that serves to render a thing (especially something inevitable) powerless to harm, or merely harmless: thus, Thackeray's preface to "Pendennis" was an attempt to *forestall* criticism of his naturalism. "to *forestall* public opinion and guide its judgement" (*L. P. Smith*). "'Posterity will still be explaining me long after I am dead. Why, then, should I *forestall* their labours?'" (*Macaulay*).

Ana *Frustrate, thwart, foil, baffle, balk: *arrest, check, interrupt: avoid, shun, eschew, evade, *escape.

2 **Prevent, preclude, obviate, avert, ward off** come into comparison when they mean to hinder or stop something that may occur or, in the case of *prevent* and *preclude*, to hinder or stop someone from doing something. **Prevent** usually implies the existence of something which

is directed in such a manner as to permit the exit of fluid from the heart, while they *prevent* its entrance" (*T. H. Huxley*). **Preclude** differs from *prevent* in stressing the existence of some situation or condition or the taking of anticipatory measures that effectually shuts out every possibility of a thing's occurring or of a person's doing something: as, he makes everything so clear that all misunderstanding is *precluded*; death *precluded* him from completing his investigation. "In wishing to put an end to pernicious experiments, I do not mean to *preclude* the fullest inquiry" (*Burke*). **Obviate** usually implies the use of intelligence or forethought; *preclude* also often implies these but sometimes it suggests the operation of chance. The chief distinction between these words when anticipatory measures are implied is that *obviate* usually connotes an attempt to forestall disagreeable eventualities by clearing away obstacles or by disposing of difficulties: as, the use of bills of exchange *obviates* the risk in transporting money from one country to another; prompt payment will *obviate* the necessity of our taking legal action against you. "No care, no art, no organization of society, could *obviate* the inherent incompatibility of individual perfection with the course of nature" (*G. L. Dickinson*). **Avert** and **ward off** differ from the other words of this group in always implying prevention of an approaching or oncoming evil. They suggest therefore immediate and effective measures in the face of what threatens. *Avert*, however, suggests the use of active measures to force back the evil before it is actually encountered: as, to *avert* a catastrophe by prompt action. "... the satisfaction of *averting* war" (*J. R. Green*); "it was very doubtful whether the consequences could be *averted* by sealing my lips" (*Shaw*). *Ward off*, on the other hand, implies a close encounter and the use of defensive measures (cf. to *ward off* an opponent's blow or thrust) in order to avoid the evil or to diminish its disastrous effects: as, it is now too late to *ward off* a chill; to *ward off* an infestation of ants. "If we can *ward off* actual war till ... s over" (*Jefferson*).

... obstruct, block, bar, dam, de... UDE): prohibit, *forbid, interdict.

... prior, *preceding, antecedent, pre-

... place of treatment of each group.

Ant Subsequent consequent

prey, *n* *Victim quarry, ravin.

Ana *Spoil *or* spoils, booty prize.

price, *n* Price, charge, cost, expense, as here compared agree in meaning that which is given or asked in payment for a thing or for services or the like Price and charge in their ordinary nontechnical use commonly designate what is asked or demanded—in the case of *price* especially for goods or commodities in the case of *charge* especially for services, as what is the *price* of this book? the *price* of meat has risen greatly, the market *price* of wheat the *charge* for haulage (or porterage) goods delivered free of *charge* within a radius of one hundred miles there is a small *charge* for registering a deed In economics however *price* does not necessarily refer to a fixed sum of money asked by a seller but to the quantity or number of units of one thing exchanged in barter or sale for another thing thus the normal or natural *price* of a thing in economics, is theoretically the amount (usually of money) which is proportionate to the amount (also usually of money) that has been spent in its production not the amount which has been determined by external conditions or the will of the seller Labour was the first *price* the original purchase-money that was paid for all things" (*Adam Smith*) *Charge* especially in accounting also applies to that which is imposed on one as a financial burden and with the payment of which one is charged thus the fixed *charges* of a business include rentals, taxes, interest Liens and the like Cost and expense in their ordinary nontechnical use commonly apply to what is given or surrendered for something—*cost* often implying somewhat specifically the payment of the price asked and *expense* often designating the aggregate amount or in the plural the aggregate of the amounts disbursed for something as they found the *cost* of the piano made too severe a drain on their resources the *cost* of provisions traveling *expenses* the heavy *expense* of a long illness In looser use *cost* sometimes replaces *price* with however a difference in connotation thus, What is the *price* of this article? means how much do you ask for it? What is the *cost* of this article? means how much do you want from me in payment for it? In highly precise use *cost* applies to whatever must be given or sacrificed to obtain something to produce something or to attain some end whether it be money labor lives or the like or whether it is actually given or sacrificed as the *price* of this article is below the *cost* of its manufacture victory will be won only at great *cost* of life he felt that the *cost* in effort was greater than he could afford *Expense* also may denote expenditure especially but not only of money as "Fresh news is got only by enterprise and *expense*" (*Justice Holmes*) A convenient way of producing the maximum amount of copy with the minimum *expense* of intellect" (*Babbitt*)

priceless Invaluable precious *costly expensive dear valuable

Ana Cherished treasured prized valued (see APPRECIATE)

prick, *v* Punch, puncture *perforate bore drill

Ana *Enter pierce, probe penetrate *cut slit slash

pride *n* Pride vanity vainglory are here compared as meaning the quality or the feeling of a person who is keenly aware of his excellence or superiority in any way The same distinctions in implications and connotations are found in their corresponding adjectives *proud*, *vain* *vainglorious* Pride and proud may imply either justified or unjustified self-esteem in so far as that which one regards as a merit or a superiority is real or is imagined and as the feeling which governs one manifests itself either in proper self-respect and in abhorrence of that which is beneath one's standards of what is right and good or in inordinate and arrogant conceit In one interpretation, pride is a sin or vice and the antithesis of humility (as "Those that walk in *pride* he is able to abase"—*Daniel* iv 37, *Proud* she may be in the sense of respecting herself; but *pride* in the sense of contemning others less gifted than herself deserves the two lowest circles of a vulgar woman's Inferno"—*Holmes*), in the other interpretation pride is either a virtue or a highly pardonable even commendable feeling or quality that is the antithesis of shame and that spurs one to equal or better one's best or gives one rightful gratification (as to take *pride* in one's work, *proud of* one's ancestry or of one's skill in fencing "the solemn *pride* that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice [five sons killed in Civil War] upon the altar of freedom"—*Lincoln*) Vanity and vain imply an excessive desire to win the notice, approval or praise of others, both connote an interest centered on oneself and often suggest a concentration on things of little or no importance relatively, as "Old Auchinleck had not the gay tail spreading peacock *vanity* of his son [James Boswell]" (*Carlyle*), "The heart of the *vain* man is lighter than the heart of the *proud*" (*F Marion Crawford*), poor Robert looked only at himself he had nothing but a small and worthless mortification which was only wounded *vanity* (*Deland*), "The idea flattered his *vanity* which had had little to feed on of late" (*Arch Marshall*) Vainglory and vainglorious imply excessive pride which manifests itself in boastfulness and arrogant display of one's power skill influence, or the like as *vainglorious* conquerors, *vain glorious* boastings (*Irving*), "It is not *vain glory* for a man and his [looking] glass to confer in his own chamber" (*Shak*) "Vainglory's a worm which the very best action Will taint and its soundness eat through" (*C & M Lamb*)

Ana Arrogance haughtiness superciliousness disdainfulness *or* disdain insolence (see corresponding adjectives at PROUD) complacency smugness, priggishness (see corresponding adjectives at COMPLACENT) self-esteem, self love egotism egoism *conceit

Ant Humility shame

pride, *v* Pride, plume, pique, preen come into comparison as reflexive verbs meaning to congratulate oneself because of something one is or has or has done or achieved Pride usually implies a taking credit to oneself on or upon something that redounds to one's honor or gives just cause for pride in oneself, as to *pride* oneself on one's ancestry one's ability one's success or one's taste "Mark *prided* himself upon maintaining outwardly a demeanour that showed not the least trace of over strung nerves" (*C Mackenzie*) Plume adds to *pride* the implication of a display of vanity or of a more obvious exhibition of one's gratification the term usually but not invariably suggests less justification than does *pride* as "the Viceroy *plumed* himself on the way in which he had instilled notions of reticence into his staff" (*Kipling*) "Cicero *plumed* himself on flirting with disreputable actresses" (*Buchan*) Pique as here compared (see also PROVOKE 1) differs from *plume* chiefly in carrying a hint of stirred up pride or satisfaction usually the cause of the pride is a special accomplishment as, "Every Italian or Frenchman of any rank *piques* himself on speaking his own tongue correctly" (*Walpole*) "Pride observed Mary who *piqued* herself upon the solidity of her reflections, is a very common failing, I believe" (*Austen*) Preen (see also PREEN 1) is sometimes, but infrequently used in place of *plume* with often a slight suggestion of

bird moving about in an aërial dance among the flowers—a living prismatic gem that changes its colour with every change of position" (*Hudson*). Iridescent (etymologically from *iris*, a rainbow) implies a rainbowlike play of shifting colors such as is exhibited by a soap bubble, by mother-of-pearl, by the plumage of some birds, and the like. "The whole texture of his [Chaucer's] mind, though its substance seem plain and grave, shows itself at every turn *iridescent* with poetic feeling like shot silk" (*J. R. Lowell*); "something *iridescent* like the shining of wet sand" (*A. Repplier*). Opalescent and the somewhat rarer opaline imply both the milky quality and the iridescence of an opal; as, "'Tis an hardly ever pure sunshine, but a certain *opalescent* twilight which has as much of human emotion as of imitative truth in it" (*Ruskin*); "The *opaline* light which comes through these lateral bays [of Auxerre Cathedral] and makes a sort of veil under the lofty vaulting" (*Amiens-le Duc, transl. by H. Adams*).

prisoner. Prisoner, captive, convict agree in denoting one who is deprived of his liberty and is held in custody. Prisoner is the general term applicable to anyone covered by this definition, but it is frequently used in a more specific sense and applied to one who is confined to a prison or jail; as, *prisoners* of war; to take one *prisoner*; the *prisoners* in the penitentiary. Captive implies seizure by force, as in war, conquest, brigandage, and the like; it also often implies bondage or slavery rather than imprisonment, and sometimes suggests capture for ransom. "He hath brought many *captives* home to Rome, Whose ransoms did the general coffers fill" (*Shak.*). Convict, although it literally means a person proved guilty of a crime by a competent tribunal, is more often applied to an imprisoned person serving a long sentence for a crime or felony and wearing the uniform characteristic of his class; as, an escaped *convict*; a chain gang of *convicts*.

pristine Primeval, primordial, primitive, primal, *primary, prime.
Ana Original, fresh, *new.

privation 1 *Lack, absence, defect.
Ana Negation, nullification, annulling, abrogation (see corresponding verbs at NULLIFY).
2 *Poverty, want, destitution, indigence, penury.
Ana Depletion, draining, exhaustion, impoverishment (see corresponding verbs at DEPLETE): *need, necessity, exigency, pinch, strait (see JUNCTURE).

privilege *Right, prerogative, birthright, perquisite, appanage.
Ana Concession, *allowance: favor, boon (see GIFT): *claim, title.

privy Underhand, underhanded, surreptitious, backstairs, clandestine, furtive, *secret, covert, stealthy.

prize *v* Value, treasure, cherish, *appreciate.
Ana Esteem, respect, admire, regard (see under REGARD *n*): *estimate, evaluate, assess, assay, rate.

prize *n* *Spoil, booty, plunder, pillage, loot, swag.

prize *n* *Premium, award, reward, meed, guerdon, bounty, bonus.
Ana Recompensing or recompense, requital, compensation (see corresponding verbs at PAY): winning or winnings, earning or earnings (see corresponding verbs at GET).
Ant Forfeit.

probable. Probable, possible, likely are here compared only in the sense of uncertain yet such as may be or may become true, real, or actual. Th[illegible]
logically [illegible]
suppo[illegible]

from evidence at hand is the one which the weight of evidence supports even though it does not prove; *probable* [illegible] the *probable* thief is the one at whom so much of the evidence points as to give grounds for a presumption that he is guilty; the *probable* life of a person, in the language of actuaries, is the period during which one half the persons of a given age at a given time will remain alive according to mortality tables; so, the *probable* cause of a fire; the *probable* author of an anonymous book; the *probable* expenses of a trip; the *probable* length of a rumor. That is possible which is within the powers of performance, attainment, conception, or the like of an agent or agency, especially a human agent (as, it is now *possible* to cross the Atlantic in an airplane; knowledge *possible* only to God; that we can relieve him is certain, that we can cure him is *possible*), or which is within the warrant limits of a person's ability or a thing's capacity as determined by nature, necessity, circumstances, or the like (as, it is not *possible* to carry more than a thousand gallons of gasoline in this airplane; communication with Mars may never be *possible*; "the number of *possible* amusements [for an infant] is small until the child has learned to grasp objects that it sees"—*B. Russell*), or which, though not probable, may happen by chance or is dependent on a contingency or contingencies (as, his election is *possible* but not *probable*; it is *possible* that she will come this way; "I think that 'so near as to obstruct' means so near as actually to obstruct—and not merely near enough to threaten a *possible* obstruction"—*Justice Holmes*). That is likely (see also APT 2) which to all appearances is that which is alleged, suggested, required, or the like; in contrast with *probable*, *likely* does not as often or as invariably suggest grounds sufficient to warrant a presumption of truth, but in contrast with *possible*, it usually implies many more chances in favor of its being true; thus, the *probable* murderer is the suspect whose guilt is nearly but not completely established by the evidence; a *possible* murderer is merely one against whom suspicion is directed for some reason (often inadequate reason); or other; the *likely* murderer is the one among the *possible* murderers who, especially from a more or less superficial point of view, has had the strongest motive and the best opportunity to commit the murder, or toward whom the circumstantial evidence most distinctly points as the murderer; so, no *likely* heir to the bachelor millionaire's estate has been mentioned; the *likely* outcome of the war changes from month to month; this hut in the deep woods would be a *likely* rendezvous for gangsters. *Likely* is also often used in the sense of *promising* because of appearances, ability to win favor, and the like; as, a *likely* young man; a *likely* candidate.
Ana Credible, believable, colorable, *plausible: *reasonable, rational.
Ant Certain: improbable.

probationer *Novice, novitiate, apprentice, postulant, neophyte.

probe *v* Pierce, penetrate, *enter.
Ana Examine, inspect, *scrutinize: *prove, try, test.

probe *n* Investigation, *inquiry, inquisition, inquest, research.

probity *Honesty, honor, integrity.
Ana Uprightness, justness, conscientiousness, scrupulousness (see corresponding adjectives at UPRIGHT): *truth, veracity, [illegible]

problematical, problematic. *Doubtful, dubious, questionable

proceed. Issue emanate, stem flow, derive, *spring, arise rise originate.

at ACT).

process, *n* Process, procedure, proceeding come into comparison as denoting the

the process of digestion a comp
"perfect knowledge is no me
(Inge) The idiomatic phrase
course of being made produ
evolved attained or the like

an experi
vestigatio
parliamen
better than

to which they have in view often the term means little more than an instance sometimes a course of con

way (L. P Smith)
Ana Progress, advance (see under ADVANCE *v*) conducting or conduct management controlling or control direction (see corresponding verbs at CONDUCT) performance execution accomplishment fulfillment (see corresponding verbs at PERFORM)

prochronism. *Anachronism metachronism

proclaim. *Declare announce promulgate broadcast.
Ana. *Reveal, disclose discover divulge utter vent, ventilate (see EXPRESS *v*) advertise

proclamation. Declaration, announcement, publication, advertisement, promulgation, broadcasting. See

suspend stay, postpone: protract prolong (see EXTEND).
Ant. Hasten, hurry

procreate. *Generate engender, beget, get sire breed propagate, reproduce

proctor. *Lawyer, counselor, barrister, counsel, advocate, attorney, solicitor, procurator

procurator. *Lawyer, counselor barrister, counsel, advocate, attorney, solicitor, proctor

*Get, obtain secure acquire gain win earn.
egotiate arrange concert *reach compass.

*make, form, shape
nvent

2 Product, production, produce come into comparison only when the

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms

sense to denote all things (sometimes all things of a specified or implied kind) manufactured or grown to satisfy human wants as to limit production an increase of production in factories with defense contracts is extremely necessary, the problems of production and of distribution. Produce is ordinarily a collective noun applied to agricultural as distinguished from industrial products (as the meagre produce of the land —Cowper the produce exchange [that is, the exchange in which contracts are made involving large-scale sales or purchases of wheat corn and other grains and other agricultural products]) sometimes, however it is applied especially to vegetables and fruits (as, the farmer sells his produce at the public market a new store for the sale of fresh produce)

production 1 *Work product opus, artifact
Ana Execution fulfillment performance (see corresponding verbs at PERFORM) *effort, exertion.
2 *Product produce

proem. *Introduction prologue induction prelude, overture preface foreword prolegomenon exordium preamble prolusion protasis avant propos.

profanation Profanation desecration sacrilege blasphemy are here compared as meaning a violation or a misuse of something regarded as sacred Profanation, though strongly derogatory does not impute such baseness to the act or conduct as do the other words It usually implies an attitude of irreverence or contempt in the offender that leads him to show his feelings in acts or in words that outrage those who hold the place or the thing sacred. The term often specifically suggests bold vulgar intrusion or irreverent vandalism as the profanation of a sanctuary by ignorant tourists a wall was built round the tomb to protect it from profanation (Froude) Desecration in strict use carries a strong implication of defilement or pollution as of churches, temples sacred vessels etc and a consequent loss of a sacred or hallowed character or of ceremonial cleanliness (as, the desecration of a cathedral by its use as a barracks) by its ... ing troops) sometimes, however mere deprivation of the sacred character is implied (as Various profanations of the sabbath threaten a gradual desecration of that holy day —B Porteus) Sacrilege etymologically implies the stealing of sacred objects, such as the vessels used in the solemn Eucharistic service This sense still obtains, especially in British use as, The very books that are used in the worship of God are sacred The man who steals them is guilty of sacrilege (Manning) The more common sense in ecclesiastical use

[illegible]

be a sacrilege (Cather) In more general use sacrilege is

[illegible]

... ...

profane, *adj* 1 Profane, secular, lay temporal as here compared agree in meaning not dedicated or set apart for religious ends or uses Profane (etymologically outside the temple) in its strictest sense implies an opposition to sacred (see HOLY) in this sense it is purely descriptive and not derogatory thus, profane history as distinguished from sacred history is history dealing with nations or peoples rather than with Biblical events or characters profane literature as distinguished from sacred literature, comprises all literature except the Scriptures other sacred writings and sometimes writings having a definite religious end or use profane love applies to human love as between man and woman as

[illegible]

in ships, like the holy men gathered together in monasteries develop traits of profound resemblance (Conrad) Secular (etymologically of the age or time, therefore of the world) usually implies a relation to the world as distinguished from the church or religion, or the religious life, it may be opposed to sacred and come close to profane (as, secular music the secular drama) it may be opposed to regular in the sense of governed by a monas-

[illegible]

There are peoples in the world who have no secular dances, only religious dances —H Ellis) Lay is commonly applied to persons (sometimes to their activities, interests, duties, etc.) that do not belong to the clergy it therefore usually implies an opposition to clerical or ecclesiastical as, the laymen and laywomen of the parish a lay preacher, lay sermon lay delegates to a diocesan ... ...ganized to a

[illegible]

in a convent Lay is also used loosely in the sense of nonprofessional or of not having a professional source or character thus, a lay opinion on a question of law is merely an opinion delivered by one who is neither a lawyer nor a judge Temporal (as here considered see also TEMPORARY 1) implies an opposition to spiritual (in the sense of not concerned with material or mundane but with immaterial and eternal ends) and is applied chiefly ... ...al au

[illegible]

... crilegious.
... ty ungodly godless. *ir...
...us, villainous, *vicious.
...ung swearing
...led ction malison execra...
...ee corresponding verbs at ...EXECRATE)

...ion Art handicraft, craft *trade
*Offer tender present prefer
...ropose, design, *intend confer bestow, present *give
Con Reject spurn refuse *decline

proficient Proficient, adept, skilled skillful, expert agree in meaning having the knowledge and experience necessary to success in a given line especially of work or endeavor All these terms are applied primarily to persons when applied to things the implication is that the quality of the person has been attributed to the thing One is proficient who as a result of training and practice, has acquired competency beyond that of the average *Proficient* in the art of self-defence (*Shaw*) Jane began to type It bored her but she was fairly *proficient* at it (*R. Macaulay*) One is adept who has proficiency aptitude and often cleverness as *adept* at legerdemain The Oriental is *adept* in extracting himself plausibly from the most compromising situations (*V Heiser*) One is skilled who has mastered the details of a trade or handicraft or the technique of an art or profession *Skilled* may imply aptitude or proficiency in modern industrial use however it simply connotes that one has met a standard set up by employers for a special type of work or job as, a *skilled* laborer the *skilled* trades By long practice he was *skilled* in the arts of teaching (*Gibbon*) One is skillful who unites adeptness and dexterity in execution or performance as a *skillful* operator of an automobile a *skillful* teacher a *skillful* economy of means (*Pater*) One is expert who has attained extraordinary proficiency or is marvelously adept as an *expert* accountant an *expert* bridge player *expert* knowledge of engines Neither of them was *expert* in the roping of cattle (*M Austin*)
Ana Efficient effectual *effective capable *able competent qualified finished accomplished *consummate practiced drilled exercised (see under PRACTICE, *v*)
Con *Awkward clumsy maladroit inept gauche *ignorant, untaught

profile *Outline contour silhouette skyline

profit *n* *Use service advantage account avail
Ana Reward award meed guerdon (see PREMIUM) gaining or gain winning earning (see corresponding verbs at GET)

profit, *v* *Benefit avail boot bestead
Ana *Get gain win earn *advance progress.

profitable *Beneficial advantageous
Ana *Favorable auspicious propitious *expedient advisable politic
Con Detrimental deleterious (see PERNICIOUS) harming or harmful, injurious hurting or hurtful (see corresponding verbs at INJURE)

profligate Dissolute reprobate *abandoned
Ana Debauched corrupted depraved debased perverted (see under DEBASE) degenerate corrupt *vicious *loose relaxed slack lax.

profound *Deep abysmal
Ana Penetrating probing piercing (see ENTER) scrutinizing inspecting examining (see SCRUTINIZE)
Ant Shallow

profuse Profuse, lavish prodigal luxuriant lush, exuberant come into comparison because they carry as their basic meaning giving out or given out in great abundance That is profuse which seems to pour or be poured forth in abundance without restraint or in a stream as *profuse* apologies *profuse* sweating *profuse* in expenditure, Pourest thy full heart In *profuse* strains of unpremeditated art (*Shelley*) A land where life was great and beauty lay *profuse* (*Browning*) That is lavish (etymologically deluging) which is so exceedingly profuse as to suggest positively munificence or extravagance or negatively the absence of all stint or measure as, *lavish* gifts a *lavish* feast *lavish* expenditures 'the *lavish* attentions of his mother (*Meredith*) Our *lavish* use of a bountiful supply of crude oil (*A C Morrison*) it is a noble *lavish* and distinguished work (*Lucas*) That is prodigal which gives or is given so lavishly and so recklessly as to suggest waste or the ultimate exhaustion of resources as the *prodigal* son of a wealthy father, Chary of praise and *prodigal* of counsel (*Stevenson*) he had been *prodigal* of the excellencies of his nature and like Timon he became bankrupt and fell upon bitterness (*Meredith*) That is luxuriant which produces or is produced in great and rich abundance the term usually connotes not only profusion but gorgeousness or splendor in that which is produced, as the *luxuriant* growth of nasturtiums her *luxuriant* hair the *luxuriant* imagination of Milton religion might well flourish quite as *luxuriantly* as it did in former times (*J W Krutch*) That is lush which is not only luxuriant but which has reached the peak of its perfection the term distinctively connotes richness fullness of development or luxuriousness as How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green! (*Shak*) *lush* tropical forests *lush* dinners here when anybody came were the climactic experiences of Ouvrard's soul (*Hervey Allen*). The air was knife-keen and as fresh as lettuce a far cry from the *lush* full blown landscape of the south through which they had set out that morning (*Jan Struther*) That is exuberant (etymologically prolific or fruitful) which produces or is produced so abundantly or luxuriantly as to suggest exceedingly great vigor vitality or creative power as an *exuberant* fancy the *exuberant* genius of Shakespeare *exuberant* foliage to restrain my too *exuberant* gesture (*M Austin*) In current use *exuberant* applies chiefly to persons their words emotions qualities, or the like that display a vigor or vitality that is almost rampant as, *exuberant* energy the child's *exuberant* gaiety
Ana Copious abundant (see PLENTIFUL) *excessive immoderate extravagant *liberal bountiful munificent generous
Ant Spare scanty scant — *Con* *Meager skimpy scrimpy exiguous sparse

progenitor *Ancestor forefather forebear
Ant Progeny

prognostic *Foretoken presage omen augury portent
Ana Indication betokening bespeaking (see corresponding verbs at INDICATE) symptom *sign mark token

prognosticate *Foretell predict forecast prophesy augur presage portend forebode
Ana *Indicate betoken bespeak *foresee foreknow apprehend divine anticipate

program *or* **programme** Program (*or* programme), schedule timetable agenda agree in denoting a formulated plan listing things to be done or to take place especially in their time order Program is the term of widest meaning It may refer to a mental plan or to one that is written or printed it may be applied not only to a plan for a meeting an entertainment a service or the like but to one made by an individual in ordering his own day or his own future or to one made by a group that has certain ends in view and proposes their orderly achievement as what is your *program* for today? the *program* of a concert theater *programs* the Five-Year Plan was the name given the industrialization *program* of the Soviet Union Schedule stresses the importance of the time element and implies a plan of procedure which establishes not only the chronological order of events or steps but also their time limits as, the *schedule* for a college year a *schedule* of production in a factory,

a *schedule* for the erection of a building. *Schedule* is sometimes used but *timetable* possibly more often for a tabulated list of regularly recurring events, such as arrivals and departures of trains, as, a *timetable* of trains, a *schedule* of classes. **Agenda** (a plural noun sometimes construed as a singular) is more informal than the others in its implications; it is applied chiefly to an order of business for a meeting.

progress, *n.* **1** Advance (see under ADVANCE *v.* 2)
Ana Improvement, betterment (see corresponding verbs at IMPROVE): headway, impetus (see SPEED *n.*)
2 **Progress**, **progression** are not always clearly distinguished, although in current usage they are more or less sharply differentiated. Both denote movement forward. **Progress** (for fuller treatment see *progress n.* under ADVANCE, *v.* 2) usually applies to the movement considered as a whole, stressing the distance covered, the change or [illegible]

[illegible] itself or in its details, often implying a continuous series of steps, degrees, or stages toward an objective, but sometimes implying little more than a moving on more or less continuously as mode of *progression* (better than *progress*). "That slow *progression* of things, which naturally makes elegance and refinement the last effect of opulence and power" (*Sir J. Reynolds*). "Every generation ... adds its own discoveries in a *progression* to which there seems no limit" (*Jeacock*). "the *progression* of sound waves" (*Karl K. Darrow*)

progress, *v.* *Advance
Ana *Move, drive, impel: further, forward, promote: *advance, develop: *mature
Ant Retrogress

progression **1** *Succession, series, sequence, set, suit, suite, chain, train, string
2 *Progress

progressive *Liberal, advanced, radical, left.
Ant Reactionary

prohibit *Forbid, inhibit, enjoin, interdict, ban
Ana *Prevent, preclude, obviate: debar, shut out, *exclude: *hinder, impede, obstruct: *restrain, curb, check
Ant Permit — *Con* *Let, allow, suffer, tolerate: endure, *bear

project, *v.* Scheme, design, plot, plan. See under PLAN *n.*
Ana Propose, purpose, *intend: *sketch, outline, diagram, delineate

project, *n.* Scheme, design, plot, *plan
Ana Sketch, delineation, draft, outline, diagram (see under SKETCH *n.*): *device, contrivance

projection **Projection**, **protrusion**, **protuberance**, **bulge** come into comparison when they denote something [illegible] lar form, as, the *protuberances* of a potato; he has a *protuberance* on the cheek which has not as yet been diagnosed. "An obvious moral is indeed a heavy *protuberance* which injures the gracefulness of a poem" (*Landor*). A **bulge** is a protuberance or expansion of a surface caused usually by pressure from within or below, as, a *bulge* in a wall; there is a slight *bulge* in the sod before the first stalk of a plant appears.

projector. See under PLAN *n.*

prolegomenon. *Introduction, prologue, induction, prelude, overture, preface, foreword, proem, exordium, preamble, prolusion, protasis, avant-propos.

prolific Fruitful, *fertile, fecund
Ana Teeming, swarming, abounding, superabounding (see TEEM): generating, breeding, propagating, reproducing or reproductive (see corresponding verbs at GENERATE)
Ant [illegible]

[illegible] dundant, tautological (see corresponding nouns at VERBIAGE)

prologue *Introduction, induction, prelude, overture, preface, foreword, prolegomenon, proem, exordium, preamble, prolusion, protasis, avant-propos.

prolong Protract, *extend, lengthen, elongate
Ana *Continue, last, persist, endure: *increase, augment, enlarge: *expand, amplify
Ant Curtail — *Con* *Shorten, abridge, abbreviate, retrench

prolusion *Introduction, prologue, induction, prelude, overture, preface, foreword, prolegomenon, proem, exordium, preamble, protasis, avant-propos.

prominent Remarkable, conspicuous, salient, outstanding, signal, *noticeable, striking, arresting
Ana *Chief, leading, main, principal: important, significant (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE)

promiscuous Heterogeneous, motley, *miscellaneous
Ana Mixed, mingled, blended, merged (see MIX): *random, haphazard, desultory, casual: *indiscriminate, wholesale, sweeping: *licentious, lewd, wanton, lascivious.
Con Discriminating, perceiving, discerning (see corresponding nouns at DISCERNMENT): discreet, prudent, forethoughted (see under PRUDENCE)

promise, *v.* **Promise**, **engage**, **pledge**, **plight**, **covenant**, **contract** come into comparison as meaning to give one's word that one will do, make, give, accept, or the like something stipulated. **Promise**, both as a transitive and as an intransitive verb, implies a giving assurance (usu [illegible]

provide accommodations for four delegates to the convention, an *engaged* couple, to *engage* a secretary "Mr Lorry readily *engaged* for that and the conference was ended (*Dickens*) Mrs Doria *engaged* to go down to the baronet (*Meredith*) she said she was *engaged* for the next three dances But *engage* may also imply the securing of a promise from a person and the use of argument persuasion flattery threats, or the like in the attaining of that end as "Yes, and I hope to *engage* you to be serious likewise" (*Austen*) Her highness when I left her *engaged me* to write to her" (*Lady M W Montagu*) Pledge, chiefly a transitive verb may imply either the giving voluntarily of a promise by some act or words that suggest the giving of a solemn assurance or the provision of a formal guarantee (as to *pledge* one s honor that one will see that a dying friend s wish is respected they *pledged* their loyalty to the r sovereign as they lifted their wine glasses By the second [clause] they *pledge* themselves to maintain and uphold the right of the master —*Ch Just Taney*) or the putting of an other or of others under a solemn promise to do to forbear, or the like (as to *pledge* a thousand men to temperance Austria swarmed with excited and angry men *pledged* to destroy the Church —*Belloc*, to *pledge* the children to allegiance to the flag) Plight a very old and now archaic word appears rarely except in certain idiomatic expressions where the entire phrase means to prom se solemnly as in to *plight* one s faith or one s honor or one s troth (then implying betrothal or as in the words used in some marriage ceremonies marriage) or one s word as he *plighted* his faith that the injust ce would be avenged Covenant more often an intransitive than a trans tive verb implies at least two parties to the promise each making a solemn agreement with the other or others A man cannot grant any thing to his wife or enter into covenant with her for to *covenant* with her would be only to *covenant* with himself" (*Blackstone*) The men of Ulster *covenanted* to defeat the present conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland (*R. Macaulay*) Contract (as here considered see also CONTRACT 3 INCUR) implies the entry into a solemn and now usually legally b nding agreement (see CONTRACT *n*) it is currently rare with a noun object (as, "We have *contracted* an inviolable amitie with the aforesaid queene —*Hakluyt*) but it is not uncommon with *for* or with an infinitive object as to *contract* for a large loan the company has *contracted* to supply the schools of the state with textbooks

Ana Agree consent *assent, accede assure, *ensure insure

promote Forward further *advance

Ana *Help, aid ass st *speed quicken hasten hurry

Ant Impede. — *Con* *Hinder obstruct block bar

promotion 1 *Advancement preferment elevation

Ana *Progress progression exaltation magnifying aggrandizement (see corresponding verbs at EXALT)

Ant Demotion — *Con* Degradation hum liation debasement (see corresponding verbs at ABASE)

2 *Publicity propaganda ballyhoo

Ana Advertisement promulgat on broadcasting (see correspond ng verbs at DECLARE)

prompt, *adj* *Quick ready apt

Ana Alert, wide-awake vigilant *watchful expeditious speedy swift (see FAST) trained disciplined (see TEACH) *eager keen avid

Con. Remiss lax, slack (see NEGLIGENT) dilatory *slow

promulgate Proclaim announce, *declare publ sh advert se broadcast

Ana *Reveal disclose divulge discover aff rm aver, avow avouch (see ASSERT) *communicate impart

promulgation Proclamation declaration announcement publication advertisement broadcasting See under DECLARE

prone 1 Subject exposed open *liable susceptible sensitive incident

Ana Inclined predisposed disposed (see INCLINE *v*) add cted habituated accustomed (see HABITUATE)

2 Prone, supine prostrate, recumbent, reclining couchant, dormant are here compared as meaning lying upon the ground floor or other surface *Prone* and *supine* as applied to men or animals are contrasted terms which are often incorrectly used Prone, in strict use impl es a posture where the front of the body l es upon or is turned toward the ground the term is applicable not only to serpents and the l ke that move along the ground but to the natural position of most quadrupeds as distin gu shed from that of man as dogs *prone* upon the ground a creature who not *prone* And brute as other creatures, but endued With sanctity of reason might erect His stature" (*Milton*) The term is also used in reference to men chiefly as a quasi adverb with verbs such as *lie fall land* etc implying a position with face and abdominal side downward as *he fell prone* upon the ground the doctor ordered him to be *prone* for the examination. Then falls betrayed by shifting shells and lands *Prone* in the jeering water and his hands Clutch for support where no support can be (*Amy Lowell*) Supine (see also INACTIVE) on the other hand implies a lying upon one s back usually a lying flat upon one s back as he always *sleeps* in a *supine* pos tion he fell backward and lay *supine* until help came jaded people lolling *supine* in carriages (*Shaw*) Prostrate in its earliest and still frequent sense implies the posture of one who throws himself forward full length in a prone posi tion as in adoration, submiss on humil ty surrender or fear as, to fall *prostrate* in worship at the most solemn moment of the liturgy, *Prostrate* in homage on her face (*G Bottomley*) In somewhat extended use *prostrate* is applicable to men or an mals in either a prone or a supine position (as Qu ckly stoop ng I once more drove my weapon to the hilt in his *prostrate* form —*Hudson*) and to trees and the like which l e full length upon the ground (as He clambered over half visible rocks fell over *prostrate* trees, sank into deep holes and struggled out —*Cather*) Recumbent appl es chiefly to a person or animal lying down in a pos tion suitable for repose or for sleep the term apart from the context carries no clear suggest on of the posture and may imply a flat pos tion or one with the head resting aga nst pillows or the l ke as a *recumbent* alabaster figure on the top of a tomb Lady Blandish was *recumbent* upon the bro in p nedroppings (*Meredith*) Rising proudly from her *recumbent* position (*Lytton*) Reclining suggests either a supine position or a lean ng back so as to rest against something often it is not clearly distinguishable from *recumbent* as she spent the afternoon *reclining* on her couch *reclining* gracefully in a chaise longue Couchant and dormant are used in heraldry to describe a lion or other animal on an escutcheon or coat of arms both imply a prone position of the body but *couchant* applies only to an animal with head raised and *dormant* to one with head lowered as in a sleeping position as a sable lion *couchant* on an azure ground

Ana Flat *level groveling wallowing, weltering (see WALLOW) crawl, *creep

Ant Erect

pronounce Pronounce articulate, enunciate are here compared in the sense of to form speech sounds Pro

nounce involves the assignment of sounds to letters groups of letters (as syllables and words) or to the words in general) of a language and the distribution of syllabic stress in utterances of more than one syllable in languages that do not have level

cou l not *articulate* (Macaulay) In a very special rol phonetic sense to *articulate* is to close or narrow the vocal

in pronouncing the English variety of the sound t, the air passage is completely blocked by raising the tip of the tongue to touch the teeth ridge Many foreigners articulate the sound t with the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth This *articulation* produces a very unnatural effect when used in English

(H Kipman) To enunciate is to be distinct or indistinct in one's speech as a result of careful or careless

Ant Distrool

propaganda *Publicity promotion ballyhoo

Ana Propagation engendering generating (see corresponding verbs at GENERATE) spread stretch (see EXPANSE) inculcation instillment implanting (see corresponding verbs at IMPLANT)

propagate *Generate engender breed beget procreate sire reproduce

Ana *Increase multiply augment *continue persist *extend lengthen prolong

propel *Push shove thrust

Ana *Move drive impel *force compel constrain oblige

propensity

proper 1 Meet appropriate fitting apt happy felicitous *fit suitable

Ana Congruous congenial compatible *consonant *correct nice right *due rightful condign

Ant Improper — *Con* Wrong *false

2 Seemly *decorous, decent nice comme il faut, demure

Ana Formal conventional ceremonious *ceremonial

propinquity *Proximity

Ana Closeness, nearness (see corresponding adjectives at ... relatedness or relationship ... (see corresponding adjectives at RELATED) contiguity

*Pacify appease placate mollify

Ana Reconcile conform adjust ... content intercede mediate (see INTERPOSE)

propitious Auspicious *favorable benign

Ana Benignant *kind kindly fortunate providential happy

— *Con* ... inauspicious, portentous

balance harmony ... *proportional ... harmonizing according

proportional Proportional proportionate, proportionable commensurate commensurable are not close synonymous terms but they are often used with

... the term is intended to imply the adjustment (whether nice but not invariably the deliberate adjustment) of one thing that bears a critical relationship to another thing so that both are in keeping with each other or not out of keeping with what is just, fair, due, reasonable or the like as the punishment should be *proportionate* to the crime the results were not *proportionate* to the exertions of the workers the return is not *proportionate* to the investment Tender is bod es ... into velocity ... violence *proportionate* to the ... (Johnson) ... rushed into freedom and enjoyment ... *proportion*

proportions or as being properly adjusted to each other as, they have five married children and a *proportionable* number of grandchildren For us to levy power *Proportionable* to the enemy Is all unpossible (*Shak*) Commensurate and commensurable differ from the preceding words chiefly in carrying a stronger implication of equality between things each of which has a measure a degree an intensity or the like that is dependent on its relation to the other or others (as his productiveness is *commensurate* with [that is, neither exceeds nor falls short of] his display of energy the meagreness of the result was *commensurate* with the crudity of the methods (*Buchan*) Sometimes both terms but especially *commensurable* differ from the other words in implying a common scale of values by which outwardly different things can be shown to be equal or proportionate in some significant way as the delight produced by a beautiful lyric and that produced by an equally beautiful movement of a sonata are *commensurable* because both imply the evocation of a mood two heroes *commensurate* only in distinction for one was a hero of the battlefield and the other a hero of the moral sphere

Ana Adequate *sufficient competent correspondent correlative, *reciprocal relative contingent *dependent

proportionate *Proportional, proportionable commensurate commensurable

Ana Correspondent correlative *reciprocal adequate *sufficient competent

Ant Disproportionate

proposal Proposal proposition as here compared denote something which is proposed to another or others for consideration. Although the dividing lines between the two terms are not always clear cut especially in current English the tendency to distinguish them sharply still prevails in strict usage Proposal usually carries a clear suggestion of the act of proposing thus one receives a *proposal* or entertains a *proposal* or listens to a *proposal* It also commonly implies an offer as of oneself as a would be husband or of a given amount of money in return for the transferring of a piece of property or other valuable possession as a *proposal* of marriage to submit a *proposal* to the owner to take care of his grounds for a small weekly wage He offered to sweep the floor of the gymnasium then and there This *proposal* convinced the Skenes (*Shaw*) But it may imply the suggestion of a scheme a plan a project or the like which may be accepted or rejected at the will of the person or persons to whom it is proposed as [the Constitution] when it came from their [the framers] hands was a mere *proposal* without obligation or pretensions to it (*Ch Just Marshall*) expressing regret that no *proposal* having for its object the readmission of Master Byron to the academy could be entertained (*Shaw*) Proposition in its strictest sense applies to a statement (usually an affirmative statement) that is propounded for discussion argument proof or disproof as to demonstrate the truth of a *proposition* at first sight the *proposition* seemed absurd It is a *proposition* too plain to be contested that the constitution controls any legislative act repugnant to it (*Ch Just Marshall*) The term is also applicable to any implied or expressed principle that is or may be questioned or is regarded from the point of view of its truth or its falsity What you think about the stars Padre? The wise men tell us they are worlds like ours Jacinto I think not he said in the tone of one who has considered a *proposition* fairly and rejected it I think they are leaders—great spirits (*Cather*) *Proposition* has been and to a restricted extent still is used instead of *proposal* in the sense of a proposal made formally that some course of action be followed some policy be adopted some honor granted or the like In this sense the term rarely in strict use refers to personal or to business affairs as We hold it essential to our success that the *proposition* of Sir George Clerk should be adopted" (*Bp S Wilberforce*) The medical major at the first post declares it [a certain heroic act] is impossible He has to sign the *proposition* for the citation (*Hemingway*) In looser colloquial use *proposition* is often used where *proposal* is still regarded by authorities as the preferred word as if you wish to buy this land make me a *proposition*

propose Purpose *intend mean design

Ana *Aim aspire plan, plot scheme project (see under PLAN *n*)

proposition *Proposal

propriety *Decorum decency etiquette dignity

Ana Grace *elegance dignity *form usage convention convenance.

prorate *Apportion portion, parcel ration.

prorogue *Adjourn dissolve

Ant Convoke

prosaic. Prosaic prosy matter-of-fact come into comparison as meaning having a plain practical unimaginative unemotional character or quality Prosaic, as here considered implies an opposition to *poetic* in the extended sense of the latter word Although the term etymologically suggests the quality of prose it seldom refers to literary prose but rather to the ordinary language of men in communicating their wants their ideas or their experiences or in rendering intelligible that which is difficult to understand or make clear hence *prosaic* usually implies a commonplace unexciting quality and the absence of everything that would stimulate feeling or awaken great interest as "To make verse speak the language of prose without being *prosaic* is one of the most arduous tasks a poet can undertake (*Cowper*) Let me have none of your *prosaic* curates (*Gray*) a *prosaic* and humdrum life The eighteenth century from the religious point of view is a period of rather cold and *prosaic* common sense (*Inge*) Prosy, on the other hand, suggests a relation to *prose* the verb rather than to *prose* the noun and heightens the implication in the former of turning that which is poetry or interesting prose into dull plain prose as by paraphrasing or by translating Consequently *prosy* stresses extreme dullness or tediousness and usually but not invariably implies a tendency to talk or write at length in a boring or uninviting manner as, *prosy* preachers a hopelessly *prosy* book It is his special comfort to smoke a pipe and be *prosy* with some good natured fellow the dullest of his acquaintance (*Scott*) Matter-of fact stresses a concern for fact or for facts as well as lack of interest in that which is imaginative speculative visionary romantic or ideal sometimes it connotes accuracy in detail but often it suggests concern only for the obvious and a neglect of the deeper or spiritual reality as a *matter of fact* account of his experience In an air said a *matter-of fact* historian Mr Rose had got so dreamy that he felt the necessity of turning a little more *matter-of fact* again (*W H Mallock*) Faced with this *matter-of fact* scepticism you are driven into pure metaphysics (*Shaw*)

Ana Practical, *practicable humdrum, tedious *irksome

proscribe *Sentence condemn damn doom attaint

proselyte *Convert

prospect, *n* Prospect, outlook, anticipation foretaste are here compared as meaning an advance realization of something to come especially of something foreseen or

expected. *Prospect* and *outlook* both imply a conjuring up of a picture or mental vision of what the future holds in store for one. **Prospect**, however, is chiefly applied to particular events or situations, especially to those of interest to one as an individual and evocative of an emotional response. "The *prospect* of the Netherfield ball was extremely agreeable to every female of the family" (*Austen*). "He had just received a box of new books and had preferred the *prospect* of a quiet Sunday at home" (*E. Wharton*). "She asked her father if the *prospect* of living always with his daughter and being taken care of by her affection . . . was such an awful *prospect*" (*Conrad*). **Outlook** suggests an attempt to forecast the future from the point of view of a thinker, such as an economist or a philosopher, or from that of a practical man, as a politician or businessman, who is concerned not only with immediate but remote possibilities and who demands accuracy in detail and soundness in conclusions. "as the outlook for business has been declared favorable . . ." "The outward dyments and internal ... was ... what those who think in terms of colour call black" (*R. Macaulay*). **Anticipation** usually implies a prospect or outlook but in addition it involves the implication of advance suffering or enjoyment of that which is envisioned. "Lord Beaconsfield once said that the worst evil one has to endure is the *anticipation* of the calamities that do not happen" (*A. C. Benson*). **Foretaste** also implies advance experience or prior enjoyment or suffering, but it does not necessarily connote (as does *anticipation*) a mental act distinguished from an actual experience. It implies sufficient experience to give one a hint of what is to come, but the experience or taste may be actual enjoyment or suffering or a fleeting but poignant anticipation of it. "A trifle of torture to the flesh . . . While soul is spared such *foretaste* of hell-fire, Is naught" (*Browning*). "Giving me . . . Amid the fretful dwellings of mankind, A *foretaste* . . . of the calm That Nature breathes among the hills and groves" (*Wordsworth*).

Ana Hoping, expectation (see corresponding verbs at EXPECT): foreseeing, foresight, foreknowing or foreknowledge, divining or divination (see corresponding verbs at FORESEE)

prostrate *Prone, supine, recumbent, reclining, couchant, dormant

Ana Flat, *level: abject (see MEAN)

prosy *Prosaic, matter-of-fact

Ana *Insipid, jejune, banal, inane: *irksome, humdrum, tedious

protasis *Introduction, prologue, induction, prelude, overture, preface, foreword, prolegomenon, proem, exordium, preamble, prolusion, avant-propos

protean *Changeable, changeful, variable, mutable

protect Shield, guard, safeguard, *defend

Ana *Save, preserve, conserve: *ensure, insure, assure: shelter, *harbor

protectorate *Possession, dependency, territory, colony, dominion, mandate

protest, *v*. 1 Avouch, avow, affirm, aver, *assert, declare, predicate, warrant

Ana *Swear, affirm, asseverate, testify

2 *Object, remonstrate, expostulate, kick

Ana *Oppose, resist, combat: *demur, scruple, balk

Ant Agree (sense 1)

prototype Prototype, archetype, antitype, ectype are not all synonyms but they are often used carelessly or incorrectly because not clearly distinguished. A **prototype** is the original, or the first instance, of something which is imitated or reproduced with or without changes and improvements so that its successors follow in series and form a type or kind of thing; as, the Roman republic is not the *prototype* of modern republics such as the United States of America; it is a question whether Langley's flying machine was the *prototype* of the airplane. An **archetype** is the pattern which serves as the model for all created things of the same kind. It may be ideal, that is, a conception in the mind of the creator, as, according to Plato, the Ideas are the *archetypes* of which sensible things are only the copies. It may be real, that is, it may have concrete existence and thus be the pattern for all future things of the same kind. In this latter sense it is often used interchangeably with *prototype*; discriminating writers, however, distinguish the words, for *prototype* does not preclude the implication of change and progress, but *archetype* in effect does, since it stresses the determining influence of the pattern. "The House of Commons, the *archetype* of all the representative assemblies which now meet" (*Macaulay*). **Antitype** is often misused as though it were a compound of *anti-* and *type* and not, as it actually is, a word directly derived from the Greek. Originally a theological and philosophical term, it is now found frequently in literary use. An *antitype* is that which corresponds to or gives real existence to something that is prefigured or foreshadowed by a type (that is, in a rare sense of this word, a person or a thing that serves as a symbol or sign of what is to come); thus, in theological use, Christ is the *antitype* of many persons and things in the Old Testament, such as the goat slain in the wilderness, the paschal lamb, and Melchizedek. In literary use, an *antitype* often means the person or thing that realizes or gives substantial form to a poet's or artist's conception; as, more than one actual person has been identified as the *antitype* of Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior." An **ectype** (now rare even in philosophical use) is the person or thing that is a copy of an archetype, or a successor of a prototype; thus, the works of the Creator are called *ectypes* in contrast with his designs, or predetermined patterns, the *archetypes*.

Ana Pattern, *model, example, exemplar

protract Prolong, *extend, lengthen, elongate

Ana *Delay, retard, slow, slacken: *defer, suspend, stay, postpone

Ant Curtail. — *Con* *Shorten, abridge, abbreviate

protrusion *Projection, protuberance, bulge

protuberance *Projection, protrusion, bulge

proud 1 **Proud, arrogant, haughty, lordly, insolent, overbearing, supercilious, disdainful** come into comparison when they mean filled with or exhibiting a sense of one's superiority and scorn for that which is regarded as beneath one. **Proud** does not always imply presumption or suggest assumed rather than genuine superiority; on the contrary, it may be used in praise as well as in derogation, but in all instances it usually connotes a lofty or imposing manner, attitude, or appearance, that may be interpreted as dignified, elevated, spirited, imperious, satisfied, contemptuous, inordinately conceited, or the like, according to the circumstances. "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be *proud*? Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud . . . He passeth from life to his rest in the grave" (*W. Knox*). "A strange shy lovely girl whose face Was sweet with thought and *proud* with race" (*Masefield*). "The high spirit and *proud* resolution of a real aristocracy" (*Inge*). "He has nothing to be ashamed of in you—rather everything to be *proud* of" (*Meredith*). **Arrogant** implies a disposition to claim for oneself, often domineeringly or aggressively, more consideration than is warranted or justly due; as, an *arrogant* nobility was in part responsible for the French Revolution. "In holidays the atmosphere of home is apt to be dominated by the young people. Consequently they tend

to become *arrogant* and hard' (*B Russell*) **Haughty** implies a strong consciousness of exalted birth station or character and a more or less obvious scorn of those who are beneath one "Pride goeth before destruction, and an *haughty* spirit before a fall (*Proverbs* xvi 18) There was a deferential manner in the bearing of the men towards her which those *haughty* creatures accord not save to clever women (*Meredith*) The last four words of this group are more specific than the preceding terms and refer more to the ways in which arrogance or haughtiness is exhibited than to the temperament or attitude **Lordly** usually suggests pomposity, strutting or a display of power or magnificence as *lordly officials* the *lordly* captain of a ship See yonder wight Who begs a brother of the earth To give him leave to toil, And see his *lordly* fellow-worm The poor petition spurn (*Burns*) **Insolent** implies both haughtiness and extreme contemptuousness it carries a stronger implication than the preceding words of a will to insult or affront the person so treated as she could not determine whether the silent contempt of the gentlemen or the *insolent* smiles of the ladies were more intolerable (*Austen*) **Overbearing** suggests a bullying or tyrannical disposition, or intolerable insolence as an *overbearing* employer, an *overbearing* snob No one had loved Hendrik van der Berg he had been too strong too *overbearing* to be loved (*S Cloete*) **Supercilious** stresses the superficial aspects of haughtiness such as a manner intended to repel advances it refers to one's behavior to others rather than to one's conceit of oneself though the latter is always implied often it suggests not only scorn but also incivility and occasionally covert curiosity "They have no blood these people Their voices their *supercilious* eyes that look you up and down (*Galsworthy*) *Supercilious* and *haughty* they [camels] turn this way and that like the dowagers of very aristocratic families at a plebeian evening party (*A Huxley*) **Disdainful** implies a more passionate scorn for that which is beneath one than does *supercilious* it as often as not suggests justifiable pride or justifiable scorn. He [Caesar] makes me [Antony] angry with him for he seems Proud and *disdainful* harping on what I am Not what he knew I was (*Shak*) Don Manuel Chavez very elegant in velvet and broadcloth with delicately cut *disdainful* features —one had only to see him cross the room to feel the electric quality under his cold reserve (*Cather*)

Ana Contemptuous scornful disdainful (see corresponding nouns under DESPISE) pretentious, pompous ostentatious (see SHOWY) imperious domineering *masterful

Ant Humble ashamed

2 Vain vainglorious See under PRIDE *n*

Ana Exalted magnified aggrandized (see EXALT) self-satisfied *complacent smug contented, satisfied (see SATISFY)

Ant Ashamed humble

prove. 1 Prove try, test, demonstrate come into comparison as meaning to establish a given or an implied contention or reach a convincing conclusion by means of evidence argument experiment or any other appropriate means The same distinctions in implications and connotations are evident in their corresponding nouns **proof, trial, test demonstration** when they denote the process or the means by which a contention is established or a convincing conclusion is reached **Prove** and **proof** (as here compared see also INDICATE REASON *n* 1) are the most widely useful of these terms for they are not only employed in reference to contentions and conclusions but also in reference to persons or things whose strength, genuineness, fitness or the like is in question When used in reference to contentions or to conclusions reached by study they imply that evidence sufficient in amount and sufficiently reliable in its character has been adduced to bring conviction of the truth of the contentions or conclusions and to make other contentions or other conclusions untenable 'This proposition may or may not be true, at present there is certainly no evidence sufficient to *prove* it true (*B Russell*) 'The legislation of the different colonies furnishes positive and indisputable *proof* of this fact (*Ch Just Taney*) But *prove* and *proof* when used in reference to persons or things about which there is doubt in some particular imply the settlement of this doubt or the establishing of certainty of his or its strength genuineness fitness for use or service or the like as by subjecting the thing to an experiment or by giving the person a chance to manifest his quality in experience or by other means such as assaying verifying checking or the like as, to *prove* the strength of gunpowder, to *prove* a cannon (cf *proving* ground), to *prove* useful members of society to *prove* one's courage in action to put a man to the *proof* to demand visible *proof* of one's love, the *proof* of gold, the *proof* of the pudding is in the eating **Try** and **trial** (as here compared see also ATTEMPT *v*, TRIAL, 2) still carry implications from their earliest senses of to separate (or the separation of) the good from the bad in a person or thing and, therefore stress not so much the conclusion reached as the process by which the guilt or innocence of a person is definitely proved or a thing's genuineness or falsity its worth or worthlessness its degree of strength validity or the like is definitely established as to *try* a person for theft to *try* a case in court 'The question whether a right has vested or not is in its nature judicial and must be *tried* by the judicial authority (*Ch Just Marshall*) A boy does not like to be called a fool and is usually ready to *try* the question with his fists (*Meredith*) the *trial* of metal by fire the medieval *trial* by combat, the new employee is on *trial*, to take a new vacuum cleaner on *trial* **Test** both as a verb and as a noun implies a putting to decisive proof by means of experiment use experience or comparison with a high standard or through subjection to a thorough examination or trial for the sake of such proof or a determination of the facts as Experience is the surest standard by which to *test* the real tendency of the existing constitution (*Washington*) the careful scientist subjects every experiment to severe *tests* to submit to an intelligence *test* The first time he [Don Quixote] made a helmet he *tested* its capacity for resisting blows and battered it out of shape next time he did not *test* it but deemed it to be a very good helmet (*B Russell*), how well his writing has stood the *test* of time (*L P Smith*) **Demonstrate** and **demonstration** (as here compared see also SHOW *v* 2) imply the conclusive proof of a contention or the reaching of a conclusion about which there can be no doubt In such use, *prove* and *demonstrate* and their corresponding nouns are not distinguishable except in the latter term's emphasis upon the resulting certainty or formality of method as, '[Lyell] first imagined and then *demonstrated* that the geologic agencies are not explosive and cataclysmal but steady and patient (*C W Eliot*), The schools knew that their society hung for life on the *demonstration* that God was a reality (*H Adams*) In current use there is a tendency to distinguish them and to employ *demonstrate* so that it implies scientific certainty based on sensible evidence or clear experiment, as these arguments [for the existence of God] are sometimes called *proofs*, though they are not *demonstrations* (*Inge*)

Ana Corroborate, verify, substantiate, *confirm: *justify, warrant
Ant Disprove
2 *Indicate, betoken, attest, bespeak, argue
Ana Evidence, manifest, evince, *show, demonstrate

provenance, provenience. *Origin, source, inception, root, prime mover
Ana Beginning, commencement, starting (see corresponding verbs at BEGIN)

provender. *Food, fodder, forage, victuals, viands, provisions, comestibles, grub, eats, chow

proverb. Maxim, adage, motto, *saying, saw, epigram, aphorism, apothegm

provided. *If

providence. *Prudence, foresight, forethought, discretion
Ana *Care, solicitude, concern, thoughtfulness, consideration (see corresponding adjectives at THOUGHTFUL) frugality, thriftiness, economicalness or economy (see corresponding adjectives at SPARING)
Ant Improvidence

provident. Prudent, foresighted, forethoughted, discreet. See under PRUDENCE
Ana Careful, solicitous, concerned (see under CARE n.) *thoughtful, considerate, *sparing, economical, frugal, thrifty

... orable, benig...

province 1 *Field, domain, sphere, territory, bailiwick
Ana *Boundary, border, frontier, march, *limit, confine, bound, end
2 **Function*, office, duty
Ana *Work, calling, pursuit, métier, business, *task, duty, job

provisional. 1 Provisional, tentative come into comparison as meaning not final or definitive. That is provisional which is adopted only for the time being and will be discarded when the final or definitive form is established or the need of it no longer exists. *Provisional* therefore is used to describe something made or devised

... provisional postage stamp; a *provisional* bridge) "The French ministers have taken up this equality of government only *provisionally*, reserving liberty to alter it according to occurrences" (*Bp. J. Hall*). That is tentative which is of the nature of a trial or experiment or which serves as a test of a thing's practicability or feasi-

provoke. 1 Provoke, excite, stimulate, pique, quicken, galvanize come into comparison as meaning to rouse one

or character of that power; it is, therefore, the preferred term when nothing more is to be implied than the effecting of the stated result, as "It is one of the misfortunes of the law that ideas become encysted in phrases and ...

"What happens when we prolong and intensify the rubbing to such a degree that we *provoke a spark*" (*Karl K. Darrow*). Excite carries so strong an imputation of a rousing that stirs up, moves profoundly, serves as a challenge to one's powers, or the like that the term is often used merely in the sense of to rouse in any of these ways, as "the ideas which *excited* my own generation"

provoke, and thereby becomes a more explicit or richer word than the latter by suggesting the powerful or stirring nature of the agent or agency and the degree or intensity of the activity stirred up, as "the curiosity *excited* by his long absence burst forth in ... very direct questions" (*Austen*), "no stimulus was omitted to *evoke* and inspire the imagination and the sense" (*G. L. Dickinson*). Stimulate suggests a provoking or exciting ...

quiement, as to *stimulate* the growth of plants by the use ...

(*Grandgent*), "I have always believed that it is better to *stimulate* than to correct, to fortify rather than to punish" (*A. C. Benson*). Often *stimulate* specifically implies excitement or re-excitement of interest, especially of a deep intellectual interest, as "some subjects, which are remarkably *stimulating* to the mind of the pupil, are neglected because they are not well adapted for examinations" (*Inge*), "advertising designed to *stimulate* the public's waning interest". Pique, a term of far more restricted application, suggests provocation or stimulation ... as a

(*Bennett*), "there has been a *quickening* of interest in minorities since Hitler came into power". Galvanize (ety-...

peeve
incense
ag)

group

prowess *Heroism valor gallantry
Ana Bravery boldness, audacity intrepidity (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE) *courage mettle spirit strength might puissance *power

prowl, *v* *Wander stray roam ramble, rove range gad gallivant traipse, meander

proximity Proximity propinquity are often used interchangeably because both denote nearness Proximity however in good current use commonly implies nearness in space it may be used with reference to either persons or things found in the same vicinity or neighborhood (as owing to its *proximity* to the sea the town usually enjoys mild winters "for centuries and centuries their [swallows] nests have been placed in the closest *proximity* to man —*Jefferies* "affected much as he might have been by the *proximity* of a large dog of doubtful temper —*Shaw*) or it may be used as an equivalent of *vicinity* or *neighborhood* (as there was no inn in the *proximity*) Propinquity may imply proximity but it then usually distinctively suggests closeness, sometimes even contact "We read a book because it happens to be near us and it looks inviting It is a case where *propinquity* is everything (*S M Crothers*) It is more often used where *proximity* is not possible to imply nearness in relationship closeness in association in age in tastes or the like or even closeness in time as relations within the fourth degree of *propinquity* they are both cousins of his but not in the same degree of *propinquity* *propinquity* is a powerful aid in fostering attachments events in close *propinquity* to each other If you can put up with a tumultuous *propinquity* of football man—you can travel up and down England at single fare [for the round trip] with a football team while its luck prevails in the Cup (*Manchester Guardian*)
Ana Nearness closeness (see corresponding adjectives at CLOSE) adjacency contiguousness juxtaposition (see corresponding adjectives at ADJACENT)
Ant Distance

proxy Deputy attorney *agent factor

prudence Prudence, providence foresight, forethought, discretion come into comparison when they denote a quality that enables a person to choose the wise and sensible course especially in managing his practical affairs The same differences in implications and connotations are apparent in the adjectives prudent provident foresighted forethoughted discreet when they mean manifesting such a quality Prudence and prudent (see also WISE) are the most comprehensive of these words for they imply both that one does not act rashly or unadvisedly and that one has foreseen the probable consequences of one's act Consequently the terms usually imply caution and circumspection but may or may not connote selfishness mercenariness calculation or other unpleasant qualities One is given reason and common sense and *prudence* that one may use them (*A C Benson*) That type of person who is conservative from *prudence* but revolutionary in his dreams (*T S Eliot*) What is the difference in matrimonial affairs between the mercenary and the *prudent* motive? (*Austen*) An old fort where the Filipinos although outnumbering their assailants [Moros] had judged it more *prudent* to hide than to fight (*V Heiser*) Providence and *provident* imply thought for the future especially with reference to its difficulties and its needs and usually the provision in advance of that which will then be required Early and *provident* fear is the mother of safety (*Burke*) The creature who bears His image is intended to exercise *providence* (*F D Maurice*) I see your [Indian] tribe as a *provident* rather thoughtful people who made the livelihood secure by raising crops and fowl (*Cather*) Foresight and foresighted stress a power usually the result of a highly developed intelligence of seeing what is likely to happen and of being prepared for it The more we study the making of the principate the more we shall be impressed with the grasp and *foresight* of its founder (*Buchan*) Incapable of the *foresighted* control and adjustment of action which are the essence of all the higher forms of behavior (*Wm McDougall*) Forethought and the less frequent forethoughted suggest rather due consideration of contingencies In choosing the Yankee dialect I did not act without *forethought* (*J R Lowell*) Discretion and discreet stress the qualities which make for prudence or compel prudent action such as good judgment caution self-control and the like In early use discretion and valor were thought of as complementary qualities as "The better part of valour is *discretion* (*Shak*) You put too much wind to your sail *discretion* and hardy valour are the twins of honour (*Beaumont & Fletcher*) In later use *discretion* and *discreet* often imply the power to restrain oneself when one is tempted to be temerarious passionate incensed loquacious, or the like "Prudence and *discretion* forbade me to appeal against this decision (*A C Benson*) I dare say he will be a *discreeter* man all his life for the foolishness of his first choice (*Austen*) He [Octavian] had been marvellously patient and *discreet* (*Buchan*) Well you don't give me away You are very *discreet* (*Cather*)
Ana Caution circumspection calculation (see under CAUTIOUS) expediency advisableness (see corresponding adjectives at EXPEDIENT) frugality thriftiness or thrift (see corresponding adjectives at SPARING)

prudent 1 Judicious sensible, sane *wise sage sapient
Ana *Intelligent, brilliant bright smart alert *shrewd perspicacious, sagacious, astute disciplined schooled (see TEACH)
2 Provident, foresighted forethoughted discreet See under PRUDENCE
Ana *Cautious circumspect calculating wary politic *expedient advisable economical frugal thrifty *sparing
3 Prudent prudential are sometimes confused in use Prudent applies to persons their acts, their words or the like and implies qualities of mind or character such as caution circumspection and thrift (see *prudent* under PRUDENCE) or as wisdom in practical affairs (see WISE) as a *prudent* man a *prudent* course a *prudent* way of life Prudential on the other hand applies not to individuals but either to habits, motives policies considerations or the like which are dictated or prescribed by prudence especially by forethought or business sense practical wisdom or the like (as in a *prudential* light it is certainly a very good match for her —*Austen* A journalist like Andrew Lang lives by quoting But no *prudential* motive could bring him the gift It is at bottom a present from Nature —*C E Montague*) or to committees groups associations or the like having charge of practical affairs such as expenditures or exercising discretionary or advisory powers in regard to these (as "the *prudential men* the former designation especially in New England of a group of men selected to look after town affairs a *prudential* investment society the *prudential* committee of a Congregational church)
Ana Politic *expedient advisable advising counseling (see corresponding nouns at ADVICE)

prune, *v* *Preen, prank prink primp peck up doll up

prying *Curious inquisitive snoopy nosy
Ana Meddlesome officious *impertinent intrusive obtrusive

psalm. *Hymn laud canticle antiphon, anthem canon.

pseudepigrapha. *Apocrypha

pseudonym. Pseudonym, alias, nom de guerre, pen-name, nom de plume, incognito, allonym agree in denoting a name other than one's true or legal name. Pseudonym usually implies assumption of the fictitious name, it more often suggests a creditable than a discreditable motive for one's attempt to conceal one's identity. Alias, in strict legal use, covers not only assumed names but those ascribed by others; thus, a boy's true name may be John Potter but he is better known by the alias John Rhoads (Rhoads being his stepfather's name). In loose use, however, alias is associated with offenders against the law and usually connotes an attempt to free oneself, by a change of name, from the onus of a criminal record. Nom de guerre (a French phrase adopted in English) is a pseudonym assumed by one who seeks anonymity or freedom of scope, especially, but not invariably, as an adventurer, a critic, a controversialist, or the like. pen name or nom de plume (not a French form) ...

... one avoids the honors due because of one's rank or eminence, as the Prince of Wales ...

psychiatrist, psychiater. *Neurologist alienist psychopathologist psychotherapist psychoanalyst

psychic, psychical. *Mental intellectual intelligent, cerebral

psychoanalyst. *Neurologist psychiatrist alienist psychopathologist psychotherapist

psychopathologist, psychopathist, psychopath. *Neurologist psychiatrist alienist, psychotherapist psychoanalyst

psychosis. ...

publication. Declaration announcement advertisement proclamation ...

... missions or of churches in recently settled countries. Since the Congregation's objectives were the spread and the maintenance of the faith (the Roman Catholic faith) the term came to be applied to the concerted or systematic efforts of any group that tries to convert others ...

... for a cause that cannot work in the open, and with the intent to win over the gullible or the unwary; as, to attempt to undermine the people's faith in democracy by communistic *propaganda*. "To bring Antony to reason two things were needed. He [Augustus] must acquire an armed following of his own, by lavish expenditure and adroit *propaganda*" (*Buchan*). In nonderogatory use *propaganda* often implies the ends of convincing a prejudiced or ignorant public and of inducing it to accept ...

... by barkers of side shows at a *circus*) is a slang term ...

... roclaim ... mmunic ... press.

... nome dwarf

... gin, virginal,

... ledged raw

... ticism critique review blurb

... *Belligerent bellicose quarrelsome contentious

... essive militant assertive self-assertive,

... Might strength arm *power force, energy

... indicates place of treatment of each group

puissant. *Powerful, potent, forceful, forcible
Ant Impuissant

pulchritudinous. Beauteous good looking, comely, bonny pretty handsome fair lovely *beautiful

pull, *v* Pull, draw, drag, haul, hale tug tow, as here compared agree in meaning to move in the direction determined by the person or thing that exerts force Pull, the general term is often accompanied by an adverb or adverbial phrase to indicate the direction as, two locomotives *pull* the heavy train up the grade, to *pull* a person toward one to *pull* down goods from a shelf to *pull* out a drawer, he felt *pulled* this way and that way by duty and by ambition Draw usually but not invariably implies a pulling forward or toward the person or thing that exerts the force commonly it implies smoother and often gentler motion than *pull* as, to *draw* a chair to the fireside the coach was *drawn* by six horses, to *draw* a sled over the snow to *draw* the curtains to *draw* lots from an urn In extended use *draw* often specifically implies a result dependent on a drawing as by lot (as, to *draw* a prize to *draw* a jury) or by extracting, steeping or the like (as, to *draw* a tooth to *draw* tea) or by an inferring (as to *draw* a conclusion) or by attracting (as the parasol *drew* him like a magnet — *E. Wharton* the *drawing* power of a play) or a bringing forth or eliciting from a source of supply (as to *draw* money from the bank, a being from whom we *draw* power and refreshment —*Day Lewis*) Drag implies a pulling slowly and heavily after one (the agent or thing exerting force) as over the ground or a surface it usually suggests active or passive resistance as the horses *dragged* the overturned carriage half a mile the vessel *dragged* her moorings in the storm *drag* the laden net to the shore to *drag* logs to the river It was just like Lady Pinkerton to have gone round to Hobart inciting him to *drag* Jane from my office (*R Macaulay*) The attempt which is now being made to *drag* Anglicanism away from its history and traditions (*Inge*) Haul, in its strictest use which still prevails in Great Britain implies a forcible pulling sometimes a dragging, as when the hawser fell into the water there was no means of *hauling* the boat to shore to *haul* down the sails That dangling figure was *hauled* up forty feet above the fountain" (*Dickens*) Mr Bennett gasped and doubled up but without relaxing his grasp silently *hauled* him to his own tent (*Kipling*) In American usage *haul* often implies transportation whether as originally in a vehicle or conveyance actually hauled by man or animal power or later one hauled by a locomotive or the like or even, as now in an automotive vehicle as wagons *hauling* loads of wood, motor trucks *hauling* loads of gravel laden barges were *hauled* through canals by horses walking on the shore trains that *haul* coal from the mines to the storeyards Hale was formerly often but is now seldom, used in place of *haul* merely in the sense of pulling forcibly as The rope that *haled* the buckets from the well (*Tennyson*) When however the idea of constraint or compulsion or of dragging to prison is involved either *haul* or *hale* is possible Saul made havock of the church entering into every house and *haling* men and women committed them to prison (*Acts* viii. 3) A pretty thing that would be the Senior Shipping Master of the Port of London *hauled* up in a police court and fined fifty pounds (*Conrad*) Rather than pay rates to be used in making Roman Catholics or even Anglo-Catholics of little English children Nonconformist Protestant ratepayers will let themselves be *haled* before the magistrates (*Shaw*) Tug implies a strenuous pulling but it may or may not suggest actual movement as the child *tugged* at his father's hand to *tug* a car out of the mire with a team of oxen. "There sweat there strain, *tug* the laborious oar" (*Roscommon*) Tow implies pulling or drawing by a rope or chain something which is not using or is unable to use its own power as to *tow* a ship (by means of a tugboat) into its berth, to *tow* a wrecked automobile to a garage.

pulsate Pulsate, pulse, beat, throb, palpitate agree in meaning to manifest a rhythmical movement such as or similar to that which occurs in the circulatory system when blood is forced along by alternate contractions and distentions of the ventricles of the heart and of the arterial walls The same distinctions in implications and connotations are to be found in the nouns pulsation, pulse, beat throb, palpitation when they are used of this rhythmical movement or of one distinct step in it Pulsate and pulsation carry few specific or distinguishing connotations but they usually imply regularity continuity and vigor in the rhythm whether it is apparent in movements or in sounds as when the heart no longer *pulsates* death occurs the *pulsation* or *pulsations* of a motor engine Pulse (the verb) is not common in scientific use *pulsate* being the preferred term For *pulse* (originally to push or drive) still carries a strong implication of impelled movement, in distinction from *pulsate* it usually also connotes a lively succession of spurts waves, gushes or the like thus the arteries *pulsate* (not *pulse*) as the blood *pulses* (not *pulsates*) through them The term however is common in literary use where it sometimes takes as its subject that which flows or moves in this fashion (as the blood) and at other times that which evidences the rhythmical movement (as the heart or blood vessels) as the *pulsing* waters of the sea It [the vivacity of Chaucer] *pulses* through any book of lyrics printed yesterday (*Quiller-Couch*) Eustacia set inwardly *pulsing* by his words (*Hardy*) They move and breathe in an environment that *pulses* and glows (*Mencken*) On the other hand pulse the noun is chiefly a scientific term, even its figurative use is affected by or dependent on the term's meaning in medicine and physiology In this sense *pulse* usually denotes the number of pulsations of the arteries in a minute as observed commonly by feeling the radial artery of the wrist as a normal *pulse* a rapid *pulse* to feel a patient's *pulse* *Pulse* often also implies reference to the regularity vigor and continuity of the pulsation as an intermittent *pulse* a strong *pulse* a fluttering *pulse* In his eardrums hammers his heavy *pulse*' (*Amy Lowell*) In figurative use *pulse* when it does not take the place of *pulsation* commonly is but an extension of the scientific use as the group felt the *pulse* of public opinion before they decided to announce their program 'Rome was the heart and *pulse* of the empire and on its well being hung the future of the civilized world (*Buchan*) Beat (both verb and noun) is the ordinary nontechnical word often used in place of *pulsate* and *pulsation* and sometimes in place of *pulse* It stresses however rhythmical recurrence of sounds more often than rhythmical and continuous alternation in movement thus one hears the *beat* of his heart or tries to still his *beating* heart It is the preferred designation therefore for something that strikes the ear at regular intervals such as the tick or ticks of a clock a stroke or a series of strokes on a drum and the accented syllable in verse or note in music as to hear a watch *beat* the *beat* of a bird's wing against a window pane the *beating* of tom toms [The Negro evangelist] *Beat* on the Bible till he wore it out Starting the jubilee revival shout" (*V Lindsay*) The 'fourteener [a fourteen-syllable verse] repels readers who have not the patience to accustom their ears and nerves to its *beat* (*T S Eliot*) Both the noun and verb throb imply violent,

often painful pulsation either is preferred to *pulsate* or *pulse* or *beat* (or corresponding nouns), when there is the intent to imply excitement, strain, emotional stress, or the like: as, every nerve in his body *throbbed*. "Here is a captain, let him tell the tale. Your hearts will *throb* and weep to hear him speak" (*Shak.*). "Godfrey felt a great *throb*: there was one terror in his mind at that moment" (*G. Eliot*). Palpitate and palpitation imply rapid (often abnormally rapid) and fluttering pulsation. In medical use the term commonly implies overexertion, violent emotion, or a diseased condition, as, to suffer from spells of *palpitation* of the heart. In extended use, however, the words often imply a rapid vibration, quivering or shaking without any connotation of something amiss. "Then delicate and *palpitating* as a silver reed she stood up in the soft light of the morning" (*Hewlett*).
Ana Vibrate, fluctuate, waver, oscillate (see SWING): quiver, shudder, quaver, tremble (see SHAKE).

pulsation Pulse, beat, throb, palpitation. See under PULSATE.

pulse, n Pulsation, beat, throb, palpitation. See under PULSATE.
Ana *Rhythm, cadence, meter: vibration, fluctuation (see corresponding verbs at SWING).

pulse, v *Pulsate, beat, throb, palpitate.
Ana *Move, drive, impel: vibrate, fluctuate, oscillate (see SWING).

pummel, v *Beat, pound, buffet, baste, belabor, thrash, thresh.
Ana *Strike, hit, smite, slug, punch.

punch, v 1 *Strike, hit, smite, slug, slap, swat, clout, box, cuff.
Ana *Beat, pound, pummel, baste, belabor.
2 *Perforate, puncture, prick, bore, drill.
Ana Pierce, penetrate, probe, *enter.

punctilious Punctual, meticulous, scrupulous, *careful.
Ana Particular, fussy, squeamish, fastidious, *nice: formal, conventional, ceremonious, *ceremonial.

punctual Punctilious, meticulous, scrupulous, *careful.
Ana *Quick, prompt, ready: precise, *correct, nice, right.

puncture, v *Perforate, punch, prick, bore, drill.
Ana Pierce, penetrate (see ENTER): deflate, shrink (see CONTRACT v).

pungent Pungent, piquant, poignant, racy, spicy, snappy come into comparison when they mean characterized by sharpness, zest, and piercing or gripping power. Pungent literally has reference to taste or smell [illegible]

[illegible] (*Kipling*). In its figurative sense the word carries implications of great telling power or driving force or of a capacity for exciting or stimulating keen attention or interest: as, his *pungent* wit. "If you would be *pungent*, be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn" (*Southey*). [illegible]

[illegible] ders the whole *piquant*" (*Hardy*). "She made a *piquant*, pretty show, with her thirty years and her agreeable, slightly roguish face" (*Bennett*). Poignant (as here compared: see also MOVING) originally applied either to that which literally cuts or pierces deeply (as, a *poignant* spear) or to that which is pungent to the taste or smell (as, *poignant* sauce —*Chaucer*; "the rich *poignant* perfume" —*N. Hawthorne*). In current use it often applies to emotions that are keenly or deeply felt or to experiences, words, or the like that produce such emotions or have the power to pierce one's inmost consciousness: as, *poignant* sorrow, *poignant* memories; "tenderness so *poignant* that perhaps neither of us knew whether it was joy or pain" (*H. Ellis*). "Which do you think is more *poignant*? Regret for what one has not done or remorse for what one has? I think regret" (*C. Mackenzie*). Racy literally has reference to that which has the peculiar character, taste, or piquancy associated with a thing of its kind in its best and, often, its freshest condition: as, *racy* cider, *racy* grapes, the *racy* flavor of some mushrooms. The term is now more often used in an extended sense implying such qualities as native verve, dash, vitality, or tang and the absence of all signs of decadence, sophistication, effeteness, or the like: as, "pure 'mother English,' *racy* and fresh with idiomatic graces" (*De Quincey*); "Yorkshire has such families here and there ... peculiar, *racy*, vigorous; of good blood and strong brain" (*C. Brontë*); "The free and *racy* spirit of the soil had been banished from its [Barcelona's] amusements, leaving a tame vacuity only too familiar at home" (*H. Ellis*). Spicy applies literally to that which has the piquant taste of a food seasoned or flavored with or as if with spice or an odor redolent of spice (as, a *spicy* cake; the *spicy* odors emanating from the kitchen); but in the extended sense in which it is here chiefly considered it usually implies the addition of qualities which give the thing affected decided piquancy or a pointed, often sensational character, or in some use a touch of smartness, of spiritedness, of scandalousness, or the like (as, *spicy* criticism; a clever *spicy* style; a columnist's *spicy* gossip). Snappy applies literally to that which emits shooting sparks or a series of sharp, quick reports (as, a *snappy* fire); but in slangy colloquial use it implies a somewhat comparable show of vitality, animation, smartness, or the like (as, a *snappy* young woman; *snappy* conversation; a *snappy* car).
Ana *Incisive, trenchant, biting, cutting, penetrating, piercing, probing (see ENTER): exciting, stimulating, provoking or provocative (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKE).
Ant *Bland.

Punish, chastise, castigate, chasten, discipline, [illegible] agree in meaning to inflict pain, loss, or other [illegible] upon a person for his sin, crime, or fault. Punish implies violation of law, disobedience of authority, or intentional wrongdoing and subjection to the penalty imposed: as, "If ye will not ... hearken unto me, then I will *punish* you" (*Leviticus* xxvi. 18); "no misdemeanour should be *punished* more severely than the most atrocious felonies" (*Macaulay*). Chastise, in literal use [illegible]

[illegible] usly patronizes democracy in England and [illegible] al courage *castigates* it at home" (*Brownell*). Chasten [illegible]

[illegible] tisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

usually implies subjection to affliction or trial greater than is deserved it therefore suggests as an aim not punishment, but a testing whereby one may emerge humbled and purified or strengthened "For whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth* If ye endure *chastening* God dealeth with you as with sons (*Hebrews* xii 6-7) Discipline (see also TEACH) implies punishment chastisement or sometimes chastening with the intent to subjugate subdue or bring under one s control as to *discipline* striking students by taking away certain privileges these children show that they have never been *disciplined* "But can he be *disciplined* . ? Oh there is no question of discipline! He has been a little potentate too long (*Cather*) Correct implies punishment having for its aim the amendment or reformation of the offender His faults lie open to the laws, let them Not you *correct* him" (*Shak*)

Ana *Penalize fine amerce mulct *imprison incarcerate immure *avenge revenge

Ant Excuse pardon — *Con* *Exculpate acquit exonerate absolve vindicate

puny. *Petty, trivial trifling paltry measly picayunish, picayune

Ana. Feeble, *weak frail infirm *small little diminutive slight tenuous (see THIN *adj*)

pupil *Scholar student disciple

purblind *Blind sightless

purchasable *Vendible salable marketable

Ana. *Mercenary venal, hireling

purchase, *v* *Buy

Ana Hire *employ gain win earn, *get obtain procure secure.

pure 1 Pure, absolute, simple, sheer are here compared as used in the sciences, the arts and to a certain extent in philosophy They agree in denoting free from everything that is foreign to the true nature or the essential character of the thing specified Pure distinctively suggests freedom from intermixture When applied to concrete things it usually implies lack of contamination adulteration or pollution as *pure* water, a *pure* breed When applied to an abstraction or to a concrete example of an abstraction it implies the absence of everything that would obscure the thing in its essence or in its ideal character as *pure* poetry (poetry entirely free of prosaic elements) *pure* science (science where knowledge, and not the application of such knowledge is the end) "This division into Realism and Romance is the main cleavage in all the Arts, but it is hard to find *pure* examples of either kind (*Galsworthy*) Absolute implies freedom from relation to or dependence on anything else, it is applied chiefly to abstractions such as space time and magnitude viewed independently of experience and considered in their ultimate ideal character Thus *absolute* space as used in physics, is space conceived of as apart from the things which occupy it and which limit or determine the ordinary person s notion of it. Because of such use, *absolute* often comes close to *real*, as opposed to *apparent* "*Absolute* music in musical theory is music that depends solely on the distinctive properties of that art, such as tone harmony, and rhythm to produce its effects, and avoids, in contrast to program music all suggestion or characterization of external things *Absolute* is applied to substances less often than is *pure* but both are applied to alcohol *pure* alcohol retains a modicum of water, *absolute* alcohol is completely dehydrated Simple stresses singleness of character and is distinguished from that which is *compound* or *complex*. In very precise use it connotes homogeneity and incapacity for analysis or further reduction as, an element is a *simple* substance quality and "relation" are *simple* notions *Simple* as applied to abstractions or conceptions often suggests artificial freedom from complexity, and sometimes also unreality or untruth when the simplicity is attained by eliminating essential factors The world to which your philosophy professor introduces you is *simple* .. The contradictions of real life are absent from it (*W James*) Sheer, more than any of these words, tends to lose its significance and to become a mere intensive, as, *sheer* nonsense However in precise use it still implies such a dissociation from everything else that the pure and essential character of the quality (trait virtue power or the like) to which it is applied is clearly displayed "The Ancient Mariner is a work of *sheer* imagination (*Lowes*)

Ana Elemental, *elementary *clear transparent lucid limpid genuine *authentic.

Ant Contaminated polluted adulterated (*of foods metals etc*) applied (*of science*)

2 *Chaste modest, decent

Ana *Clean cleanly virtuous *moral ethical

Ant Impure immoral

purgation. *Purification catharsis ablution, lustration

purgative. *Physic, cathartic purge laxative aperient

purge, *n* *Physic, cathartic purgative laxative aperient.

purification Purification, ablution, lustration, purgation, catharsis are synonyms in their etymological meanings, all of them denoting a cleansing In their extended and figurative senses they do not lose this common denotation but they diverge so widely in their applications especially in ceremonial use that they are seldom interchangeable Purification always implies prior defilement or pollution It covers a variety of symbolic rites involving washing particularly in orthodox Jewish practice In Christian use it refers particularly to the expiation of sin as through repentance penance or sacramental confession Ablution, though literally meaning washing does not in its liturgical use imply purification but prevention of profanation To ensure the consumption of all particles of the consecrated bread and wine the priest performs *ablution* after the Communion of the Mass by rinsing his index finger and thumb and the inside of the chalice and drinking this liquid "The moving waters at their priestlike task Of pure *ablution* round earth s human shores (*Keats*) Lustration in strict use is applicable only to certain purificatory ceremonies of the ancients especially of the ancient Romans as the cleansing of the people every five years after the census (the *lustrum*) or of a city after a plague or of a fleet ready to depart *Lustration* does not necessarily connote use of water for fire, air and other cleansing agents were used Nor was it restricted to physical cleansing for it often implied removal of bloodguiltiness In best figurative use it connotes purification on a large scale "St Peter s mind is full of the Deluge as a type of the world s *lustration* (*F W Farrar*) Purgation and its Greek equivalent catharsis always imply the elimination or discharge of impurities Both are more often applied to a freeing of the soul or mind from that which interferes with spiritual or mental health than to a ceremony of purification *Purgation* explicitly suggests the elimination of desires and interests that are sinful or hamper attainment of spiritual perfection "Its [the soul s] attempts to eliminate by discipline and mortification all that stands in the way of its progress towards union with God constitute *Purgation* a state of pain and effort (*E Underhill*) *Catharsis* was effectually introduced into English in Butcher's translation of Aristotle s description of the effect of tragedy as through pity and fear effect-

ing a *catharsis* of these emotions. It has come to imply the attainment of emotional balance through actual or vicarious suffering that provides an outlet for disturbing emotions and cleanses them of what is morbid or selfish. "And what a tragic *catharsis* it may prove, a universal purge of evil passions!" (*Kate Levick*)

purloin. *Steal, pilfer, filch, lift, pinch, snitch, swipe, cop.
Ana Abstract, *detach: *rob, plunder, rifle, loot: thieve, burglarize: *defalcate, peculate, embezzle.

purpose, *v.* Propose, design, *intend, mean.
Ana Meditate, *ponder, weigh, *consider, revolve, contemplate: plan, plot, scheme, project (see under PLAN, *n.*): determine, *decide.

purpose, *n.* *Intention, intent, design, aim, end, object, objective, goal.
Ana *Ambition, aspiration: proposition, *proposal: determination, *decision: *plan, project, scheme.

pursue. *Follow, chase, trail, tag, tail.
Ana *Persevere, persist: *practice, exercise: persecute, oppress (see WRONG, *adj.*): hound, ride, *bait, badger.
Con Flee, fly, *escape, avoid, evade, elude, shun (see ESCAPE).

pursuit. Calling, occupation, employment, *work, métier, business.

purvey. *Cater, pander.
Ana *Furnish, equip, outfit.

purview. *Range, reach, scope, compass, sweep, gamut, radius, ken, horizon, orbit.

push, *v.* Push, shove, thrust, propel come into comparison when they mean to use pressure or force upon a thing so as to make it move ahead or aside. Push implies the application of force by a body (often, but not necessarily, a person) already in contact with the body to be moved onward, aside, out of one's way, or the like: as, a boy *pushing* a wheelbarrow along the road; to *push* a door open; to *push* a man over a cliff; an extra locomotive was needed at the rear to *push* the long train up the grade; to *push* the excited children into another room. Shove often differs from *push* in carrying a stronger implication of the exercise of muscular strength and of forcing something along a surface such as the ground or a floor: as, the boys *shoved* the heavy chairs and tables from the center of the room up against the walls; it took three men to *shove* the piano into the adjoining room. Often, when muscular exertion is not strongly implied, haste or roughness or rudeness in pushing is suggested: as, he *shoved* the paper into his pocket; to *shove* the articles on the desk into a box; to *shove* a person out of one's way; to *shove* the platter across the table. Thrust, as here compared, differs from *push* especially in its chief current senses in carrying a weaker implication of steadiness or continuousness in the application of force and a stronger suggestion of rapidity in the movement effected or of violence in the force that is used; oftentimes also the use of actual physical force is not clearly implied: as, "They... *thrust* him out of the city" (*Luke* iv. 28–29); "Abraham... *thrust* the old man out of his tent" (*Jer. Taylor*); "Mark first that youth who takes the foremost place, And *thrusts* his person full into your face" (*Pope*). Often also it implies the sudden and forcible pushing of a weapon, implement, or instrument, or of something held in one's hand, so that it enters into the thing at which it is aimed: as, to *thrust* (not *push* or *shove*) a spear into an opponent's breast; to *thrust* a spade into the ground; to *thrust* a bunch of flowers into her hand. Propel implies a driving forward or onward by a force or power that imparts motion. In some use it still implies pressure exerted from outside or behind, usually but far from invariably by some power that is not human: as, boats *propelled* by the wind; "the flow of air which *propels* the slow-sailing clouds" (*Lowes*); "he grabbed him by the collar and *propelled* him toward the door"; "she walked—as if she were being *propelled* from the outside by a force that she neither knew nor could control" (*A. Tate*). It is the preferred term, however, when the use of a mechanical aid (often called a *propeller*) or of some kind of actuating power, such as steam or electrical power, is implied: as, ships *propelled* by steam; a galley *propelled* by fifty oars; automobiles are usually *propelled* by internal-combustion engines.

In their figurative senses, push implies a pressing or urging forward, as with insistence, with vigor, with impetuousness, or the like, so that one's end may be gained, one's work may be completed, or one's goal be reached: as, to *push* the war into the enemy's country; to *push* a bill through Congress; to *push* one's theory to an extreme; to *push* oneself too hard in striving to attain one's ends. Shove often suggests obtrusiveness or intrusiveness or lack of finesse in making a way for oneself or another: as, to *shove* oneself into society; to *shove* a relative into a high appointive office. Thrust implies a forcing upon others of something that is not wanted, desired, or sought for: as, "some have greatness *thrust* upon 'em" (*Shak.*); "Amy had a grievance... because Sophia had recently *thrust* upon her a fresh method of cooking green vegetables" (*Bennett*). Propel is sometimes used in place of *impel* when a strong inner urge or appetite is invoked as pushing one on to that which one desires: as, wolves at their very doors, *propelled* there by hunger.
Ana *Move, drive, impel: *force, compel, constrain, oblige.

push, *n.* *Battle, engagement, action.

pushing. *Aggressive, militant, assertive, self-assertive.
Ana *Vigorous, energetic, strenuous: officious, intrusive, obtrusive (see IMPERTINENT): self-confident, confident, self-assured, assured (see corresponding nouns at CONFIDENCE).

pusillanimous. *Cowardly, poltroon, craven, dastardly, recreant.
Ana Timorous, *timid: apprehensive, *fearful, afraid: *contemptible, despicable, sorry, scurvy.
Ant Courageous.

puss, *n.* *Face, countenance, visage, physiognomy, mug.

putative. *Supposed, supposititious, suppositious, reputed, conjectural, hypothetical.
Ana Alleged, advanced (see ADDUCE): assumed, pretended, simulated (see ASSUME).

putrefy. Rot, decompose, *decay, spoil, disintegrate, crumble.
Ana Corrupt, vitiate, deprave, *debase: dissolve, deliquesce (see LIQUEFY).

putrid. Fetid, noisome, stinking, *malodorous, rank, rancid, fusty, musty.
Ana Decomposed, decayed, rotten, putrefied (see DECAY): corrupted, vitiated (see DEBASE).

Putsch. *Rebellion, revolution, uprising, revolt, insurrection, mutiny.

put up. *Reside, live, dwell, sojourn, lodge, stay, stop.

puzzle, *v.* Puzzle, perplex, mystify, bewilder, distract, nonplus, confound, dumfound (*or* dumbfound) come into comparison when they mean to disturb and baffle mentally or to cause to be so disturbed and baffled. The first three words express various mental reactions to what is intricate, complicated, or involved. Puzzle implies such complication or intricacy that the mind finds it exceedingly, often distressingly, difficult to understand or to solve: as, "A great poet may tax our brains, but he ought not to *puzzle* our wits" (*Birrell*); "Every economic, political, psychological and moral problem that has puzzled civilized men for 2500 years" (*Lippmann*). Perplex adds to

puzzle the implications of worry and uncertainty especially about reaching a decision on a course of action or

by playing upon one's credulity but more often by concealing important facts or factors or by obscuring issues. 'When she [Elizabeth] was weary of *mystifying* foreign statesmen she turned to find fresh sport in *mystifying* her own ministers (*J. R. Green*) Bewilder often implies

run to the Socialists or the Capitalists or to your favorite newspaper to make up your mind for you they will only unsettle and *bewilder* you (*Shaw*) Distract implies strong agitation arising from divergent or conflicting considerations or interests as, *distracted* between love and duty' (*Byron*) She seemed nervous and *distracted*

wisest heads on this Planet has become quite a familiar companion of mine. What is Reality? (*L. P. Smith*) Confound (see also MISTAKE) implies mental confusion but it stresses the implication either of mental paralysis or of profound astonishment So spoke the son of God

Dumfound (etymologically to confound so as to strike dumb) in colloquial language tends to replace *confound* Originally the term came close to *nonplus* but it carried

hear him say that I was on a Quixotic enterprise

erence)

maze astound flabbergast (see SURPRISE) *confound

iddle bemuddle addle *embarrass disconcert

t

n *Mystery problem enigma, riddle co-

m

*Dwarf midget manikin homunculus runt

Q

quack *n* *Impostor faker empiric mountebank charlatan.

Ana Pretender simulator counterfeiter shammer (see corresponding verbs at ASSUME) *deceit duplicity dissimulation, cunning guile

quail, *v* *Recoil shrink flinch wince blench

Ana Cower cringe (see FAWN) falter waver vacillate *hesitate quake quaver tremble shudder (see SHAKE)

quaint *Strange odd queer outlandish curious peculiar eccentric, erratic singular unique

Ana. *Fantastic bizarre grotesque droll funny *laughable archaic antiquated antique (see OLD)

quake *v* *Shake tremble totter quiver shiver shudder quaver wobble teeter shimmy didder dither

Ana Quail shrink *recoil vibrate fluctuate waver (see SWING) falter vacillate *hesitate

qualified Competent capable *able

Ana Trained instructed disciplined (see TEACH) examined quizzed catechized (see ASK) tested tried, proved (see PROVE)

Ant Unqualified

qualify *Moderate temper attemper

Ana. Modify vary alter *change *adapt adjust conform accommodate reconcile

quality Quality property, character attribute accident are synonymous ... denote one ...

the intelligible

a thing may t

stood ...

ness There was only one *quality* in a woman that appealed to him—charm (*Galsworthy*) The persistent

which distinguish a species (hence *specific characters*) from its generic properties as wheat and oats have common *properties* but they are distinguished by certain specific *characters* An attribute is a quality that is

become invested with romantic *attributes* (*T. Wright*) Sometimes, especially in law and philosophy *attribute* denotes a quality that must belong to a thing by reason

substance—or the real but unapparent nature—of the thing "Waves [on a Japanese artist's screen] such as these divested of all *accident* of appearance in their naked impetus of movement and recoil" (*Binyon*) In general use however *accident* usually implies fortuitousness or lack of intrinsic value "Rhyme is an *accident* rather than an essential of verse" (*Lowes*)
Ana Predication affirmation (see corresponding verbs at ASSERT) peculiarity, individuality characteristic (see corresponding adjectives at CHARACTERISTIC)

qualm Qualm, scruple, compunction, demur come into comparison when they denote a feeling of doubt or hesitation as to the rightness or wisdom of something one is doing or is about to do. Qualm (etymologically a sudden illness, esp. nausea) implies an uneasy often a sickening sensation that one is not following the dictates of his conscience or of his better judgment as, he is often tempted to lie but is always deterred by *qualms* of conscience "how few little girls can squash insects and kill rabbits without a *qualm*" (*R. Macaulay*) "I had *qualms* about setting forth over the treacherous waters of the China Sea because the skipper had fortified himself with such huge quantities of alcohol" (*V. Heiser*) Scruple implies more or less mental disturbance occasioned by doubt of the rightness, the propriety the fairness, or sometimes the outcome of an act it may or may not imply an overnice conscience or an extremely delicate sense of honor as, she has no *scruples* about carrying away any of my books "some craven *scruple* Of thinking too precisely on the event A thought which quartered hath but one part wisdom And ever three parts coward" (*Shak*) "You are fairly safe in keeping your money at a big bank and need have no *scruple* about availing yourself of its readiness to oblige you" (*Shaw*) "I respect your *scruple* sir but in this case I believe true delicacy requires you to do as I ask" (*E. Wharton*) Compunction (as here compared see also PENITENCE) implies a prick or sting of conscience that warns a person that he is about to commit (or is committing) a sin crime or now more often, slight offense or is about to inflict (or is inflicting) a wrong or injustice, as he had not the slightest *compunction* in pulling apples from his neighbors trees he felt little stirrings of *compunction* at getting married without his mother's knowledge (*H Austin*) Demur stresses hesitation to such an extent that it carries a stronger implication of delay than any of the other terms it usually suggests however a delay caused by objections or irresolution rather than by an awakened conscience or by a scruple or compunc-

[illegible]

Ana Misgiving *apprehension foreboding presentiment doubt mistrust suspicion *uncertainty

quandary *Predicament dilemma plight scrape fix jam pickle
Ana *Juncture pass, exigency emergency contingency crisis *difficulty hardship vicissitude puzzling or puzzle mystification, perplexity bewilderment (see corresponding verbs at PUZZLE)

quantity Amount, *sum aggregate total whole number

quarrel, *n* Quarrel, wrangle, altercation, squabble bickering, spat, tiff agree in denoting a dispute marked

[illegible]

which may persist even after verbal strife has ceased as, to patch up a *quarrel* "Spectators of our dull domestic *quarrels*" (*Shelley*) "I don't complain of Betsey or any of her acts Excepting when we've *quarreled* and told each other facts" (*W Carleton*) Wrangle implies undignified and often futile disputation with noisy insistency on each person's opinion as, a *wrangle* over a point of law "Filled with A scorn of *wrangling* yet a zeal for

[illegible]

threatening aspect of the man attempted to hurry away" (*Shaw*) Squabble stresses childish and unseemly wrangling over a petty matter, it does not necessarily

[illegible]

remarks they suggest an irritable mood or mutual antagonism as, they never come together without bickering

[illegible]

spat chiefly in implying a disagreement that manifests itself in ill humor or temporarily hurt feelings. "Having learned that storms Subside and teapot tempests are akin *Tiffs* end properly in marriage and a dance" (*Browning*)
Ana *Brawl broil fracas, melee row rumpus, scrap contention dissension conflict variance strife *discord

quarrel, *v* Wrangle altercate, squabble bicker spat, tiff See under QUARREL, *n*
Ana *Contend fight battle war dispute agitate argue *discuss.
Con *Agree concur coincide

quarrelsome. Pugnacious bellicose *belligerent contentious litigious.
Ana Opposing combating or combative resisting (see corresponding verbs at OPPOSE) antagonistic, *adverse counter hostile inimical antipathetic rancorous (see corresponding nouns at ENMITY)

quarry *Victim prey ravin.
*Rooms lodgings chambers, diggings, digs,
flat tenement
*Annul abrogate void avoid vacate
*Shake tremble shudder quake totter quiver shiver wobble teeter shimmy dodder dither
Ana Falter waver vacillate *hesitate vibrate fluctuate sway (see SWING)

queenly Regal royal *kingly imperial princely

queer, *adj* *Strange odd erratic eccentric peculiar

[illegible] funny

*irritable

[illegible] ubbering

(see CRY *v*) touchy techy cranky cross (see IRASCI
menting deploring bemoaning (see DEPLORE)
*Ask question, interrogate, inquire speer
quiz catechize
*Adventure enterprise emprise

*) indicates place of treatment of each group

Ana Exploit, *feat, achievement

question, *v* *Ask, interrogate, query, inquire, examine quiz catechize speer

Ant Answer — *Con* Reply respond (see ANSWER *v*)

questionable. *Doubtful, dubious problematical

Ana Uncertain suspicious (see corresponding nouns at UNCERTAINTY) *obscure vague equivocal.

Ant Authoritative unquestioned

quick 1 *Living alive animate animated vital

Ant Dead arid

2 Fleet swift, rapid *fast speedy expeditious hasty

Ana Brisk nimble *agile abrupt impetuous *precipitate headlong

3 **Quick, prompt, ready, apt** come into comparison when applied to persons their mental operations their acts and their words and mean having or manifesting the ability to respond without delay or hesitation **Quick** stresses instancy of response to such an extent that it usually connotes native rather than acquired power as *quick* eyes *quick* in perception observation or decision He could at that time barely write his own name Yet one felt in him a *quick* and discriminating intelligence (*Cather*) Very often the word suggests marked capacity for learning or for absorbing that which is taught And I would teach them all that men are taught We [women] are twice as *quick*! (*Tennyson*) To be fit to direct to know enough about roads to take the right one the *quick* must be taught according to their *quickness* (*Grandgent*) **Prompt** also implies instancy of response but it may or may not imply native quickness Often it carries a suggestion of training discipline or some kind of preparation that fits one for quick response when the occasion demands it as *prompt* service *prompt* eloquence Blest Stateman He who holds his ministry Resolute at all hazards to fulfil Its duties —*prompt to move* but firm to wait (*Wordsworth*) Sometimes the word carries so strong an implication of willingness or eagerness that a lack of normal inhibitions is also suggested A low born cell bred selfish servile band *Prompt* or to guard or stab to saint or damn (*Pope*) **Ready,** like *prompt* implies previous training or a strong predisposition as well as instancy of response, but it more often characterizes the person or his powers than his performance or his expression of thought or feeling It therefore often implies as *prompt* does not skill facility fluency ease in attainment, or the like Reading maketh a full man conference a *ready* man (*Bacon*) Where n lies happiness? In that which becks Our *ready* minds to fellowship divine (*Keats*) On graduation from the lycee at seventeen he [the French boy] has as plentiful a supply of knowledge as *ready* and accurate a judgment [as the American A.B of twenty two] (*Grandgent*) The word is often applied to the bodily organ or to the instrument one uses in manifesting his skill fluency or the like as he has a *ready* tongue he wields a *ready* pen a pair of *ready* hands **Apt** as here compared (see also FIT APT 2) does not throw the emphasis on the quickness of the response though that is involved in its meaning but on the possession of certain qualities which make for such quickness such as a high degree of intelligence a particular talent or gift or a strong bent It is therefore preferable to *quick* when the person in mind responds quickly only to particular stimuli or shows a capacity for a definite kind of work as she is *apt* at drawing but not at arithmetic his *aptness* for all studies is unusual supple a new-corded *apt* at arms (*Tennyson*) at the hands of a little people few but *apt* in the field (*Kipling*)

Ana *Intelligent clever smart quick witted deft feat, adroit *dexterous *sharp acute keen

Ant Sluggish

quicken, *v* 1 **Quicken, animate, enliven, vivify** agree in meaning to make alive or lively Originally all of them meant literally to impart physical life to that which is devoid of it "I have seen a medicine That's able to breathe life into a stone *Quicken* a rock (*Shak*) It told how first Prometheus did create A man of many parts from beasts deryv d And then stole fire from heven to *animate* His worke (*Spenser*) When God hath raised this body he can *enliven* it with the same soul that inhabited it before (*J Wesley*) The great Soul of the Universe *vivifyeth* all manner of things (*Rabelais, transl by Urquhart*) This literal sense is now rare and the words have diverged more or less widely in their implications **Quicken,** which is found chiefly in poetic and religious use stresses either the renewal of life especially of suspended life or growth or the rousing into fullness of activity that which is inert Sometimes the rekindled life is physical When her [spring s] breath *Quickens* as now the withered heath (*Wordsworth*) More often however it is spiritual intellectual or imaginative "It is the Spirit that *quickeneth* the words that I speak unto you they are spirit and they are life (*John* vi 63) **Animate** emphasizes the imparting of motion and activity or especially in modern use the giving of the appearance of life to that which is mechanical or artificial as *animated* cartoons the *animated* dolls of the puppet theater Lely on *animated* canvas stole The sleepy eye that spoke the melting soul (*Pope*) **Enliven** suggests a stimulating influence that kindles exalts or brightens it therefore commonly presupposes dullness depression, torpidity, or the like in the thing affected, as the sun was wonderfully warm and *enlivening* (*D H Lawrence*) But soon the feel of the paint on the canvas begins to *enliven* his mind, and the mind thus *quickened* conceives a livelier curiosity about the creature before him (*C E Montague*) **Vivify** sometimes, like *quicken* implies the renewal of life, and at other times like *animate* implies the giving of the appearance of life In each case however it usually also suggests a freshening or energizing effect and implies vitality more often than activity or motion. "The Russian ballet illustrates once more the *vivifying* effect of transplantation on the art of Romantic dancing (*H Ellis*) In the Elizabethan age English society at large was accessible to ideas was permeated by them was *vivified* by them (*Arnold*) That Promethean fire which *animates* the canvass and *vivifies* the marble (*Sir J Reynolds*)

Ana Activate *vitalize energize rouse arouse *stir

Ant Deaden

2 Excite stimulate *provoke pique galvanize

Ana *Activate actuate motivate spur goad induce (see corresponding nouns at MOTIVE) *incite foment.

Ant Arrest

3 Hasten hurry *speed accelerate precipitate

Ant Slacken

quick-witted Clever bright, smart *intelligent, alert knowing brilliant.

Ana Ready prompt *quick apt *sharp, keen acute *witty humorous facetious.

quiescent. *Latent dormant potential, abeyant

Ana Quiet *still silent inert *inactive passive supine

quiet, *adj* Silent noiseless, *still stilly

Ana *Calm, serene, placid tranquil peaceful

Ant Unquiet — *Con* *Rough harsh disturbed agitated upset disquieted perturbed (see DISCOMPOSE) *vociferous, clamorous boisterous, blatant strident

quip *Jest joke jape witticism wisecrack crack gag

quit 1 Acquit, comport, deport, demean conduct *behave

Ana & Con See those at ACQUIT

Quiver, v ... ake quiver shudder quaver totter tremble quake wobble teeter shimmy dodder dither
Ana *Pulsate pulse beat, throb palpitate flutter flicker flitter (see FLIT)

quixotic Chimerical fantastic visionary, fanciful *imaginary
Ana *Sentimental romantic utopian *ambitious ideal transcendental *abstract

quiz, v 1 *Banter, chaff rally kid rag guy, rib, josh jolly
2 *Ask question interrogate examine catechize query inquire speer

quote, v Quote, cite, repeat are not close synonyms

... to their author as, "Chaucer's account of himself must be *quoted* for the delight and sympathy of a true read ers (Hunt)

... pared (see ADDUCE) is to quote an author or a passage as evidence offered in proof of a point or as an authority for one's statement or contention as "He persevered in his refusal to *cite* any distinct passages from any writing of mine (Newman) To *repeat* is to reproduce exactly

... property in the combination or in the thoughts ... the words express (Justice Holmes)
... ce allege advance
... *Daily diurnal

R

race, n Race, nation, people are frequently used as

usage of the best writers of the past) without a clear sense of these distinctions In the ensuing discrimination emphasis will be placed upon the current technical rather

black) the American (or red) the Malay (or brown) Secondary classifications as of the Caucasian race are numerous though not so universally accepted thus, W Z Ripley distinguished three races in Europe (the Teutonic, the Alpine the Mediterranean) on the basis of comparative stature coloring (blond or brunet) and the shape of the head Many other classifications of

frequent as a literary word with highly figurative connotations Literally it signifies the inhabitants, or more narrowly the citizenry of a sovereign state or any body of persons who have been united under one independent government long enough to have acquired a distinct identity It implies a certain homogeneity in these persons because of common laws, institutions, loyalties, and customs, but it does not necessarily imply as *race* usually does, a common origin or a common remote past or a common physical or mental type In this sense it is often contrasted with *state* "When the state fell to pieces, the *nation* held together (J R Seeley) "A State is accidental it can be made or unmade but a *nation* is something real which can be neither made nor destroyed (J R Green) Figuratively *nation* often suggests an ideal to be realized rather than an established entity it is then as a rule personified as, a *nation* strong trained up in arms (Shak) "nations like men have their infancy (Bolingbroke) "until nations are generous they will never be wise (Irving) "the *nation's* honor is dearer than the *nation's* comfort (W Wilson) There still prevails a use of *nation* which is not clearly distinguishable from that of *race* in its popular sense as the Gypsy *nation* "he hates our sacred [Jewish] *nation* (Shak) People is the preferred word in historical and sociological terminology when a body of persons as a whole and as individuals show a consciousness of solidarity and of peculiarity that is not entirely explainable by *race* or *nation* The term usually designates an aggregate of persons who irrespective of their individual racial origins or ancestral nationalities, have through close and long-continued association achieved a common culture common interests and ideals and a sense of race or kinship *People* is interchangeable with *nation* only when the terms imply the

nation) *People* is usually far weaker in its implication of political unity and far stronger in its implications of cultural and social unity than *nation* "The Cry of the Little *Peoples* goes up to God in vain For the world is given over to the cruel sons of Cain (*R Le Gallienne*)

rack, *n* ¹ *Trot pace single-foot lope amble walk gallop, run canter

rack, *n* ² Track vestige *trace

Ana *Sign mark token

rack, *v* ¹ Trot pace single-foot lope, amble walk gallop run canter See under TROT *n*

rack, *v* ² Torment torture grill try *afflict

Ana Persecute oppress (see WRONG *v*) harry harass *worry annoy

rack, *v* ³ Variant of WRACK.

racket *Din uproar pandemonium, hullabaloo babel hubbub

racking *Excruciating agonizing

Ana Torturing tormenting grilling (see AFFLICT) *intense, vehement *fierce ferocious, barbarous savage cruel inhuman.

racy *Pungent piquant poignant spicy snappy

Ana Exciting, stimulating quickening, provoking *or* provocative (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKE) *spirited mettlesome fiery gingery peppery

Con *Insipid flat jejune banal inane

radiant. Brilliant *bright luminous lustrous effulgent refulgent beaming beamy lambent lucent

Ana *Splendid resplendent glorious sublime sparkling glittering gleaming flashing scintillating (see FLASH *v*)

radical *adj* **1** *Fundamental basic basal underlying substratal, substrative

Ana Cardinal *essential vital *inherent intrinsic constitutional

Ant Superficial

2 Advanced progressive *liberal left

radius *Range reach scope compass sweep ken purview horizon orbit

rag *v* *Banter chaff rally quiz kid guy rib josh jolly

rage *n* **1** *Anger ire fury indignation wrath

Ana *Acrimony asperity acerbity frenzy *mania hysteria agitation upset perturbation (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE)

2 *Fashion style mode vogue craze cry dernier cri fad.

Ana *Caprice freak, vagary crotchet whim

raid, *n* *Invasion incursion irruption inroad

Ana *Attack, assault onslaught onset

rail *v* Revile, vituperate rate berate upbraid *scold tongue-lash jaw bawl *out* wig

Ana Censure denounce condemn reprobate reprehend *criticize reprimand rebuke *reprove reproach

raillery *Badinage persiflage

Ana Bantering or banter chaffing *or* chaff rallying *or* rally (see corresponding verbs at BANTER) sport *fun game jest play satire sarcasm irony (see WIT)

raiment Apparel, attire tire *clothes clothing dress vesture array

raise *v* *Lift elevate hoist heave rear boost

Ana *Rise ascend, mount soar *exalt magnify aggrandize *advance promote forward further

rally *v* ¹ *Stir rouse arouse awaken waken

Ana Excite stimulate quicken *provoke enkindle fire, inflame (see LIGHT *v*) *renew restore refresh

rally *v* ² **1** *Ridicule deride mock taunt twit

Ana *Scoff jeer gibe flout tease tantalize *worry harass, harry

2 *Banter chaff, quiz kid rag guy rib josh jolly

ramble, *v* *Wander stray roam rove range prowl gad gallivant traipse meander

rampant *Rank

Ana Luxuriant lush exuberant *profuse lavish immoderate *excessive Inordinate

Con *Moderate temperate restrained curbed checked (see RESTRAINED)

rampart *Bulwark breastwork parapet barbette bastion

rancid *Malodorous, stinking fetid rank, noisome putrid fusty musty

Ana Decomposed decayed spoiled (see DECAY) *offensive loathsome repulsive

rancor *or* **rancour** Antagonism animosity animus antipathy *enmity hostility

Ana Hate hatred detestation abhorrence abomination (see under HATE *v*) spite *malice malevolence malignity spleen, grudge

random *Random* haphazard, chance, chancy casual, desultory, hit-or-miss happy-go-lucky come into comparison as meaning having a cause or a character that is determined by accident rather than by design or by method That is **random** which comes goes occurs is made or the like without a fixed or clearly defined aim purpose or evidence of method or system or direction the term therefore implies no or little guidance by a governing mind eye objective or the like as a *random* shot a *random* answer to a question a *random* collection of books "My choice was as *random* as blindman's buff" (*Burns*) "They will throw out a *random* word in or out of season" (*Lamb*) "He had not heard her divorce spoken of since Janey's first *random* allusion to it" (*E Wharton*) That is **haphazard** which is done is made is used is said or the like without concern or without sufficient concern for its fitness its effectiveness its possible ill effects or the like and which therefore is more or less at the mercy of chance or of natural or logical necessity as a *haphazard* policy *haphazard* methods of teaching French a *haphazard* arrangement of shrubs and plants in a garden That is described as **chance** which comes or happens to one or is done or made by one without prearrangement or preawareness or without preparation the term is applicable not only to things but to persons with whom one comes into contact more or less by accident as, a *chance* acquaintance a *chance* meeting with an old friend a *chance* remark of the stranger whose face seemed familiar led to my identification of him "He explained that by a charming accident he had disposed of them to a *chance* buyer in Hanbridge just before starting for Birmingham" (*Bennett*) That is **chancy** (a colloquial term) which is so haphazard that it involves uncertainty and risk or that its results actions etc cannot be predicted the term may apply directly or indirectly to persons who are willing to take chances as well as to things that are precarious as a result of their haphazardness as "It is the instinct of the English and the Irish to suspect government and take the risks of the *chancy* way" (*H G Wells*) "[The purchase of shares of a company about to undertake a project] is a *chancy* business" (*Shaw*) A person or a thing is **casual** (as here compared see also ACCIDENTAL) that leaves or seems to leave things to chance and that works acts or comes *or* goes, haphazardly or by chance or without method or deliberation or other indication of intent *or* purpose the term often also suggests offhandedness (as a *casual* remark he is a *casual* fellow his treatment of his friends is *casual*) or lightness or spontaneity (as "She was constantly referring to dear friends in a *casual* and familiar way and

there were so many of them that it was long before I could distinguish them —*H. Ellis*), or lack of definiteness as in terms or intention (as, "their policy was opportunist at home and casual abroad —*Spectator*) "Perhaps the dominant feeling about government today is distrust. The tone of most comment whether *casual* or deliberate implies that incertitude and inadequacy are the chief characteristics of government" (*Frankfurter*) "The casual allusion, the chance reference to her" (*H. Adams*) That is desultory which is not governed by method or system and which therefore jumps or skips from one thing to another. Usually the term implies another quality as a consequence of these such as irregularity or lack of continuousness or persistence (as "He had begun in a *desultory* way to annotate the diary that Tom had kept on the mesa —*Cather*), or rambling discursiveness (as, "The book in short is *desultory* to the last degree and discourses in varying moods on a variety of topics"—*Quiller-Couch*) or the absence of a

as to what pattern or arrangement it makes (as, *hit-or-miss* hammering *hit-or-miss* patchwork "A *hit-or-miss* policy was pursued by the Department of Justice" (*W. Z. Ripley*) A person is happy-go-lucky who leaves everything to chance or who accepts with happiness or indifference whatever comes a thing is *happy-go-lucky* that is governed by such a disposition (as a *happy-go-lucky* race a *happy-go-lucky* way of earning one's living "A radical pragmatist on the other hand is a *happy-go-lucky* sort of creature" (*W. James*) "To make Carter think and talk ... in the *happy-go-lucky* way of his class" (*Reade*)

Ana Fortuitous *accidental casual vagrant vagabond truant (see corresponding nouns at VAGABOND)

range, *v* **1** *Line align array

Ana Arrange *order marshal *assort sort classify *incline dispose predispose bias

2 *Wander rove ramble roam stray prowl gad gallivant traipse meander

range, *n* **1** *Habitat station

2 Range, reach scope, compass, sweep, gamut, radius, ken, purview, horizon orbit come into comparison when they denote the extent that lies within the powers of something to cover to grasp to control or the like **Range** often applies to the extent taken in or covered as by the eye (as there was no human being within my *range* of vision) or by the ear (as he did not call until he

within the *range* and character of his deepest sympathies —*Cather*) or the like (as he did not fire until they were within *range* of his rifle) Equally often the term applies to the literal or figurative extent determined by a thing's powers possibilities capacity or performances and the variety of types gradations kinds etc that it

conversation in mixed company (*Brownell*) "Monochrome is a starved and lifeless term to express the marvellous *range* and subtlety of tones of which the preparation of black soot known as Chinese ink is capable" (*Binyon*) When the reference is to something stretched out or stretching itself out as an arm or in the

own *reach* to know How far your genius, taste and learning go (*Pope*)," Mrs. Bennet was beyond the *reach* of reason (*Austen*), "simple virtues within every

lated but to some extent contrasted senses. In one of these it denotes the extent between established or predetermined limits which encompass one on all sides and which for one reason or another cannot be overpassed as, the subject does not lie within the *scope of* this book "all matters within the *scope* of your understanding" (*Austen*), "I shall put on one side all speculations about the state its *scope* and limits" (*Frankfurter*) In the other senses here considered the term denotes room or space for free uncircumscribed activity growth, expression

(*C. Mackenzie*) **Compass**, like *range* and *reach*, applies to the utmost extent which can be taken in or reached by or as if by the eye the arm the mind the imagination or the like but like *scope* it carries an implication of limits that have the character or quality of a circumference

Gamut (literally a musical scale ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo) in its extended sense applies to a range which represents a graded series of all the notes tones, varieties

Virginia a gentleman from Kentucky a man from Ohio, a fellow from New York and a galoot from Boston

plies to the space (literal or figurative space) encircling

France swims into his *ken* (*Keats*) **Purview** is strictly applied to the scope as of a document a statute a book or the like (as The statute intended to

include in its *purview* all the circumstances of the consecration of Parker" —*Gladstone*) is now more often used in a sense that is almost identical with that of *ken* "Blake conceived that it was his vocation to bring this mystical illumination this vision of reality within the *purview* of ordinary men" (*E Underhill*) Horizon, in its extended sense suggests a compass that represents the utmost reaches on all sides of the human mind or soul especially under given conditions as, "the *horizon* of the human intellect has widened wonderfully during the past hundred years" (*C W Eliot*) "Your *horizon* contracts your mind's eye is focused upon a small circle of exasperating detail" (*Jan Struther*) Orbit is often used in place of *scope* in the sense of circumscribing limits as "A small private income ... confined us to a much narrower *orbit*" (*Quiller-Couch*) "the *orbit* within which Mr Murry's discussion moves" (*T S Eliot*)

Ana Extent area (see SIZE) *field domain province sphere territory spread stretch *expanse amplitude

rank, *adj* 1 Rank rampant are compared as meaning growing or increasing at an immoderate rate Rank, as here considered applies chiefly to vegetation though it is sometimes applied to soil land and the like or is used figuratively The term implies vigorous luxuriant often unchecked growth sometimes of crops (as "And behold seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good" —*Genesis* xli 5) but more often of coarse and unwanted plants, such as weeds or wild shrubs, or undergrowth (as *rank* growth *rank* vegetation *rank* grass) "The even mead [meadow] ... all uncorrected *rank* ... nothing teems But hateful docks rough thistles kecksies, burs" (*Shak*) "Weed your better judgements Of all opinion that grows *rank* in them" (*Shak*) Rampant is far more widely applicable than *rank* for it implies rapid often unrestrained or wild spreading and therefore is frequently applicable not only to that which literally grows but to that which extends or increases by contagion diffusion or the like as, "It grieved him to see ignorance and impiety so *rampant*" (*Fuller*) "that curiosity which is so *rampant* as a rule in an Indian village" (*Kipling*) "the person in whose blood stream malaria is *rampant*" (*A C Morrison*)

Ana *Coarse gross vulgar exuberant *profuse lavish luxuriant.

2 Fusty musty rancid *malodorous stinking fetid noisome putrid

Ana Dank humid (see WET) *offensive loathsome repulsive decomposed decayed spoiled (see DECAY)

Ant Balmy

3 *Flagrant glaring gross

Ana Conspicuous outstanding *noticeable foul filthy squalid nasty (see DIRTY) *outrageous heinous atrocious, monstrous

ransom *v* *Rescue deliver redeem reclaim save

Ana *Free, release liberate emancipate manumit *expiate atone

rant, *n* *Bombast fustian rodomontade rhapsody

Ana Inflatedness *or* inflation turgidity tumidity flatulence (see corresponding adjectives at INFLATED)

rapacious Ravening ravenous, gluttonous *voracious.

Ana *Ferocious, fierce greedy grasping *covetous

rapacity Greed *cupidity avarice

Ana. Covetousness, avariciousness greediness graspingness (see corresponding adjectives at COVETOUS) exaction demanding *or* demand claiming *or* claim (see corresponding verbs at DEMAND)

rapid, *adj* *Fast, swift fleet quick speedy hasty expeditious.

Ana. Brisk nimble, *agile hurried quickened (see SPEED *v*)

Ant Deliberate leisurely

rapt Absorbed engrossed *intent

Ana Ecstatic transported rapturous (see corresponding nouns at ECSTASY) enchanted captivated fascinated (see ATTRACT)

Con *Indifferent, unconcerned incurious uninterested *disinterested

rapture *Ecstasy transport

Ana Bliss beatitude blessedness felicity *happiness elation exultation (see corresponding adjectives at ELATED)

rare 1 Tenuous, slight, *thin, slender, slim

Ana *Subtle subtile.

2 Delicate dainty exquisite *choice elegant recherché

Ana Excelling *or* excellent transcending *or* transcendent surpassing (see corresponding verbs at EXCEED) superlative *supreme incomparable

3 Scarce *infrequent uncommon occasional sporadic

Ana *Exceptional singular unique curious, *strange

Con *Usual customary wonted accustomed habitual *common ordinary familiar

rarefy *Thin, attenuate extenuate dilute

Ana Diminish reduce, lessen *decrease *expand distend inflate

rash Daring daredevil reckless temerarious foolhardy, *adventurous venturous venturesome

Ana *Precipitate abrupt impetuous sudden hasty desperate forlorn (see DESPONDENT)

Ant Calculating — *Con* *Cautious circumspect wary chary

rate, *n* Levy assessment *tax excise impost customs duty toll tariff tribute tithe teind cess.

rate, *v*[1] Berate upbraid *scold tonguelash jaw bawl out wig rail revile vituperate

Ana *Reprove reproach rebuke reprimand admonish chide censure condemn, denounce reprehend reprobate *criticize

rate *v*[2] Value evaluate appraise *estimate assess assay

Ana *Calculate compute reckon estimate *decide determine settle

ratify Ratify confirm are here compared only as meaning to make something legally valid or operative Both terms presuppose previous action as by a person or body with power of appointing of legislating of framing a document such as a constitution a treaty or the like and imply reference therefore only to the act of the person or body (or persons or bodies) endowed with the power to accept or to veto the appointment bill constitution etc The terms are occasionally interchanged without loss but *ratify* usually carries a stronger implication of approval than *confirm* and is therefore used by preference when the acceptance of something such as a constitution a treaty a course of action that has been framed or proposed by a committee or a small body is put up to a society legislature or nation as a whole for a vote that testifies to its approval thus the Constitution of the United States was framed by the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and went into effect in 1788 after it had been *ratified* by eleven states "The Report of the [Lambeth] Conference is not intended to be an absolute decree on questions of faith and morals for the matter of that the opinions expressed have no compulsion until *ratified* by Convocation" (*T S Eliot*) **Confirm** on the other hand stresses the giving of formal or decisive assent as necessary to a thing's validity It applies specifically to appointments made by a president, governor or other top executive, that according to the constitution of a nation or state require the consent of a

senate a legislature a council or other body before they are definitely settled and made legally valid, as The

Ana *Authorize accredit license commission sanction *approve endorse validate authenticate (see CONFIRM)

rating *Mariner sailor seaman, tar, gob, matlow bluejacket

ratiocination *Inference illation.

Ant Intuition

ratiocinative Illative inferential See under INFERENCE

...ual supply of food for each animal In these uses it generally implies a fixed variety and restricted amounts of each food When used of a particular food or commodity as wheat or coal it implies a shortage in the supply and a limitation on the amount allowed each person as the sugar *ration* in 1918 was two teaspoonfuls a day Allowance though often interchangeable with

the court determines an heir's *allowance* during his mi...

the national government In the United States it designates commonly the amount given periodically to a

such a dowry would be a *pittance* while elsewhere it is a fortune (*Byron*)

Ana Apportionment portioning *or* portion (see corresponding verbs at APPORTION) sharing *or* share participation partaking (see corresponding verbs at SHARE)

ration, *v* *Apportion portion prorate parcel

Ana Divide *distribute dispense deal dole *share partake participate

rational Rational reasonable come into comparison when they are applied to men their acts utterances.

specifically to imply a latent or active power to make inferences from the facts of which one is aware and to draw from such inferences conclusions that enable one to understand the world about him and to relate such knowledge to the attainment of personal and common ends often, in this use *rational* is opposed to *emotional imaginative, animal* and the like as, man is a *rational* animal "we are *rational* but we are animal too" (*Cowper*) "In Octavian the emotional side was slow to develop, but from the start the *rational* was all-powerful (*Buchan*), "To cure this habit of mind it is necessary to replace fear by *rational* prevision of misfortune (*B Russell*) When the term is applied to policies, projects, systems, or to anything already conceived or formulated *rational* is preferred when justification on grounds that are satisfactory to the reason is specifically implied as, the advantages of a *rational* orthography (*Grandgent*) "States may do a good deal of classifying that it is difficult to believe *rational*" (*Justice Holmes*) Reasonable usually carries a much weaker implication than *rational* of the power to reason in general or of guidance by conclusions drawn by the reasoning powers on the other hand it commonly suggests enough guidance by the reason to enable one to avoid mistakes that will lead one into unforeseen difficulties or to make decisions or choices that are practical sensible just or fair "When I was a child and was told that our dog and our parrot were not creatures like myself but were brutal whilst I was reasonable

(*Justice Holmes*) A *reasonableness* a refusal to be

war (*H Ellis*) The formation of *reasonable* habits of method of punctuality is a duty not from an exalted point of view but because it makes enormously for the happiness and convenience of every one about us (A C Benson)

Ant Irrational animal (*of nature*) demented (*of state of mind*) absurd (*of actions etc*)

rationalize *Explain account for justify

raids storms floods, and the like but it may be employed when only one such act or event or the like achieves a like effect as the barbarians *ravaged* Greece

Gresham had *devastated* the neighbouring county to

get timber for his Royal Exchange (*H. Ellis*) "He fell suddenly on the Nervii with four legions seized their cattle *wasted* their country" (*Froude*) **Sack** strictly suggests the act or acts of a victorious army entering a town or other place that has been captured and stripping it of all its possessions of value by looting or destruction as, "We *sacked* the city after nine months siege" (*T Heywood*) "the English monasteries were *sacked* by the invading Danes" In current use *sack* often means to burglarize so successfully that little of value is left or that all genuinely valuable articles are taken as "house after house was *sacked* that summer when their owners were away" **Pillage** stresses ruthless plunder such as is characteristic of an invading or victorious army but it carries a weaker implication of devastation than *sack* carries as "He *pillaged* many Spanish towns, and took rich prizes" (*Fuller*) "the soldiers were allowed to *pillage* any town or fields through which they passed" In current nonmilitary use *pillage* still implies ruthlessness, but it carries a stronger implication of appropriation to oneself of something that belongs to another as by fleecing plagiarizing or robbing as "humbugged by their doctors *pillaged* by their tradesmen" (*Shaw*) **Despoil** like *sack* implies a stripping of valuables, but it does not so often refer to places such as towns or cities which are ransacked for booty it is usually the preferred term when a building such as a church a palace an institution or the like or the person (or persons) connected with it is (or are) deprived of valuables by force or violence as "the *despoiling* (or *despoliation*) of the English monasteries in the 16th century" "We are not yet So utterly *despoiled* but we can spread The friendly board" (*Southey*) "We can endure that He should waste our lands, *Despoil* our temples . . . Such food a Tyrant's appetite demands" (*Wordsworth*) "Kill! crush! *despoil*! Let not a Greek escape!" (*Shelley*) *Despoil* may also imply wanton deprivation of valuable qualities or excellences as, "*Despoiled* of innocence of faith of bliss" (*Milton*) **Spoliate** is more consistently a legal rather than a military term but it has some general use in its meaning it comes close to *despoil* but it is the preferred term when piracy upon neutral ships in time of war is implied or especially in current general use when the gaining of spoils by means of exactions graft, or various venal practices is suggested as "the Tweed Ring was charged with *spoliating* (or the *spoliation* of) the people of New York City"

Ana *Destroy demolish raze plunder loot *rob *ruin wreck wrack invade *trespass encroach

ravening Rapacious ravenous gluttonous *voracious

Ana, Greedy acquisitive grasping *covetous

ravenous Ravening rapacious, *voracious gluttonous

Ana Grasping greedy acquisitive *covetous *fierce ferocious

ravin *or* **raven** *or* **ravine** *Victim prey quarry

raw Crude callow green *rude rough

Ana, *Elementary elemental *ignorant untaught untutored *immature unmatured unripe

Con Practiced exercised drilled (see PRACTICE *v*) seasoned hardened inured (see HARDEN) *mature matured ripe adult grown up

rawboned Gaunt angular *lean lank lanky spare scrawny skinny

ray **Ray** **beam** are here compared chiefly in their popular senses as denoting a shaft of light This conception of light as a shaft is fixed in our language but is not always in keeping with modern scientific views of the nature of light **Ray** (etymologically akin to *radius*) suggests emanation from a center in the manner of the spokes of a wheel it is often applied to one of the apparently thin lines of light that seem to extend from a radiant body, such as the sun or a star, or that are flashed by something brilliant such as steel glittering in the sun as "the more numerous the facets of a diamond the more numerous the *rays* of light it reflects" In physics, *ray* often implies a particular color (as a red *ray* a violet *ray*) **Beam** implies not a line but a long bar (*timber* was the original sense of the term), it suggests therefore a bar made up of a bundle of rays of light as "the *beam* of an automobile headlight or of a searchlight" "Thither came Uriel gliding through the even On a *sunbeam* swift as a shooting star" (*Milton*) "Where a *sunbeam* enters, every particle of dust becomes visible" (*Ruskin*) A small beam is sometimes called a *ray* as "a tiny hole in the window shade admitted a *ray* of sunlight into the room" In physics "a beam of white light is split by a prism into rays of light of the various colors of the spectrum" *Ray* is the usual term for implying heat-giving property thus, *ray* is more often used of the sun than of the moon as "the *rays* of the sun are more intense in summer than in winter" "How far that little candle throws his *beams*!" (*Shak*)

raze Demolish *destroy

Ana Efface obliterate (see ERASE) eradicate extirpate (see EXTERMINATE) *ruin wreck *abolish extinguish annihilate

reach *v* **Reach** **gain** **compass** **achieve**, **attain** agree in meaning to arrive at a point by effort or work **Reach** is the most general term being capable of reference to anything that can be arrived at by exertion of any degree as a point in space in time or in a development or as a destination a goal a position of eminence or the like as "they *reached* Chicago that night after a long discussion they *reached* an understanding he *reached* success early in life" In extended use *reach* may be predicated even of inanimate things as "the hour hand has *reached* two the depression has *reached* bottom" **Gain** usually implies a struggle to reach a contemplated or desired destination or goal "At last the top of the staircase was *gained*" (*Dickens*) "I had *gained* the frontier and slept safe that night" (*Browning*) **Compass** implies efforts to get around difficulties or to transcend limitations it often connotes skill or craft in management "A writer who is attempting a higher strain of elevation or pathos than his powers can *compass*" (*C E Montague*) "If you can *compass* it, do cure the younger girls of running after the officers" (*Austen*) **Achieve** in discriminating use stresses the skill or the endurance as well as the efforts involved in reaching an end "Some are born great some *achieve* greatness" (*Shak*) "No government or private organization could give health people had to *achieve* it" (*V Heiser*) Often it implies accomplishment of that which is in itself a feat or triumph "A complete moral unity such as England *achieved*" (*Belloc*) **Attain** in careful use connotes more strongly than any of the others the spur of aspiration or ambition as "his constant efforts to *attain* his ends" It is therefore especially referable to ends beyond the vision the scope or the powers of most men "This indispensable condition of the safety and civilisation of the world is, indeed very difficult to *attain*" (*J A Hobson*) "A fine balance of all the forces of the human spirit such as but once or twice has been *attained* in the world's history" (*Binyon*)

Ana Effect fulfill execute accomplish *perform *get obtain procure secure

reach, *n* *Range scope compass sweep gamut radius, ken purview horizon orbit

Ana Extent area magnitude (see SIZE) spread stretch *expanse capacity capability *ability

react. Operate work function *act behave.

readiness Readiness, ease facility, dexterity come into comparison when they denote the power of doing some-

ness in repartee "a happy *readiness* of conversation (*Austen*) Ease which is probably more often used of the quality than of the power suggests not only a lack of all signs of strain or care but an absence of signs of hesitation or uncertainty with resulting evenness in performance and especially in spoken or written discourse

which he displayed in the conduct of practical affairs (*Bennett*) Facility, though sometimes used in a derogatory sense (as his fatal *facility* in composition His *facility* in language has been fatal only too often to his logic and philosophy —*J C Van Dyke*) more fre-

both readiness and facility but it carries a stronger implication than any of the preceding words of previous training or practice and of proficiency or skill as the singular discernment and *dexterity* with which he had directed his whip (*Austen*) his amazing *dexterity* in argument I should train school-children in forms of more or less dangerous *dexterity* rather than in such things as football (*B Russell*)

Ana Quickness promptness aptness (see corresponding adjectives at QUICK) alacrity *celerity legerity fluency eloquence volubility (see corresponding adjectives at VOCAL)

Con *Effort exertion pains trouble

ready *Quick prompt apt

Ana Expert adept skilled skillful *proficient *active live dynamic

real Real actual true and their derivative nouns *reality actuality truth* are often used interchangeably without marked loss when they mean correspondent (or that which is correspondent) to all the facts known and knowable as the *real* or the *actual* or the *true* state of affairs his *real* or *actual* or *true* motive the *real* or *actual* or *true* George Washington They are also often used interchangeably even by good writers but with distinct loss in clearness and precision when their common implication is merely that of substantial objective existence Real, in this more inclusive sense implies genuineness or correspondence between what the thing appears or pretends to be and what it is as this is a *real* diamond the British sovereign has little *real* power he has a *real* interest in art To know the difference between *real* and sham enjoyment (*Shaw*) Actual emphasizes occurrence or manifest existence It is applied only to that which has emerged into the sphere of action or fact and is therefore inapplicable to abstractions as *actual* events give me an *actual* instance of the workings of this law the *actual* tests of the new

sible way—I am far from asserting it was the *actual* way—in which our legendary Socrates arose" (*H Ellis*) True implies conformity either to that which is real or to that which is actual If the former is intended the term presupposes a standard a pattern a model a technical definition or a type by which that which is true is determined as a *true* Christian the ladybird is not a *true* bug (an insect of the order Hemiptera) but a beetle (an insect of the order Coleoptera) the whale is

story a *true* version of a story The same event can [not] be said to be *true* for faith but untrue for science (*Inge*) The language [of poetry] must often, in liveliness and *truth* fall short of that which is uttered by men in *real* life under the *actual* pressure of those passions (*Wordsworth*)

These words, especially *real* and *true* are also used by philosophers and philosophical poets, critics, scientists and others in senses which are often at variance with those in ordinary use and which are consequently a source of confusion All still imply substantial objective existence but only *actual* necessarily implies existence in experience Real is variously defined in philosophy only two of those senses have come into use by others than philosophers. The older of these senses (often spoken of

only what we see of nature—the phenomena of nature But science might legitimately progress along the road from phenomena to *reality* (*Jeans*) In another but not so common use *real* denotes having existence independently of the mind This sense derives from the division of modern philosophy into two

and aesthetic use implies conformity to reality in

Doubtless he was somebody you

icates place of treatment of each group

rie] knew that leads people so far astray The actual is not the *true*' (*Stevenson*)

Ana Being existing or existent, subsisting or subsistent (see corresponding verbs at BE) *certain necessary inevitable

Ant Unreal apparent (sense 2) imaginary

realize Realize actualize embody, incarnate materialize externalize, objectify, substantiate substantialize hypostatize reify are the chief words in English meaning to give concrete or objective existence to that which has existed either as an abstraction a conception or the like or as a possibility Except within smaller groups they are however seldom interchangeable because their implications vary widely and their applications are largely determined by idiom Realize commonly implies emergence into the sphere of actual things as of that which has been a dream an ideal a hope or a plan as the project was never *realized* owing to a lack of funds he did not *realize* his ambition until he was past middle life The ideal of economic efficiency is best *realized* by a machine (*Grandgent*) The implication of attainment of achievement or of fulfillment is at times so strong in *realize* as to obscure or subordinate its fundamental idea "To achieve a beautiful relation to another human being is to *realize* a part of perfection (*Binyon*) However evolution is effected a divine purpose is being *realized* in it (*Inge*) Actualize, though sometimes used interchangeably with *realize* is found chiefly in philosophical or technical writings with the implication of emergence as of that which has existed only in potentiality either into fullness or perfection of existence (as powers of the mind never *actualized*) or into act or action (as, potential energy becomes kinetic energy when it is *actualized* by motion) Embody and incarnate sometimes imply investment with an outward or visible form of something abstract as a principle an idea a trait or a quality as "The poet cannot *embody* his conceptions so vividly and completely as the painter (*Binyon*) Dickens *incarnated* hypocrisy in his Uriah Heep Materialize stresses emergence into the sphere of that which is perceptible or tangible and usually presupposes prior vagueness haziness, or elusiveness I had the glimmering of an idea and endeavoured to *materialize* it in words (*N Hawthorne*) *Materialize* as a transitive verb is now used chiefly in Spiritualism (as to *materialize* spirits or to make them visible) Externalize and objectify emphasize the projection of that which is subjective as a thought an emotion, a desire so that it takes form apart from the mind *Externalize* often suggests a conscious or unconscious urge for expression or relief as hallucinations are frequently *externalizations* of a fear Madness has produced valuable art the artist attempts to rid himself of his abnormality by *externalizing* it into the work of art (*Day Lewis*) *Objectify* is more likely to suggest a conscious attempt to overcome the limitations of subjectivity and to contemplate one's own mental processes as, introspective psychology depends for its data upon the power of the investigator to *objectify* his own sensations emotions and thoughts Substantiate substantialize hypostatize reify occur chiefly in philosophical and technical writing They all imply conversion by the mind of that which is a concept or abstraction into a thing that has real and objective yet not as a rule perceptible existence thus, in the mind of the ordinary person, space and time are *substantialized hypostatized* etc. whereas in the view of philosophers and philosophic scientists they are relations

Ana Effect fulfill execute accomplish achieve *perform

2 *Think conceive imagine fancy envisage envision.

Ana *Understand comprehend appreciate

rear, *adj* *Posterior, after back hind hinder

Ant. Front

rear, *v* Raise *lift, elevate hoist heave boost.

Ana *Rise, ascend mount soar *nurse nurture foster breed propagate (see GENERATE)

reason *n* 1 Reason, ground, argument, proof are here compared as meaning a point or series of points offered or capable of being offered in support of something questioned or disputed Reason usually implies the need of justification either to oneself or another of some practice action opinion belief or the like it is therefore commonly (though not necessarily) personal in its reference thus, a father asks the *reason* for his son's disobedience a person gives the *reasons* for his preference *Reason* is often applied to any motive consideration inducement or the like, which one offers in explanation or defense. So convenient it is to be a reasonable creature since it enables one to find or make a *reason* for every thing one has in mind to do (*Franklin*) Ground and its plural grounds are often used in place of *reason* and *reasons* because they too imply the intent to justify or defend When however the emphasis is on evidence data facts reasoning etc rather than on motives or considerations *ground* is the acceptable word thus, the *reasons* for a belief may explain why it is held but the *grounds* for it give evidence of the validity of that belief a scientist presents the *grounds* (better than *reasons*) for his conclusion *Ground* also suggests more solid support in fact and therefore greater cogency than *reason* thus one may speak of frivolous or trumped up *reasons* (but not *grounds*) there is *ground* (better than *reason*) for the popular belief in thought transference "Suppose I have *grounds* to think that he can t take care of himself in a given instance?" (*Conrad*) Argument stresses the intent to convince another or to bring him into agreement with one's view or position Strictly it implies the use of evidence and reasoning in the making and stating of a point in support of one's contention as, the debaters came well provided with *arguments* every possible *argument* in favor of the proposal has been advanced but still the Congress is obdurate. Loosely however it often suggests reasoning without reference to fact When he was asked to argue the merits of vaccination he always rejoined that one fact in such cases was worth a thousand *arguments* (*V Heiser*) Proof in strict usage emphasizes not an intent but an effect that of conclusive demonstration therefore in the sense here considered a *proof* is any piece of evidence such as a fact, a document or the testimony of a witness or expert or any argument that evokes a feeling of certainty in those who are to be convinced "These arguments [for the existence of God] are sometimes called *proofs* though they are not demonstrations they are however closely inwoven with the texture of rational experience (*Inge*)

Ana Explanation justification rationalization (see corresponding verbs at EXPLAIN)

2 *Cause determinant antecedent occasion

Ana *Motive incentive inducement, impulse basis, foundation ground (see BASE *n*)

3 Reason intuition, understanding are here compared as terms denoting that power of the intellect by which man arrives at truth or knowledge Like the terms discriminated at MIND these words have been variously defined by psychologists and philosophers with the result that their precise interpretation in literary use often depends upon a knowledge of the author's philosophical or psychological background Reason though often loosely used as though it were an equivalent of *mind* and *intellect* (see MIND) as here compared (see also

CAUSE 1, REASON 1) applies mainly to the thinking power of the intellect, as such it implies a power which works upon facts gained by perception or upon facts or principles instilled into one's mind by others and which orders and relates those facts and principles by drawing inferences from them and a conclusion or conclusions from a body of inferences thereby increasing one's knowledge or reaching a comprehension of that which was formerly vague or obscure "Those who use their *reason* do not reach the same conclusions as those who obey their prejudices (*Lippmann*) "Facts have a double value they give us wherewithal to think straight and they stimulate the imagination for imagination like *reason* cannot run without the gasoline of knowledge (*Grandgent*) *Reason* often specifically applies to a power of arriving at knowledge which is higher than perception or the power of gaining knowledge through the medium of the senses, because it starts from the point where perception ends and yet which is lower than another power (variously named, e g , intuition) which enables one to attain knowledge or comprehension of that which is invisible and immaterial without the aid of the senses as truths beyond *reason* To admit that *reason* can

ing at knowledge or truth by logical processes whether one starts with observed facts, with principles regarded as axioms or necessary postulates or the like, thus in Kant's definition pure *reason* does not start with facts derived from experience or observation but with truths

ately and not through the agency of the reason. The term usually also suggests a knowledge that is comparable to that which one gains through seeing or perceiving but since it frequently implies knowledge of that which is beyond the senses it may denote a power higher than reason which enables the mind to attain immediate knowledge of the supersensible or supernatural. One in whom persuasion and belief Had ripened into faith and faith become A passionate *intuition* (*Wordsworth*) In philosophical psychological and aesthetic use the term commonly denotes a power of arriving at truth or knowledge that is different from though not necessarily

INSTINCTIVE 1) implies a gift or an instinct for immedi

facts, or what is required of one to meet adequately a situation or exigency, as "To have a really precise *understanding* of this matter (*Shaw*), "Knowledge he has gained but not *understanding*" (*A Repplier*) In its philosophical and here pertinent sense *understanding* applies to a power to see a thing not as an individual but as an instance of the class or species to which it

character and therefore from having an understanding of it one who regards a thing from the point of view of *understanding* sees it in its universal and often, by implication its eternal essence In this sense *understanding* (especially as a translation of the German *Verstand*) is often but not invariably, distinguished from *reason* (especially as a translation of the German *Vernunft* which usually includes intuition in its higher sense) in that understanding is thought of as the power of the intellect whereby the external objective world becomes orderly and intelligible and reason as the power by which one ascends from what is known to new knowledge "*Understanding* is the entire power of perceiving and conceiving [that is, making concepts], exclusive of the sensibility the power of dealing with the impressions of sense and composing them into wholes (*Coleridge*) The neoclassicists by admitting only what is probable to the *understanding* reduced unduly the rôle of illusion, the element of wonder and surprise (*Babbitt*)

Ana *Mind intellect, intelligence, brain ratiocination, illation, *inference

te cogitate

wise fair

equitable just.

Ant Unreasonable

rebate *Deduction, abatement, discount

rebel, *n* Rebel, insurgent, iconoclast come into comparison when they denote a person who rises up against constituted authority or the established order Rebel

recognized in Europe till the period of the French Revolution The term *rebel* was in itself a term of reproach till the days of Byron (*R F N Dodge*)

point of view be designated as *insurgents* even though they call themselves *rebels* as, the colonial forces were found able to cope with the *insurgents* in India In a

to his many

roup

the free verse movement was led by a group of *insurgents* Iconoclast (etymologically, an image breaker, originally one of a party of insurgents in the Eastern Church in the 8th and 9th centuries who opposed the use of icons [see icon under IMAGE 1]) is now applied in an extended sense to any person who violently attacks an established belief, a venerated custom, a highly respected tradition, or the like as an obstacle to reform or progress or as a mere fetish. "I have become a reformer and, like all reformers, an *iconoclast* . . . I shatter creeds and demolish idols" (*Shaw*) "Julius was a bold *iconoclast* about republican forms which had survived their usefulness . . . Augustus sought to cherish whatever of these forms could be made to work" (*Buchan*)

Ana *Opponent, antagonist, adversary: assailant, attacker (see ATTACK v)

rebellion Rebellion, revolution, uprising, revolt, insurrection, mutiny, Putsch come into comparison only when they denote a war or a warlike outbreak against a government or against powers in authority. Rebellion in this narrow sense implies open, organized, and usually armed resistance to constituted authority or to the government in power; the term is usually applied (only after the event) to an instance of such resistance as has failed to overthrow the powers that be; as, Jack Straw's *Rebellion*; the Jacobite *rebellions* of 1715 and 1745. Revolution, on the other hand, applies strictly to a rebellion that has been successful to the extent that the old government is overthrown and a new one substituted; as, the French *Revolution*; the American *Revolution*. The term, however, does not invariably imply a war or a warlike outbreak or even a change in government; as, the industrial *revolution* of the nineteenth century; to effect a bloodless *revolution* by a coup d'état. The words are often applied to the same event according to the point of view of the user or sometimes according to the time in which it is used, thus, the American Civil War of 1861–1865 was called the "War of the *Rebellion*" by Northerners not only during its progress but for a long time after; a *revolution* is often called a *rebellion* by the overthrown government or its supporters until bitterness has faded; thus, the English Civil War (1642–1652) was, after the Restoration (1660), and still sometimes is called the Great *Rebellion*. Uprising is a somewhat general term applicable to any act of violence that indicates a popular desire to defy or overthrow the government; it is often used in reference to a small and ineffective movement among an insurgent class or section of the people but it is applicable also to the first signs of a general or widespread rebellion; as, there was fear of *uprisings* in different parts of the country; "Whenever the whole nation should join together in one sudden and vigorous *uprising*" (*Freeman*) Revolt and insurrection in strict use apply to an armed uprising which does not attain the extent of a rebellion either because it is quickly put down or is immediately effective. *Revolt*, however, carries a stronger suggestion of a refusal to accept conditions or continue in allegiance than does *insurrection*, which often suggests a seditious act such as an attempt to seize the governing power or to gain control for one's party. "The Reformation . . . was no sudden *revolt*, but the culmination of a long agitation for national independence in religious matters" (*Inge*) "Baltazar's tyranny grew little by little and the Ácoma people were sometimes at the point of *revolt*" (*Cather*) "*Insurrections* of base people are more furious in their beginnings" (*Bacon*) "Excess of obedience is . . . as bad as *insurrection*" (*Meredith*) Mutiny applies chiefly to an insurrection against military or especially maritime or naval authority; as, the ship's master feared *mutiny* long before it occurred; the *mutiny* of a regiment made the situation desperate for the invaders. Putsch, a Swiss-German term in some use in English, applies to a small popular uprising; as, the Kapp *Putsch* in Germany in 1920; the Munich beer hall *Putsch* of Hitler's supporters in 1923.

Ana *Sedition, treason: resistance, opposition, combating, withstanding (see corresponding verbs at OPPOSE)

rebellious. *Insubordinate, mutinous, seditious, factious, contumacious

Ana Recalcitrant, refractory, intractable, *unruly, ungovernable: estranged, alienated, disaffected (see ESTRANGE)

Ant Acquiescent: resigned: submissive

rebound, *v* Rebound, reverberate, recoil, resile, repercuss come into comparison when they mean to spring back especially after being thrown, stretched, or the like. Rebound literally implies a springing back after a collision or impact; as, the ball readily *rebounds* when thrown against a wall. In figurative use, the term implies a springing back as from one extreme to another or from an abnormal condition to one that is normal; as, his heart *rebounded* with hope. Reverberate is now used chiefly in reference to sounds which are forced back in the manner of an echo or series of echoes, but it is still employed with reference to rays of light, flames, or waves of heat which are repelled or reflected from side to side or from one surface to another. "The evening gun thundered from the fortress, and was *reverberated* from the heights" (*N. Hawthorne*) "The far flashing of their starry lances *Reverberates* the dying light of day" (*Shelley*) Recoil in its literal use (see also RECOIL 1) often implies a springing back after being stretched, strained, or depressed; as, the springs of a mattress *recoil* after the pressure has been removed; the gun *recoils* when a shot is fired. This implication is even more often apparent in one of the figurative senses of the verb, where the suggestion of a return to the source or point of origin in the manner of a boomerang is also evident. "That evidence missed the mark at which it was aimed and *recoiled* on him from whom it proceeded" (*Macaulay*) But *recoil* often implies a springing back in the sense of being forced back by or as if by a blow; it then may or may not connote a retreat, a receding, a reeling, or the like; as, "Ten paces huge He back *recoiled*" (*Milton*) "As deep *recoiling* surges foam below" (*Burns*) "Cashel [in a fight] *recoiled*, wringing his hand to relieve the tingling of his knuckles" (*Shaw*) Resile (the least common of these words), like *recoil*, may imply a springing back into the original state or position, but in this sense it is commonly used in reference to resilient bodies or substances and suggests either literally or figuratively a drawing back that is normal or lacking in abruptness; as, to give a tube time to *resile* after it has been stretched; many of the converts to the new religion *resiled* in the course of time. Repercuss, which is now rare (its corresponding noun *repercussion* and adjective *repercussive* are common), is a close synonym of *reverberate* and *rebound* for it implies the return of something moving ahead with great force or, in figurative use, set in motion or operation, back to or toward the starting point. However, it (or especially the noun or the adjective) distinctively suggests repulsion upon impact and a return with undiminished force or sometimes even greater force and often, when persons are involved, with a marked effect upon the one or the ones who initiated the action; as, the waves dashed against the rocks and *repercussed* with a great roar; the attack was violent but its *repercussion* was destructive; few foresaw the inevitable *repercussions* of the Treaty of Versailles.

Ana Bound, *skip: ricochet

rebuild. Remodel, *mend, repair, patch.
Ana. *Renew, restore, renovate, refresh

rebuke. *Reprove, reprimand, admonish, reproach, chide.
Ana Rate, upbraid, *scold, berate: *criticize, reprehend reprobate

rebut. *Disprove, refute, confute, controvert.

recalcitrant. Refractory, intractable, headstrong willful *unruly ungovernable
Ana Rebellious, *insubordinate, factious contumacious *obstinate, stubborn resisting opposing withstanding combating or combative (see corresponding verbs at OPPOSE)
Ant. Amenable (sense 2)

recall, *v* Recollect, *remember, remind, reminisce bethink mind
Ana. Evoke, elicit, extract, *educe *stir, rouse, arouse, waken, awaken

recant. Retract, *abjure renounce, forswear
Ana. Withdraw, remove

recede. Recede, retreat, retrograde, retract, back, crawfish come into comparison when they mean to move or seem to move in the direction that is exactly the opposite [illegible]

is stationary and the point of view changes In such a [illegible]

one is averse to remaining or to advancing further or is for some reason such as imminent defeat or danger, or obedience to orders unable to remain or advance; as after the failure of the first attack the army *retreated,* [illegible]

plies movement contrary to that which is normal or natural, thus, a planet *retrogrades* when it moves or [illegible]

ences as the opposite of *protract.* In reference to those parts of an organism which can be thrust forward or drawn backward, as, to *retract* the tongue, to cause a cat's claws to *retract* "throwing out and *retracting* their left fists like pawing horses" (*Shaw*) *Back,* in this sense, [illegible]

to the bowl or sink, to *back out of* a room, a wind *backs* when it shifts to a counterclockwise direction. Often when followed by *out* or *down* it implies a receding as from a stand or attitude, or a retreating, as from a [illegible]

[illegible] ceed' advance (sense 2).

[illegible] 1 *Reception.
2 Receipt, recipe, prescription are here compared as meaning a formula or set of directions for the compounding of ingredients especially, but not exclusively. In [illegible]

'take' and was used as the initial word (now abbreviated to ℞ or ℞) of a physician's formula for a medicine Not until the sixteenth century did the term become a noun denoting such a formula, and not until the mid-eighteenth century was it also applied to a cookery receipt. In the former sense, *recipe* is now rare, in the latter sense [illegible] is generally preferred [illegible]

scription for bronchitis.

receive. Receive, accept, admit, take are synonymous only when they mean to take or let someone or something [illegible] presence one's group, [illegible]

soft wax *receives* the impression of anything that touches it. Only when it implies welcoming or recognition does *receive* connote activity in the receiver, as after some delay the king *received* the ambassador, the social leaders refused to *receive* the newcomers "The indifference and hostility with which his earlier work was *received*" (*Day Lewis*) Accept, in contrast with *receive* always implies a measure of mental consent even of approval Thus a person may be *received* but not necessarily *accepted* in society an idea may be *received* but not *accepted* by the mind "In [Dante's] purgatory the torment of flame is deliberately and consciously *accepted* by the penitent" (*T S Eliot*) Frequently *accept* suggests tacit acquiescence rather than active assent or approval Sometimes in such cases it connotes an uncritical attitude "The man who ..*accepted* simply, as a matter of course the tradition" (*G L Dickinson*) Sometimes it implies a surrender to the inevitable "It is the business of the sensitive artist in life to *accept* his own nature as it is not to try to force it into another shape" (*A Huxley*) Admit comes into comparison with *receive* only when the agent (the one that lets in) is the one that receives rather than introduces as the king *admitted* the ambassador to his presence (cf the major-domo *admitted* the ambassador to the throne room) the heart *admits* fluid through these apertures (cf these apertures readily *admit* fluid into the heart) *Admit* in this restricted sense is distinguishable from *receive* by slight syntactical differences but chiefly by its strong implications of permission allowance, or sufferance Thus, a judge *admits* evidence only after its admissibility has been questioned and he has allowed its entrance. The situation remains the same when the subject is impersonal as the archway was wide enough to *admit* ten men abreast Sometimes these implications are so strong that the idea of receiving is lost as, this *admits* of no argument *Admit* in contrast with *accept*, often adds the implication of concession. Thus one who *admits* the truth of a contention *accepts* it more or less unwillingly one can *accept* a proposition without question but one *admits* it only after one has questioned it. Take is a synonym of *receive* only when it suggests no reaching out on one's own part or of one's own initiative to get hold of something (for the usual sense see TAKE, 1) or when it suggests an offering presenting conferring inflicting, or the like by another it then implies merely a letting something be put into one's hands one's mind one's possession one's control, or the like as this gift was meant for you *take* it or leave it as you please he *takes* whatever fortune sends him the British showed that they can *take* the German bombing "What was it that made men follow Oliver Cromwell and *take* at his hands that which they would not receive from any of his contemporaries?" (*S M Crothers*) "You don't have to *take* anything from him or to stand his bad manners" (*Cather*)

Ana *Enter penetrate seize *take grasp

receivership. *Insolvency bankruptcy failure, suspension.

reception Reception, receipt agree in meaning a receiving but they are not now interchangeable their correct use being dependent upon accepted idiom Reception is now the preferred term when that which is received is a person, especially a caller a visitor a guest or the like the term may then apply to the act fashion or manner of receiving (as they are now in line ready for the *reception* of their guests she gave all her friends a warm *reception*) or the manner of being received (as "much pleased with the *reception* she had"—*Pepys*) or a ceremonious receiving or entertaining (as to invite one's circle of friends to a *reception* to hold a *reception* for the out-of town delegates and their wives), or an admission or entrance as into a place a society, a company or the like (as, the house is ready for the *reception* of its new tenants, to call attention to the *reception* of several new members into the society) When that which is received is a thing *reception* is employed only when to the idea of receiving is added the idea of admitting into or as if into a space or enclosure (as, the tower is large enough for the *reception* of several bells) or of apprehension as by a sense, or by the senses, or by the mind (as the *reception* [i e the hearing of sound transmitted by the radio] is not good tonight their minds are not ready for the *reception* of such ideas, the proposal met a favorable *reception*) Receipt (see also RECEIPT 2) is now the preferred term when that which is received is a thing given or sent by another and delivered by hand by mail by express or the like into one's custody or possession such a thing may be a sum of money a piece or lot of goods, a letter or other communication, or the like as to acknowledge the *receipt* of goods ordered, I am awaiting the *receipt* of a letter before making my decision *Receipt* is also applied to a signed paper or document testifying to the receipt of money due of goods ordered etc

recess, *n* Recess, alcove, nook, niche, embrasure, bay, cubicle, carrell, carol are comparable only in their architectural senses. Recess, the comprehensive term names any outward or seemingly outward projecting space formed by a break in the straight line of a wall An alcove is a recess large enough to contain a bed or a secretary or the like A nook is a recess usually formed by something that projects inward and makes a new wall line such as a chimney a row of built in bookcases or by partitions A niche is a recess in a wall usually above the floor and below the ceiling large enough to contain a piece of sculpture or other decorative object An embrasure is a recess formed by an outward projecting window (or windows) or door a bay is a deep embrasure formed by windows arranged in a rectangular polygonal or curved line A cubicle may be a very small room but the term is often applied to an alcove or nook by a window or in an embrasure for the use of a student or writer In technical language carrell is commonly used when the cubicle is in a library and carol when it is in a monastery

recherché Elegant *choice exquisite delicate dainty rare.

Ana Fresh original *new, novel *select exclusive picked

Ant Banal

recidivate *Lapse relapse backslide

Ana Degenerate deteriorate decline (see corresponding nouns at DETERIORATION)

Con *Improve, better reform amend remedy redress *correct.

recidivation, recidivism Lapse relapse backsliding See under LAPSE, *v*

Ana *Deterioration degeneration decline declension, decadence devolution.

Con. *Reformation, reform

recipe. *Receipt, prescription

reciprocal 1 Reciprocal mutual, common come into comparison as meaning shared experienced shown or the like by each of the persons or things concerned Reciprocal has for its distinctive implication the return in due measure by each of two sides of that which exists on the other or of that which is offered given or manifested by the other Usually therefore it implies not only a "this for that" but an equivalence in value (though not necessarily in kind) on each side as of love, hate, understanding courtesies, concessions, duties and the

mutual enthusiasm (often better than *reciprocal* except when there is the intent to imply a giving to and a getting back from each other) But *mutual* only (and not *reciprocal*) is possible when the adjective applies to two persons who entertain reciprocal feelings to each other; as they are *mutual* friends, *mutual* foes When there is very little or no suggestion of a reciprocal relation be-

times mingles poetry and propaganda to their *mutual* disaster' (*Lowes*) Both *reciprocal* and *mutual* are sometimes used even by good writers, when more than two persons, classes, or things are involved This use is not generally approved when there is no implication of reciprocity, common being the preferred term in such a case, thus one says we (two, three or more persons) are *mutual* friends (i e, we are all friends of each other) but they have *common* friends (i e, each of them has friends who are friends of the other or others) or a *common* friend [though Dickens entitled one of his novels *Our Mutual Friend*], the members of a group may have a *common* (not *mutual* unless reciprocity is involved) purpose For *common*, as here compared (see also COMMON 3, UNIVERSAL 2), implies a sharing by or a joint possession of two or more persons and differs from *mutual* in not being restricted as to the number involved and in not carrying when two persons or things are concerned any suggestion of a reciprocal relation or of

husband and wife have a *common* purse

Ana Shared participated partaken (see SHARE) interchanged exchanged (see EXCHANGE) balancing

or similarly related to each other as in kind quality value or the like Reciprocal, as here compared (see also RECIPROCAL 1) implies that the likeness or equivalence of two things or of one thing to another rests on the fact

(*Jefferson*); her ideas of proper housekeeping were not

like, as, *correspondent* organs such as the stomach of a human being and the gizzard of a fowl, the stripes on the blouse are *correspondent* to those on the skirt. Correlative implies a close relationship rather than a likeness, but it

or one cannot exist without the other (as, "the right of the worker to demand work on reasonable terms and the *correlative* obligation of the organized community to provide it"—*J A Hobson* the *correlative* rights and duties of every citizen) In somewhat looser, but correct, use *correlative* may imply nothing more than so close a correspondence or relation between two things that they come naturally, necessarily, or logically together, as, major changes in social conditions and *correlative* changes

important to recognise that these two uses of the surplus are *complementary* and not competitive' (*J A Hobson*), 'the corpuscular and undulatory concepts of light must be regarded as *complementary* rather than *antithetical*' (*Jeans*), revelation is regarded by many theologians as *complemental* to reason Convertible, in the sense

(*Blackstone*), 'truth and beauty [as in Keats's line 'Beauty is truth truth beauty'] have never been recognised as identical and to employ their names as *convertible* terms would lead to no end of confusion (*Quiller-Couch*)

Ana Equivalent identical *same related associated linked united (see JOIN)

recite. Rehearse recount *relate, narrate, describe state report

Ana Enumerate tell *count number detail, itemize particularize (see corresponding adjectives at CIRCUMSTANTIAL)

reckless. Daring daredevil rash temerarious, foolhardy venturesome venturous *adventurous.

Ana *Precipitate sudden hasty headlong impetuous desperate hopeless (see DESPONDENT) alculating — *Con* *Cautious, circumspect ary

1 *Calculate compute estimate *add ture ctify

reclining. Recumbent, *prone supine prostrate couchant dormant.

Ana Resting, reposing (see corresponding nouns at REST) leaning inclining (see SLANT v)

recluse Recluse, hermit eremite, anchorite (*or* anchoret), cenobite (*or* coenobite) are comparable when they designate a person who lives apart from the world to devote himself to prayer, contemplation and penance Recluse and hermit are now also applied to persons who avoid intercourse with men for other than religious motives but even in their extended senses they retain their original distinguishing implications for *recluse* stresses retirement from the world into seclusion, and *hermit* a solitary life lived apart from men and usually in a place or under conditions where there is little likelihood of intrusion *Recluse* is the broader term for it may be applied either to a hermit or to a religious who lives in a cloistered community In modern Christian use *hermit* is often applied to a member of one of the very few religious orders, such as the Carthusians, where the monks dwell alone and meet other members of the community only in church and in the refectory on Sundays Eremite, though an archaic variant of *hermit*, is sometimes preferred in modern use because it unequivocally designates a solitary who is under a religious vow For this reason its derivative *eremitical* is the preferred adjective, even when *hermit* or *anchorite* is the chosen noun Anchorite and cenobite are contrasted terms for the two leading types of recluses in the Eastern and in the Western Church *Anchorite* designates the type that dwells in a community or *eremite* *cenobite* the type that dwells in a community esp a strictly cloistered community as a monk or nun.

recognition. Recognition, identification, assimilation, apperception come into comparison only when they designate a form of cognition which relates a perception of something new to knowledge already acquired Recognition implies that the thing now seen heard or otherwise perceived has been previously seen heard or otherwise perceived if not in itself then in another instance of the same species or type and that the mind is aware that the two things are identical or of the same kind Identification implies not only recognition but a previous knowledge of the name which belongs to the thing as an individual or as a member of a class and an ability to apply the name correctly Assimilation implies that the mind responds to new facts, new ideas and the like by interpreting them in the light of that which is already known thereby making them also an integral part of one a body of knowledge Apperception a word of many meanings but here compared only as used in educational psychology, denotes a method of learning regarded as normal and therefore as a determinant of methods of instruction The term implies that the mind responds to new facts ideas or situations when it can relate them to that which is already known and that on the contrary it rejects or is incapable of assimilating that which it is at the time unprepared to receive

recognize *Acknowledge

Ana Accept admit *receive notice note observe remark (see SEE)

recoil, v **1** Recoil, shrink, flinch, wince, blench, quail agree in meaning to draw back through fear fainthearted ness or the like Recoil more than any of the succeeding terms suggests the physical signs of such drawing back or the sensations that accompany it Often the term implies a start a movement away a prolonged hesitation, or the like as "She sat down on the bench beside him He *recoiled*" (*Dickens*) to *recoil* from the sight of the old man s misery Lord Worthington has been telling us about you said Lydia He *recoiled* evidently deeply mortified" (*Shaw*) "Why shouldn t we go abroad together? , 'Abroad?' murmured Constance, aghast *recoiling* from the proposition as from a grave danger (*Bennett*) Often however the term suggests an inner or not outwardly apparent shaking or stirring that affects one mentally more than physically as, his mind *recoils* from the prospect of war, she *recoiled from* the marriage suggested by her parents Archer was too intelligent to think that Ellen Olenska would necessarily *recoil* from everything that reminded her of her past (*E Wharton*) Shrink implies an instinctive recoil as from something painful or unpleasant or horrible it often implies cowardice but it may imply extreme sensitiveness or scrupulousness ' Guilt and misery *shrink*, by a natural instinct from public notice (*De Quincey*) She *shrank* from the words which would have expressed their mutual consciousness, as she would have *shrunk* from flakes of fire (*G Eliot*) He might have *shrunk* from defending himself at the expense of a frightened unhappy girl (*R Macaulay*) Flinch, in precise use implies a failure in resolution or an inability to overcome one s desire to avoid or evade something that is painful difficult or abhorrent as he gritted his teeth and did not *flinch* when the knife cut into his flesh. She read and took notes incessantly mastering facts with painful laboriousness but never *flinching* from her self imposed task " (*Hardy*) ' Though the color had heightened in his cheek, he did not *flinch* from his friend s gaze (*Joyce*) *Flinch* is sometimes used but wince is better when by some involuntary often slight physical movement such as starting or recoiling one manifests his pain, or fear or acute sensitiveness He is as tender as a man without a skin who cannot bear the slightest touch without *flinching* (*Smollett*) His horse stands *wincing* at the flies, giving sharp shivers of his skin (*Hunt*) Old Lady Kew s tongue was a dreadful thong which made numbers of people *wince* (*Thackeray*) Dinner at the Bronckhorsts was an infliction Bronckhorst took a pleasure in saying things that made his wife *wince* (*Kipling*) Blench is often indistinguishable from *flinch* it often however carries a stronger suggestion of fainthearted ness or of signs of fear 'This painful heroic task he undertook and never *blenched* from its fulfillment (*Jeffrey*) That glaring and dazzling influence at which the eyes of eagles have *blenched*' (*Burke*) To quail is to shrink coweringly as from something which strikes terror as There *quails* Count Guido armed to the chattering teeth Cowers at the steadfast eye and quiet word O the Canon (*Browning*), *quailing* before his adversary' (*Shelley*)

Ana Waver falter *hesitate shy balk stick, stickle (see DEMUR)

Ant Confront defy

2 *Rebound reverberate resile repercuss

Ana Retreat *recede back retract *return, revert

recollect *Remember recall remind reminisce bethink mind

Ana *Stir rouse arouse rally waken awaken.

recollection *Memory remembrance reminiscence mind souvenir

recommend *Commend compliment applaud

Ana *Approve endorse sanction *praise extol acclaim

recompense, v Requite reimburse indemnify, repay satisfy remunerate compensate *pay

Ana Award accord vouchsafe *grant balance, offset *compensate

reconcile Conform accommodate adjust *adapt.

Ana Harmonize accord square *agree *correct rectify amend revise

recondite. Recondite, abstruse, occult, esoteric agree in denoting beyond the power of the average intelligence to grasp or understand Recondite stresses difficulty resulting from the profundity of the subject matter or its remoteness from ordinary human interest It often implies scholarly research carried beyond the bounds of usefulness *Recondite* points of law (*Maine*) Abstruse suggests extreme complexity or abstractness in the material as well as its remoteness from the ordinary range of human experience or interest "The Hibbert Journal which was endowed to promote *abstruse* theological discussion (*C Mackenzie*) Astronomers watch the stars and mathematicians make *abstruse* calculations (*Shaw*) Occult implies secret mysterious knowledge purporting to be attainable only through supernatural or magical agencies and not through human reason as, the *occult* …

initiates It however is extended in use to describe knowledge in the possession only of adepts, specialists, and the like To the idea of poetry as exclusive *esoteric* …

tic scholastic academic

record, *n* *Document monument muniment archive

recount. Recite *relate rehearse narrate describe state report

Ana Enumerate *count number tell detail itemize particularize (see corresponding adjectives at CIRCUMSTANTIAL)

recoup, *v* Recruit retrieve regain *recover

Ana *Compensate balance offset counterpoise

recover. Recover, regain retrieve recoup, recruit agree in meaning to get back something that has been let go or lost Recover, the most comprehensive of these terms may imply a finding or obtaining something material or immaterial that has been lost in any way (as to *recover* a lost watch to *recover* one s health to *recover* one s peace of mind to *recover* one s balance) or a getting of something in reparation or compensation (as to *recover* damages in a lawsuit) Regain, though often used interchangeably with *recover* carries a stronger implication of winning back or getting once more in one s possession something of which one has been deprived as by capture seizure or by any power natural or human as to *regain* a fortress to *regain* a person s good will to *regain* one s …

perdition to *regain* the green room unobserved (*Quiller-Couch*) Retrieve originally and still often a hunting term used in reference to dogs which (in the earlier sense) find or arouse game that has sought cover or which (in the more common sense) seek out and bring back wounded or killed game in extended use implies a …

(*Belloc*) marvelling at the silent untiring activity with which her popularity had been *retrieved* (*E Wharton*) But *retrieve* sometimes takes for its object words such as *loss error failure disaster* etc then implying not recovery but a repair, as by making that which is bad good or a reparation as by making up for that which was wrong or unsuccessful by a series of acts which set things right, as, life is not long enough to *retrieve* so many mistakes, "One false step is never *retrieved*" (*Gray*) "he is to *retrieve* his father s failure to *recover* the lost gentility of a family that had once been proud (*Van W Brooks*) This latter sense of *retrieve* comes out especially in the adjectives *retrievable* and *irretrievable* as, an *irretrievable* loss. Recoup was originally and still is a legal term implying a rightful deduction as by a defendant from damages sought by a plaintiff in a lawsuit thus when a physician sues a former patient for the payment of his fee the patient may if he loses his case and if he has shown the physician s lack of skill *recoup* some of the damages In its extended use *recoup* implies recovery or retrieval by some form of compensation or by reimbursing (oneself), as, he was unable to *recoup* his gambling losses by further play, to *recoup* oneself for …

regaining of that which has been lost (such as vigor through illness or money through extravagance or heavy expenditures) by fresh additions or replenishment of the supply, as *recruiting* his strength with a good plain dinner (*Dickens*), [the middle class] is continually *recruited* from the capitalist families (*Shaw*)

Ana Redeem, reclaim (see RESCUE) *compensate offset balance

recreant, *adj* *Cowardly pusillanimous, poltroon craven dastardly

Ana *Timid timorous submissive *tame subdued *mean, abject ignoble

recreant, *n* *Renegade apostate turncoat backslider pervert

Ana Treacherousness *or* treachery perfidiousness *or* perfidy traitorousness (see corresponding adjectives at FAITHLESS)

recreate *Amuse divert entertain

Ana *Renew restore refresh rejuvenate enliven *quicken animate

recreation Amusement diversion entertainment See under AMUSE

Ana Relaxation repose ease (see REST) play, sport frolic rollick (see under PLAY *v*) *mirth, jollity hilarity

recrudesce *Return revert recur

Ana *Renew renovate refurbish

Con *Suppress repress *stop cease discontinue

recrudescence. Return reversion recurrence See under RETURN *v*

Ana Renewal restoration refreshment renovation (see corresponding verbs at RENEW)

pression repression (see corresponding verbs ss)

*Recover regain retrieve recoup.

Ana *Renew, restore renovate, refresh repair *mend rebuild

rectify. *Correct emend amend reform revise remedy redress.

Ana. *Improve, better help ameliorate *mend repair rebuild *adjust regulate fix.

rectitude. Virtue *goodness, morality
Ana Integrity probity *honesty honor righteousness nobility (see corresponding adjectives at MORAL) uprightness justness conscientiousness scrupulousness (see corresponding adjectives at UPRIGHT)

recumbent. *Prone, supine, prostrate, reclining couchant dormant.
Ant Upright, erect.

recur *Return revert recrudesce.
Ana *Repeat, iterate reiterate

recurrence Return reversion recrudescence See under RETURN *v*
Ana. Relapse recidivation recidivism (see *under* LAPSE *v*) repeating *or* repetition iteration (see corresponding verbs at REPEAT)

recurrent *Intermittent periodic alternate
Ana Rhythmic metrical (see corresponding nouns at RHYTHM) returning reverting, recrudescing (see RETURN) *fitful spasmodic.

redeem Deliver *rescue, ransom save reclaim
Ana *Free liberate release emancipate manumit restore *renew renovate *recover regain.

redintegrate *Renew, restore refresh rejuvenate renovate refurbish.

redolence. *Fragrance, perfume scent, incense bouquet.
Ana. Odor aroma *smell balminess aromaticness or aromaticity (see corresponding adjectives at ODOROUS)

redolent Aromatic balmy fragrant *odorous
Ana *Pungent poignant piquant racy spicy penetrating piercing (see ENTER)

redoubtable *Formidable
Ana. *Fearful terrible dreadful frightful awful intrepid valiant doughty valorous *brave

redound *Conduce contribute accrue
Ana *Help aid assist further forward promote *advance

redress *v* Emend remedy amend *correct rectify reform revise
Ana *Relieve lighten alleviate assuage allay repair *mend

redress, *n* *Reparation amends restitution ...
Ana Compensation offsetting balancing ... PENSATE) *retaliation reprisal vengeance retribution

reduce 1 *Decrease lessen diminish abate dwindle
Ana *Shorten abridge abbreviate curtail retrench *contract shrink, condense
Con. *Increase augment enlarge multiply *extend lengthen, elongate prolong protract *expand swell amplify
2 *Conquer vanquish defeat subjugate beat overcome, lick subdue surmount overthrow rout
Ana *Weaken cripple disable undermine enfeeble humble humiliate degrade debase (see ABASE)

redundancy *Verbiage tautology pleonasm circumlocution, periphrasis
Ana Wordiness verbosity prolixity diffuseness (see corresponding adjectives at WORDY) inflatedness or inflation turgidity tumidity flatulence (see corresponding adjectives at INFLATED) *bombast rant fustian

redundant *Wordy verbose prolix diffuse
Ana *Superfluous surplus, supernumerary extra spare repeating or repetitious iterating reiterating (see ...

reeve *Steward bailiff agent, factor seneschal major domo oeconomus.

refer. 1 Assign credit accredit *ascribe attribute impute charge
Ana Associate, relate connect (see JOIN) *direct aim point lay
2 *Resort apply go turn
Ana Consult, *confer commune advise address *direct
3 **Refer, allude advert** are synonymous when they mean to mention something so as to call or direct attention to it **Refer,** when unqualified usually suggests intentional introduction and distinct mention as by a thing's true name as he frequently *referred* to his ...

... indirect reference as by a hint a suggestive phrase a roundabout or covert method of expression a figure of ...

(see ADVERT 1) is interchangeable with *refer* only in loose use then the words are scarcely distinguishable in meaning I never heard him [Carlyle] *advert* to his works and his fame (*FitzGerald*)
Ana *Introduce insert interpolate *quote cite

referee *n* Umpire arbiter *judge arbitrator

referendum Initiative *mandate plebiscite

reflect *Think, cogitate reason speculate deliberate
Ana *Consider contemplate study weigh revolve *ponder muse meditate ruminate

... blame (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE) *attack assault onslaught onset disparagement derogation depreciation (see corresponding verbs at DECRY)

reflective *Thoughtful contemplative meditative pensive speculative
Ana Thinking reasoning deliberating cogitating (see THINK) analytical *logical subtle.

reform *v* *Correct, rectify emend amend, remedy redress, revise
Ana *Mend repair rebuild better *improve, help ameliorate

reform *n* *Reformation.

reformation Reformation reform are not always distinguished when they mean a making better of a new and improved form or character and are sometimes interchangeable without loss

as, the *reformation* (or *reform*) of a criminal, the *reforma-*

Reform, on the other hand, is preferred as a designation *of an attempt (whether successful or unsuccessful)* to remove abuses, correct corrupt practices or to make changes for the better in any way, as, to be hostile to all persons advocating *reform* "Boeotia chose *reform* or civil war" (*Shelley*), "a wave of municipal *reform* had passed over it [Barcelona]" (*H Ellis*) *Reform* also applies as *reformation* never does apply to a particular or specific amendment whether achieved or proposed as a measure of reform, as to initiate sweeping *reforms* [not

r

subordinate rebellious contumacious.

Ant. Malleable amenable (sense 2)

refrain, *v* **Refrain**, **abstain**, **forbear** agree in meaning to keep or withhold oneself voluntarily from something to which one is moved by desire or impulse **Refrain** is especially suitable when the checking of a momentary

A

ciple I have *abstained* from the use of many expressions in themselves proper and beautiful, but which have been foolishly repeated by bad Poets" (*Wordsworth*) It also applies with greater frequency to the appetites or passions control over which is essential to self discipline as to *abstain* from intoxicating liquors. "*Abstain* from fleshly lusts" (*1 Peter ii 11*) **Forbear**,

great patience under provocation or in trial "I have now put an end to my *forbearance* of him" (*C Middleton*) "There is a time For long *forbearing* clemency to wait" (*Cowper*)

Ana Check *arrest interrupt *restrain curb, inhibit

refresh. *Renew restore redintegrate rejuvenate renovate refurbish

Ana Enliven *quicken animate vivify recruit *recover, regain recreate *amuse divert

Ant Jade addle

refuge Asylum sanctuary, *shelter cover retreat, ark

Ana Safety, security (see corresponding adjectives at SAFE) stronghold citadel, *fort, fortress *harbor, haven port

refulgent. Effulgent luminous radiant, lustrous *bright brilliant beaming

refurbish. Renovate,

venate redintegrate

A colon ( ) groups words

Ana *Polish, burnish, furbish, shine, buff

*Decline, reject, repudiate, spurn.

Deny gainsay balk, baffle, *frustrate, thwart, bar, *exclude, shut out.

Confute, rebut, *disprove, controvert.

ontradict, impugn, traverse, negative contravene

y)

*Recover, recruit, recoup, retrieve

Gain, *reach, compass, attain achieve redeem

save (see RESCUE) redintegrate, restore

Royal, *kingly, queenly imperial, princely

Ana. Majestic, imposing, stately, magnificent august (see GRAND) *splendid, resplendent, glorious, sublime.

regale. Tickle, arride, gratify, delight, *please, rejoice, gladden.

Ant. Vex.

regard, *v* 1 Respect, esteem, admire. See under REGARD *n*.

Ana *Appreciate, cherish, value, prize treasure

Ant. Despise — *Con.* Contemn, scorn disdain (see DESPISE) reject repudiate spurn (see DECLINE, *v*)

2 *Consider account, reckon, deem.

Ana Rate, *estimate, value, assess, assay

regard, *n* **Regard**, **respect**, **esteem**, **admiration**, and their corresponding verbs (**regard**, **respect**, **esteem**, **admire**) agree in denoting a feeling (or to have a feeling) for someone or something which involves recognition of that person's or thing's worth and some degree of liking

recognition which is due him or it, as he *respected* their

operation.

esteem imply a recognition of superiority, but they usually connote more enthusiastic appreciation and sometimes suggest genuine affection "Miss Welwood I have long felt the deepest *esteem* for you, and your present courageous attitude in this distressing financial crisis has added *admiration* to *esteem*" (*Deland*) In somewhat looser use the words stress the personal attractiveness of the object of admiration and weaken the implication of *esteem* "What sight is sadder than

tion cherishing prizing, valuing (see corresponding verbs at APPRECIATE)
Ant Despite — *Con* Contempt, scorn disdain (see under DESPISE)

regarding *About concerning respecting anent.

region. *Area tract zone belt
Ana *Locality vicinity district neighborhood section sector division *part *field territory province

register, *n* *List, table catalogue schedule roll roster rota canon, inventory

regressive Retrogressive retrograde *backward
Ant Progressive

regret, *n* *Sorrow grief heartache anguish woe dole
Ana Compunction, remorse *penitence, repentance, contrition *qualm scruple demur

regular, *adj* 1 Regular, normal, typical, natural come into comparison when they mean being of the sort or kind that is expected as usual ordinary or average A person, or far more often a thing is *regular* (opposed to *irregular*) that conforms to what is the prescribed rule or standard or the established pattern for its kind as to undergo the *regular* tests for admission to the army a *regular* verb a *regular* meeting of a society he is a *regular* practitioner (as opposed to a quack) A person or a thing is normal (opposed to *abnormal* or *exceptional*) that does not deviate in any marked way from what has been discovered or established as the norm (see *norm* under AVERAGE, *n*) for one of its kind in contrast with *regular*, the term carries a stronger implication of conformity within certain prescribed limits or under certain given conditions, and therefore sometimes admits a wide range of difference among the things that may be described as normal for a class or kind as *normal* winter weather he is a perfectly *normal* child (physically as well as mentally), his pulse is *normal* for a person of his age But when applied to persons *normal* often specifically connotes mental balance or sanity (as his actions are not those of a *normal* person) on the other hand it may connote merely an approach to the average in mentality implying the exclusion of those below or above this average Exceptional capacities are not infrequently associated with mental instability and in such cases it is desirable to adopt methods [of education] which would be bad for the *normal* boy (*B Russell*) The twins since they had gone to Oxford never admitted that they cared for any books that *normal* people cared for" (*R. Macaulay*) A person or thing is typical (opposed to *individual*) that markedly exhibits the characters or characteristics peculiar to the type class species group or the like to which he (or it) belongs often to the exclusion or the obscuring of any that differentiate him (or it) as a particular member of the type class or species as a *typical* example of Browning's style I would suggest that the most *typical* as it is probably the oldest of the arts, is the Dance (*Binyon*) The political situation in Ceylon was *typical* of that encountered elsewhere in the East (*V Heiser*) only that is good even on this level which pleases the *typical* or *normal* or generic man (*S Alexander*), a *typical* English country town with wide High Street narrow Market Street picturesque Market Square (*C Mackenzie*) A person or thing is natural (as here compared see also NATURAL 2) that acts, behaves, operates, or the like in accordance with the nature or essence of his (or its) kind or constitution or that is normal in or suitable to him (or it) because of that nature or constitution as the father is the *natural* protector of his children the *natural* love of a mother flesh is the *natural* food of a dog he died from *natural* causes.

Ana *Usual, habitual, customary *common ordinary, familiar
Ant Irregular
2 *Orderly, methodical systematic regular
Ana Fixed set settled (see SET) constant, even equable, *steady, uniform
Ant Irregular

regulate *Adjust fix.
Ana *Order, arrange organize systematize methodize temper attemper *moderate *correct rectify

regulation. Rule *law precept, statute ordinance canon
Ana Instruction direction bidding (see corresponding verbs at COMMAND) deciding *or* decision, determination ruling (see corresponding verbs at DECIDE)

rehearse *Relate narrate, describe recite, recount state report
Ana *Repeat iterate, reiterate detail itemize particularize (see corresponding adjectives at CIRCUMSTANTIAL)

reify *Realize actualize embody incarnate materialize externalize objectify substantiate substantialize hypostatize

reimburse Indemnify repay recompense, requite compensate, remunerate, satisfy *pay
Ana Recoup *recover *compensate balance, offset

reiterate *Repeat iterate, ingeminate

reject, *v* Repudiate spurn refuse *decline
Ana *Discard cast shed oust expel dismiss *eject *exclude debar shut out eliminate
Ant Accept choose select

rejoice. Delight gladden *please gratify tickle arride regale
Ana Elate exult (see corresponding adjectives at ELATED)
Ant Grieve aggrieve bewail

rejoin *Answer respond reply retort
Con Question interrogate *ask inquire, query catechize examine

rejoinder Answer response reply retort. See under ANSWER *v* 1
Ana Returning *or* return reverting *or* reversion (see under RETURN *v*) *retaliation reprisal

rejuvenate *Renew restore refresh redintegrate renovate refurbish

relapse *v* *Lapse backslide recidivate
Ana Revert *return degenerate, decline deteriorate (see corresponding nouns at DETERIORATION)

relapse, *n* Lapse backsliding recidivation recidivism See under LAPSE *v*
Ana *Reversion atavism throwback degeneration decline declension decadence *deterioration

relate, *v* 1 Relate rehearse, recite, recount, narrate, describe state, report come into comparison when they mean to tell orally or in writing the details or circumstances necessary to others understanding or knowledge of a real or imagined situation or combination of events Relate implies the giving of an account usually a detailed or orderly account of something one has witnessed experienced, or otherwise directly known as to *relate* the story of one's life to *relate* an experience Then Father Junipero and his companion *related* fully their adventure (*Cather*) Rehearse (etymologically to harrow over again) usually suggests a repetition it may imply a summary of what is known (as, let us *rehearse* the few facts known of the inconspicuous life of Thomas Traherne —*Quiller-Couch*) or a second or third or oft-repeated telling (as, "his mother proceeded to *rehearse* once more the monstrous tale of the affront inflicted on

Mrs Lovell Mingott —*E Wharton*) or a going over and over in one s mind or with another person or in

On his way across the Atlantic he had *rehearsed* this meeting in varying keys —*H G Wells*) Recite and in the sense here considered the now more common recount imply greater particularity of detail than the preceding terms in fact the implication of enumeration or of mention of each particular is so strong that both verbs commonly take a plural object thus, one *relates* an

gests the employment of devices characteristic of the literary narrative such as plot excitement of suspense movement toward a climax and the like as, What verse can sing what prose *narrate* The butcher deeds of bloody Fate (*Burns*) The discovery of Madeira is *narrated* with all the exaggerations of romance (*Southey*) Describe now usually implies emphasis upon details that give the hearers or readers a clear picture or that give

could be anything but a woman to be *described* as stout or thin as jolly or crabbed but always mature (*Conrad*) State stresses particularity clearness, and definiteness of detail and suggests the aim of presenting facts ideas feelings etc in their naked truth so that they will be distinctly understood or fixed in others minds Swinburne was also a master of words but Swinburne s words are all suggestions and no denotation Dryden s words on the other hand are precise they *state* immensely but their suggestiveness is often nothing (*T S Eliot*) One should know what one thinks and what one means and be able to *state* it in clear terms (*R Macaulay*) Report implies a recounting and narrating often after investigation for the information of others especially the readers of a newspaper as, to

school

Ana Tell *reveal disclose divulge detail itemize particularize (see corresponding adjectives at CIRCUMSTANTIAL)

2 Associate link connect *join combine unite

Ana Attach *fasten fix refer assign credit impute *ascribe

Con Disengage *detach abstract prescind divorce sever sunder *separate

3 *Bear pertain appertain belong apply

related Related, cognate, kindred, allied, affiliated come into comparison when they mean connected by or as by close family ties Related when referred to persons usually implies consanguinity or a blood connection sometimes, however it implies connection by marriage as the royal families in Europe are nearly all *related* to each other When applied to things *related* suggests some connection often a close one the nature of which is to be gathered from the context and which may be variously a common origin a common cause interdependence reciprocal action mutual opposition etc. as *related* species *related* events *related* activities every part of an organism is *related* to the other parts body and soul are contrasted but *related* concepts. Cognate in discriminating use differs from *related* in being referable only to things that are generically alike or that can be shown to have a common ancestor or source or to be derived from the same root stock, or the like as, *cognate* races *cognate* languages *cognate* words in various languages, such as pater Vater" father , physics and chemistry are *cognate* sciences. Kindred, in its primary sense stresses blood relationship as the *kindred* members of a community In its more common extended sense it implies likenesses that might be characteristic of a family such as common interests tastes, aims, qualities, and the like When the

otherwise alien tongues [Hebrew and English]" (*Lowes*) Allied more often implies connection by union than by origin and especially by marriage or by voluntary association It often connotes a more remote family connection than *related* The Raycie blood was still to be traced in various *allied* families Kents, Huzzards, Cosbys (*E Wharton*) In its extended use it usually stresses the possession of common characters qualities, aims, effects and the like which lend either to union or to inclusion in the same class or category as, *allied* genera *allied* physical types *allied* societies *allied* diseases. Affiliated also stresses connection by union, but in precise use it implies a dependent relation such as that of a child to a parent Sometimes it implies the adoption of the weaker by the stronger as a small college *affiliated* to a university Sometimes it connotes a loose union in which the affiliating units retain their independence but derive support or strength from the main central or parent body or co-operate in its work as Monte Cassino and *affiliated* monasteries the CIO and its *affiliated* unions

Ana Associated connected (see JOIN) *reciprocal correspondent correlative convertible complementary akin identical alike analogous (see SIMILAR) *relevant

ndent contingent, conditional adjective

*Rest repose leisure ease comfort

nent diversion recreation (see under AMUSE *v*) relieving or relief assuagement alleviation mitigation (see corresponding verbs at RELIEVE)

relaxed *Loose slack lax

Ana Mitigated lightened alleviated assuaged relieved (see RELIEVE) flexuous sinuous (see WINDING) *soft mild gentle lenient

Ant Stiff — *Con* Strict *rigid rigorous, stringent *severe stern austere ascetic

release, *v* *Free liberate emancipate manumit deliver discharge enfranchise affranchise

Ana *Detach disengage *exculpate exonerate acquit surrender resign yield *relinquish

Ant Detain (*as a prisoner*) check (*as thoughts feelings etc*) oblige (*as a promise pledge etc*)

relegate *v* *Commit entrust confide consign

Ana Refer assign credit accredit charge (see ASCRIBE)

relent *Yield submit capitulate succumb defer bow cave in.

Ana Comply acquiesce (see corresponding adjectives

at COMPLIANT) forbear *refrain abstain *abate subside wane ebb

relentless Unrelenting merciless implacable *grim

Ana Inexorable obdurate adamant *inflexible strict stringent *rigid rigorous *fierce ferocious cruel inhuman.

Con *Soft lenient mild gentle *tender compassionate yielding submitting *or* submissive (see corresponding verbs at YIELD)

relevant. Relevant, germane (*or* german), material, pertinent, apposite, applicable, apropos (*or sometimes* à propos) agree in meaning having a relation to or a bearing upon the matter in hand or the present circumstances That is **relevant** which has any traceable connection especially logical connection with the thing under consideration and which has significance in any degree for those who are engaged in such consideration as, the judge decided that the evidence was *relevant* and therefore admissible "The controversy between the useful and the ornamental is *relevant* [to a discussion of the ends of education] though not decisive Should children be taught to enunciate correctly and to have pleasant manners or are these mere relics of aristocracy" (*B Russell*) That is **germane** which is so closely related as in spirit tone or quality to the subject the matter the occasion the issue or the like that the fitness or appropriateness of their association is beyond question as, to enliven his lecture by introducing amusing anecdotes *germane* to his subject an interesting point but not *germane* to the issue to rule out all festivities not *germane* to the celebration of Memorial Day "To a writer happily engaged on his work and excited by it there may come a curious extension of his ordinary faculties *relevant* passages will quote themselves to his mind from books that he scarcely remembers to have ever read and he suddenly sees *germane* connections where in his ordinary state of mind he would see nothing" (*C E Montague*) That is **material** which is so closely related to the matter in hand that it cannot be dispensed with without having an evident effect especially a harmful effect as these facts though *relevant* are not *material* to the defendant s case Certain passages *material* to his understanding the rest of this important narrative (*Scott*) That is **pertinent** which is so decisively or significantly relevant that it touches the real point at issue or contributes materially to the understanding of what is under discussion or to the solution of that which is in question "Be humble and gentle in your conversation and of few words I charge you but always *pertinent* when you speak" (*Penn*) "It is more *pertinent* to observe that it seems to me that logically and rationally a man cannot be said to be more than once in jeopardy in the same cause however often he may be tried" (*Justice Holmes*) That is **apposite** which is relevant and germane to such a degree that it strikes one both by its pertinency and by its felicitousness as an *apposite* illustration "Judged by standards that have no intelligible *apposite*ness when applied to an artist" (*Mencken*) That is **applicable** which may be brought to bear upon or be used fittingly in reference to a particular case, instance problem or the like as, the word 'tool' is *applicable* to a plow only when used in a general sense the principle is not *applicable* to the case in question "Although I do not get much help from general propositions in a case of this sort I cannot forbear quoting what seems to me *applicable* here" (*Justice Holmes*) That is **apropos** (sometimes found in its French form *à propos*) which is both appropriate and opportune as a person who is not aware of an undercurrent of feeling may make remarks that are far from *apropos* "The wit of man could not have found out a conduct more *à propos* in that conjuncture than what the king used" (*R North*) When followed by a preposition (in precise use *of*, but often also *to*) it usually suggests relevancy rather than appropriateness or opportuneness as, "tell you a story *apropos* of two noble instances of fidelity and generosity" (*Walpole*)

Ana *Related cognate allied fitting appropriate, proper (see FIT) important significant, weighty (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE)

Ant Extraneous — *Con* Alien foreign *extrinsic

reliable. Reliable, dependable, trustworthy, trusty, tried come into comparison when they are applied to persons their utterances, views methods instruments or the like and mean having or manifesting qualities which assure one that he or it merits confidence or trust. A person or thing is **reliable** when one can count upon him or it not to fail in doing what he or it is expected to do competently (as, she is a very *reliable* servant one of the most *reliable* of our employees a *reliable* washing machine) or to give or tell the exact truth (as, a *reliable* work of reference, *reliable* testimony) A person or thing is **dependable** to whom (or which) one can go in full confidence that one will get the support or assistance required in time of need or in an emergency, as to ask a friend to recommend a *dependable* physician he is the most *dependable* of our friends a *dependable* source of information *Dependable* is also used merely as a descriptive term implying a character that admits nothing that is incalculable or that is the antithesis of that which is fickle capricious or the like "Laura wasn t pretty but healthy looking and *dependable*" (*M Austin*) A person or less often a thing is **trustworthy** that merits or has earned one s complete confidence in his (or its) soundness, integrity, veracity discretion reliability or the like as, a *trustworthy* confidant, a *trustworthy* witness a *trustworthy* wife "The most *trustworthy* comment on the text of the Gospels and the Epistles is to be found in the practice of the primitive Christians" (*Macaulay*) A person is **trusty** who has been found by experience to be reliable and trustworthy as a *trusty* guide a *trusty* servant a *trusty* prisoner (often called a "trusty") A thing is *trusty* that has been found never to have failed one in need or in an emergency or that has been found dependable whenever needed, as "his *trusty* sword" (*Spenser*) "he wrapped the *trusty* garment about him" (*Cather*) A person or thing is **tried** that has demonstrated his (or its) reliability dependability trustworthiness or trustiness again and again, as, a *tried* and true friend, a *tried* remedy, a *tried* soldier "his *tried* expedients" (*Bagehot*)

Ana *Safe secure *infallible inerrable, inerrant unerring cogent *valid sound convincing telling

Ant Dubious — *Con* *Doubtful problematical questionable

reliance *Trust confidence dependence faith

Ana Credence credit *belief faith assurance conviction certitude *certainty

reliant Reliant, self-reliant are often contrasted rather than synonymous terms **Reliant** usually suggests dependence on another (or on others) that is the result either of confidence in his (or their) powers or more often, of one s own weakness and need of external support as a religious man always *reliant* on the help of God she is too *reliant* on her husband "Seem not *reliant* —loose thy clinging hand" (*B Taylor*) **Self-reliant** on the other hand carries a strong implication of independence and of trust in oneself however it suggests courage and backbone more than overweening self-confidence as to bring up one s children to be

self reliant Johnson first taught literary men the lesson of *self reliance* (*Jowett*), doles which tend to pauperize even the *self reliant* poor

relics Remains, leavings, *remainder residue residuum rest balance remnant

relieve Relieve, alleviate, lighten, assuage, mitigate allay agree in meaning to make something tolerable or

pa n to *relieve* the misery and suffering caused by a disaster Occasionally *relieve* when used in the passive implies a release from anxiety or fear, as they were greatly *relieved* wl en her letter came sometimes it

suggest an effective calming or quieting as tl e report *allayed* their fears to *allay* one s thirst h s suspicions were *allayed* These words were of sobering tendency they *allayed* agitation they composed and consequently must make her happier (*Austen*)

Ana *Comfort console solace *moderate qual fy temper attemper d minish reduce lessen, *decrease

Ant Intens fy embarrass alarm

religion Religion denomination sect cult commun ion faith creed persuasion church come into comparison when they denote a system of religious bel ef and worship or the body of persons who accept such a system Re ligion tl e usual uncolored term may apply to any system such as Christianity wh ch represents the beliefs and worsh p of all those who accept a given revelation or to one such as Angl canism which represents the

means a follow ng and was formerly often but is now rarely appl ed to a group of persons who follow a par ticular philosopher or school of thought or rule of conduct or the like (as For we have found this man

serts that all real science is precise measurement" —*H Ellis*) rather through a confusion of its true etymology with a false one *sect* has come to be applied to a group cut off from a larger body such as that of Christians or more specifically of an established or a parent church by d fferences in the interpretation or appl cation of wl it all regard as the same revelat on thus, one speaks of tl e Christ an *religion* (never *sect*) as compris ng all who accept the New Testament as d vine revelation or of tl e various *sects* (not *religions* or even *denominations*) into wl ich the seventeenth-century and eighteenth-century Protestant *denominations* were di vided Cult is applied eitl er to a form of rel gious worsh p

has been in short to turn the nature *cult* into a *religion* (*Babbitt*) Communion stresses not difference from others but union in essentials such as of rel gious

several sects of a denomination (as, the Presbyterian *communion*) Faith and creed apply to any system of bel ef and worship that is clearly formulated and defi nitely accepte l as men of all *faiths* were present *creeds* are often a cause of division Persuasion, l ke *sect* does not invariably imply reference to rel gious bel efs and worship (as, men of the same pol tical *persuasion*) very commonly however it does imply such reference then carrying suggestions very much like those of *faith* as, men and women of the Baptist *persuasion* Church is often used colloqu ally by Cl ristians in either of these senses and with impl cations that closely relate it to

church does he belong? some *churches* that forbade dancing now countenance it

religious, *adj* **1** *Devout pious pietistic sanctimoni ous.

Ana *Faithful stanch steadfast leal true virtuous righteous noble *moral ethical *upright just honorable honest

Ant Irreligious — *Con* Ungodly godless (see IRRELI GIOUS)

2 Spiritual *holy sacred divine blessed

Ant Secular (*of schools journals authorities etc*) profane (*of music drama etc*)

religious, *n* Religious monk friar, nun agree in mean ing a member of a relig ous order all of whose members are bound by the monastic vows of poverty chastity

especially in current English to designate any male

themselves ma nly to contemplation and prayer and to liturgical observances carrying on in the meantime other labors such as in med eval days the copying of manu scripts and in the present day various scholarly artistic scientific and other employments Friar (etymologically

under whose original regulations neither personal nor community tenure of property was allowed whose mem bers lived by alms, and wandered from place to place preaching the Gospel administering the sacraments and the like At the present time *friar* appl es to any member of these four orders or of any order patterned after them whether he lives as a mendicant or in a cloistered com munity and whether he serves as a pastor a curate a missionary a preacher a teacher or the like Both *monk* and *friar* in the strict sense of each term are also d s-

bound by monastic rules go abroad as ministers of the gospel and from members of various other congrega tions such as the Vincentians who serve as teachers hosp talers missionaries and the like Nun appl es only to a female relig ous since there are no terms to dis tingu sh nuns accord ng to the severity of the r d scipline

relinquish

usually in place of *relinquish* sometimes implying a forsaking (as we have *left* all and have followed thee —Mark x. 28 He has *left* me Quitted me! Abandoned me!"—*Bennett*) sometimes a giving up or letting go that may suggest motives or intentions as far apart as sacrifice (as the opium eater who cannot *leave* his drug —*T Wolfe*) and as neglect (as By all ye *leave* or do The

imposition upon others (as, she *leaves* most of the work to her sister) Resign emphasizes voluntary or del berate sacrifice it usually connotes either renunciation or acceptance of the inevitable (These connotations are especially strong in *resigned* and *resignation*) *Resign* our own and seek our Maker s will (*Cowper*) In her face was that same strange mingling of *resigned* despair and almost eager appeal (*Galsworthy*) Surrender in precise use distinctively implies the existence of external compuls on or demand it commonly suggests

sacrifice as for a greater advantage is he ghtened as to *surrender* one s right to a portion of an estate for the sake of another member of the family Cede is narrower in its application than *surrender* as a rule it suggests juridical pressure as expressed in a court decis on the findings of arbitrators or the terms of a treaty though it may suggest previous negotiation, and is used in reference to the transfer of lands territory or the like Abandon (as

don t *abandon* them on my account (*C Macken ie*)

to ins st on something, such as a right a claim one s preference one s immunity obedience to a rule law or convention or the l ke usually for the sake of courtesy s mplicity or concentration on that which is relatively

waive may be used reflexively in the sense of giving oneself up to someone or something They retain their d stinctive implications in this usage but tl ey show their differences mainly in their indirect objects One *surrenders oneself* or now less often *yields oneself* to a superior power or force as a conqueror or a court of

card shed cast

Ant Keep

relish, *n* 1 Savor tang flavor *taste sapidity smack.
2 *Taste palate gusto zest

Ana Liking loving enjoying relishing (see LIKE) *predilection partial ty prepossession prejudice bias propensity *lean ng flair penchant

relish, *v* Fancy dote on or upon enjoy *like love

Ana Pleasing gratifying delighting rejoicing tickling regaling (see PLEASE)

Con Flat *insipid jejune banal inane

reluctant. *Disinclined indisposed hesitant loath averse

Ana *Cautious circumspect chary, wary, calculating *antipathetic, unsympathetic

Con Inclined disposed predisposed (see INCLINE, *v*) *eager avid keen

rely. Rely, trust depend, count, reckon, bank come into comparison (as intransitive verbs) when they mean to have or place full confidence One relies *on* or *upon* someone or something that one believes will never fail in giving or doing what one wishes or expects. *Rely* usually connotes a judgment based on previous experience and in the case of persons actual association as he *relies* on his father to help him out of any trouble he gets into he never *relies* on the opinions of others a physician upon whom all his patients *rely* Even in Miss Jekyll s gardens with all his admiration for them Britten could be *relied* upon to find some fault or other

confident that another (often the Supreme Being) will not fail one in need *Trust* stresses unquestioning faith though it does not rule out experience as an aid to faith I will *trust* and not be afraid (*Isaiah* xii 2) Take short views hope for the best and *trust* in God (*Sydney Smith*) There is a great Field Marshal my friend who arrays our battalions Let us to Providence *trust* and abide and work in our stations (*Clough*) **One depends** *on* or *upon* someone or something when one with or without previous experience rests confidently on him or it for support or assistance *Depend* except when followed by *on oneself upon one s own efforts* and the like may connote a lack of self sufficiency or even weakness in most cases however it implies so strong a belief or so confident an assumption that the hoped for support or assistance is forthcoming that no provision for the contrary is made His diffidence had prevented his *depending* on his own judgment but his reliance on mine made everything easy (*Austen*) The captain of the ship at sea is a remote inaccessible creature *depending* on nobody (*Conrad*) The man never cared he was always getting himself into crusades or feuds or love or debt and *depended* on the woman to get him out (*H Adams*) One **counts** or **reckons** (more colloquial than *count*) *on* something when one takes it into one s calculations as certain or assured the words often imply even more confidence in expectation than *depend* but they seldom carry the latter s frequent suggestion of possible disaster if one s expectations are not fulfilled thus a captain *counts* (not *depends*) on replenishing his fuel supply at certain ports when making his calculations for a voyage the party *counts* (not *depends*) on a much larger representation in congress after the next election he *reckoned* on the train s being late I ve told her that she shall always have a special sum set apart for her poor children on that she may absolutely *count* (*E Wharton*) One **banks** (a colloquialism) *on* something in which one s confidence is so strong that one is willing to place a heavy wager on it in the certainty one cannot lose as I ll *bank* on his succeeding in any venture he undertakes you can *bank* on his honesty

Ana Confide entrust *commit *hope expect look look for await

remain *Stay, wait abide tarry linger

Ant Depart

remainder, *n* **Remainder, residue, residuum remains, leavings, relics, rest, balance, remnant** come into comparison in the sense of that which is left after the subtraction or removal of a part **Remainder** is the technical term for the result in the arithmetical process of subtraction (as subtract 8 from 10 and the *remainder* is 2) It is otherwise a comprehensive term for anything that remain after the others of a collection assemblage or the like have been taken away or for any persons that remain after the others of the group have departed as, he spent the *remainder* (that is the remaining days, months or years) of his life in seclusion it took a week to eat up the *remainder* of their Thanksgiving feast the *remainder* (that is those who had not gone further) of the party turned homeward a sale of publishers *remainders* (that is unsold copies of various books) **Residue** and **residuum** are often interchanged with *remainder* but in current use they usually imply whatever may be left of a former whole often a previously intact whole after it has been subjected to some process which depletes or diminishes it but does not annihilate it Both terms but especially *residue*, have acquired specific meanings thus a testator after making certain bequests and providing for the payment of *all his debts* and charges usually leaves the *residue* of his estate to a legatee or to legatees of his choice water after evaporation often leaves a *residue* as of lime or some other mineral substance the *residue* of anything destroyed by burning is called ash or ashes *Residuum* is frequently used in place of *residue* especially when evaporation, ... preferred

from cane is called molasses there is always a *residuum* of air in the lungs after the most forcible expiration possible every severe emotional experience leaves its aftereffect or *residuum* One might say that every fine story must leave in the mind of the sensitive reader an intangible *residuum* of pleasure (*Cather*) **Remains** (the singular form *remain* has given way to the plural) is now chiefly used of that which is left after death, decay decline disintegration or consumption the term is specifically applied to a corpse to the unpublished works of a dead author and to the ruins of an ancient civilization as they buried Keats s *remains* in the Protestant cemetery in Rome to be appointed executor of a friend s literary *remains* the *remains* of Pompeii the *remains* of a meal **Leavings** usually but not invariably implies that the valuable or useful parts or things have been culled out and used up or taken away or that what is left has been rejected or discarded How like the *leavings* of some vast over turned scrap-basket ... humorously

senses in which *remains* is more commonly employed ... or treasur

arithmetical sense) and the two are commonly used interchangeably without loss However it is preferred to *remainder* by discriminating writers and speakers

when it means simply the persons or things not previously referred to or mentioned as in an enumeration or list and carries no implication of subtraction deduction depletion and the like as England as well as the *rest* of Europe awaited the effect of the ultimatum with anxiety only two stories in this book are interesting and the *rest* are uniformly dull Balance, in the sense of *remainder* or *rest* has never been fully accepted by authorities even in the United States where it is more common than in England Presently I began to receive letters asking for the *rest* of it sometimes for the *balance* of it (*J R. Lowell*) In this sense the term derives from the commercial use of *balance* for the sum in which one side of an account falls short of the other and which must be added in order that the two sides balance or become equal In reference to a banking account *balance* usually is applied only to the amount left after withdrawals and other charges have been deducted from the deposits and accumulated interest (the reverse being called an *overdraft*) in a mercantile charge account *balance* is usually applied to the amount owed after credits have been deducted from the debits thus a *balance* (strictly a *deposit balance*) in the bank is a sum of money to the depositor s credit a *balance* of a bill (or more explicitly a *balance due*) is an amount still owed by the debtor a *balance* in hand is an amount left when all assets are reckoned after all liabilities have been discharged **Remnant**, and its increasingly common plural *remnants* are now applied only to a remainder that is small in size or numbers or that represents only an insignificant part or piece left from a former whole as the *remnant* of a once powerful army a sale of *remnants* of cloth. The last representative of the original Cardenas y Barrenuevos was supposed to be living in Santa Fé on the *remnants* of the family fortune (*M Austin*) Sleeping bits of woodlands—*remnants* of the great forests in which Tom had worked as a boy (*S Anderson*)

remains Leavings, residue *remainder residuum relics rest balance remnant

remark, *v* **1** Notice note observe perceive discern *see behold descry espy view survey contemplate

2 Remark comment, commentate animadvert come into comparison in their intransitive senses where they are usually followed by *on* or *upon* They agree in meaning to make observations or to pass judgment but they diverge in their implications regarding the motive and the nature of these observations and judgments **Remark** usually implies little more than a desire to call attention to something as a bore *remarks* upon everything he sees "So I *remarked* upon our Schumann s victories Over the commonplace how faded phrase grew fine (*Browning*) **Comment** stresses interpretation as by bringing out what is not apparent or by adding details that help to clarify as the dramatic reader frequently interrupted his performance to *comment* upon a scene Very frequently in modern use the word implies unfavorable interpretation The Vicar told his curate One or two of the parishioners have *commented* on your passion for Oaktown, and I fancy that you have given a little offence (*C Mackenzie*) **Commentate** an old word that had been falling into disuse has recently been revived as a substitute for *comment* to suggest a purely expository or interpretative intent The verb is, however less frequently used than its agent noun *commentator* as radio *commentators* on the news of the day **Animadvert** implies a turning of one s attention to something for the sake of judging it as Adrian *animadverted* on everybody very sympathetically (*Meredith*) In modern use however this its basic implication, is often obscured by an emphasis on passing an adverse judgment (see ANIMADVERSION) "You know you have grievously offended him I wish not to *animadvert* on your conduct (*Meredith*)

remark, *n* **Remark, observation, comment, commentary, note, descant, obiter dictum** come into comparison when they denote a brief expression intended to enlighten clarify express an opinion or the like A **remark** is a more or less casual expression in speech or writing of an opinion or judgment as of something seen in passing something read for the first time something to which one s attention has been called or the like the term usually carries no implication of a final or considered judgment as "Perhaps you may now and then amuse yourself with my translation Should your *remarks* reach me they shall be all most welcome (*Cowper*), Brousson had a genius for remembering the most telltale gestures as well as the most self revelatory *remarks* of his master (*J W Krutch*) **Observation** suggests a reasoned judgment based on more or less careful scrutiny of the evidence He apparently was impressed by my *observation* that disease had made it largely impossible for Indians to smile (*V Heiser*) In reading over a package of letters from Sarah Orne Jewett I find this *observation* The thing that teases the mind over and over for years and at last gets itself put down rightly on paper belongs to Literature (*Cather*) **Comment** applies to a remark or an observation made in criticism in interpretation or in elucidation of something as the candidate said he would *make no comment* on the suggestion Very often she gave him some wise *observation* or discreet *comment* to begin the day with (*Cather*) Katherine seldom does much of the talking She listens and puts in from time to time some critical *comment* that often extraordinarily clears up any subject one is talking round (*R Macaulay*) **Commentary** may be used in place of *comment* for an annotation or gloss of a passage or text More often however it is employed as a collective noun designating the series of annotations or glosses provided for the elucidation of a text or literary work **Note** applies chiefly to a written or printed comment gloss or the like on a particular point such as the historical origin of an idea the exact meaning of a term or the source of the writer's information, made either by the reader of an article or book on the margin of a page or by the author to be printed at the bottom of the page (then called a *footnote*) or with other comments or glosses in an appendix The author was advised to subjoin some few explanatory *notes* (*Gray*) *Note* is also applicable to any brief statement jotted down such as one of the minutes of a meeting a memorandum of a point developed or to be developed in a speech or of a point made by a speaker or lecturer or the like as to make *notes* of what happened at the conference to preach from *notes* **Descant** (originally a musical term designating a voice part above the main one or serving as an accompaniment to it) is often used as a synonym of *remark* or *comment* with however a stronger suggestion of addition to or variation of the main theme (as Neither shall I make any *descant* or reflection thereon — *Barrow*) very often also the term does not imply brevity but a playing with or upon a thought or subject Charlotte Brontë makes no break in the artistry of her *Villette* when she imbeds in it a *descant* on a piece of acting by Rachel (*C E Montague*) **Obiter dictum** (*pl* obiter dicta) is a Latin phrase (meaning literally a word on the way that is in passing) applied in law to an incidental opinion delivered by a judge on a matter bearing upon but not material to the case being tried and therefore having no binding force In literary use its connotations have been determined largely by Augustine

Birrell who in his book of informal essays called *Obiter Dicta* defines it (*obiter dictum*) humorously as "A gratuitous opinion an individual impertinence which whether it be wise or foolish, right or wrong bindeth none, not even the lips that utter it " The term is usually applied to a remark or observation made more or less on the spur

bringing about recovery or restoration to health, as aspirin is a common *remedy* for headache, sunlight and rest are *remedies* for tuberculosis Cure is more positive

a faith *cure* the *cure* for a psychic disorder Medicine, except in extended and more or less humorous use (as a year s vacation is the only *medicine* I need) is the ordinary term for any substance or preparation (especially one in the form of a pill a powder a capsule a liquid

now rarely applied to a substance or preparation used externally as by applying rubbing or spraying The

plied usually to a drug sometimes to a medicine known to be effective in curing a certain disease thus quinine is the *specific* for malaria Most medicines are alleviative in their action and not definitely curative A very few actual curatives are known and these are gen

revise
Ana. *Relieve assuage alleviate lighten mitigate re-

me to him (i e put me and my regard for him in his mind) and in older literary use (as *Remembering* them the truth of what they themselves know —*Milton*) now implies a putting oneself in mind of something The term

in current use carries so strong an implication of keeping in one's memory that it often implies no conscious effort or willing, as he *remembers* every detail of that occurrence as though it happened yesterday, "The average reader of the newspaper or short story reads to forget not to *remember*" (*C W. Eliot*); "Years—so many of them that no one *remembered* the exact number" (*R Bradford*) Recollect (which is distinguished from *re-collect* only in pronunciation and in bearing a more specific significance) etymologically presupposes a scattering and implies a gathering of that which has been scattered it is distinguished from *remember* in presupposing a letting go from rather than a retaining in one's

used reflexively *recollect* usually implies a remembrance of something one has forgotten in one's eagerness, excitement anger, or the like, such as one's manners or

attended (*Millay*) " Miss Manette, had you any conversation with the prisoner on that passage across the channel? Yes sir *Recall* it ' In the midst of a profound stillness she faintly began (*Dickens*) But *recall* may imply as *recollect* does not and as *remember* now rarely does an agent or an agency other than oneself in such

because it implies the evocation of something forgotten or not at the time in one's mind by some compelling

o'clock, he found it necessary to keep on *reminding* himself that the time was short and the work must be finished according to schedule Reminisce rarely occurs as a transitive verb but as an intransitive verb it usually implies the process of recollecting or of recalling

something 'She could not have *remembered* much of Keats How do people remember

overlook

remembrance. *Memory recollection reminiscence mind souvenir
Ant Forgetfulness

remind. *Remember recollect recall reminisce bethink mind
Ana *Suggest intimate hint imply

reminisce *Remember, recollect recall remind bethink mind

reminiscence. *Memory, remembrance recollection mind souvenir

remiss. Lax, slack neglectful *negligent
Ana *Careless heedless thoughtless *forgetful oblivious, unmindful indolent slothful, fainéant *lazy
Ant Scrupulous

remit. 1 Pardon forgive *excuse condone
Ana *Exculpate

*trace

remodel. Rebuild *mend repair patch

remonstrate. Expostulate *object protest kick
Ana *Oppose combat resist withstand *criticize denounce reprobate

remorse. *Penitence repentance contrition attrition compunction.
Ana Regret, *sorrow, grief *qualm scruple compunction demur

remote *Distant, far faraway far-off removed
Ant Close

remove, v 1 *Move shift transfer
Ana Convey *carry
cate, ev
2 Rem
as close
their basic and general meaning to move something from

Ana

shoes "the

Ana Eliminate, *exclude, debar *separate, part divorce

renegade or renegado, n Renegade (or renegado), apostate, pervert, turncoat, recreant backslider

hibitionism Turncoat, a contemptuous designation differs from *renegade* and *apostate* chiefly in its implications that profession of faith or allegiance is regarded lightly and that convenience or profit rather than con

was regarded as a *turncoat*' (*Van W Brooks*) Recreant, like *apostate* implies a retreat from a stand one has taken but it stresses cowardice and mean spiritedness and usually connotes treachery to the party or cause once supported Backslider, in contrast to the other terms usually implies a previous conversion and a reversion

abandoner (see corresponding verbs at ABANDON) *heretic schismatic.
Ant Adherent

renew. Renew, restore, refresh, renovate, refurbish, redintegrate, rejuvenate, rejuvenize, rejuvenesce come into comparison when they mean to give a person or

Eliot) or a making a fresh start (as to *renew* one s efforts to *renew* one s offer of assistance) Restore definitely implies a return to an original state or to a prime condition as after depletion exhaustion illness or the like (as to *restore* one s vigor to *restore* one s good humor a long rest *restored* him to health) or after having been marred injured or wrecked as by passage of time use accident or assault in war (as Rheims Cathedral was *restored* after the World War an attempt to *restore* a picture or mutilated statue) or after the loss of any vital or essential quality or character (as If I quench thee thou flaming minister I can again thy former light *restore* Should I repent me —*Shak* great artists have never been able to *restore* the scent and the savour and the substance [of French speech] which Villon and Montaigne could once find within its borders — *H Ellis*) Refresh often implies the supplying of something necessary to restore lost strength animation power or the like (as sleep *refreshes* both body and mind the tired soldiers were *refreshed* after they had partaken of food a cool *refreshing* drink) or to make up for that which has been lost through forgetfulness or disuse or has never been known or

the earth ..break forth to *refresh* and gladden the life of flowers and the life of man' (*Binyon*), "The presence of Helen renewed and *refreshed* him (*S Anderson*) Renovate and refurbish differ from the preceding terms chiefly in being referred almost, but not quite exclusively to material things and as a consequence, in not having gathered the finer poetic connotations so often found in *renew restore* and *refresh* *Renovate* is often used in place of *renew* when cleansing repairing rebuilding or the like is implied, as to *renovate* both the rooms and

scouring or polishing it suggests little more than a

term now seldom used carries a strong implication of a *return to original soundness integrity, or perfection* it is employed especially with reference to things whose wholeness, soundness or perfection depends chiefly on a

rectify *correct
Con Exhaust *deplete drain impoverish bankrupt

renounce 1 *Abdicate resign demit
Ana Sacrifice abnegate *forgo forbear eschew
Ant Arrogate covet (sense 2) — *Con* Usurp pre-

*forgo.

Ant Confess (sense 1) claim

renovate. Refurbish rejuvenate *renew restore refresh redintegrate
Ana *Mend repair patch remodel *clean cleanse *polish shine burnish

renown. *Fame honor glory celebrity reputation repute notoriety éclat
Ana Prestige authority *influence weight credit
Con Contempt despite disdain scorn (see under DESPISE) disrepute *disgrace dishonor obloquy

renowned. *Famous famed noted celebrated distin

of each day s wishes as with the diurnal setting of the sun (*Hardy*) Abnegation is scarcely distinguishable from self-abnegation in historical use Modern writers however prefer the latter or its equivalent *abnegation of self* Both words (except the former in rare instances) more often denote a quality of character than an act, both imply a very high degree of unselfishness or a capacity for putting aside all personal interests or desires Individuals who are willing to abandon the pleasures of the world for lepers are rare but, when found usually exhibit complete *abnegation* of self (*L Hesser*) Self-denial, unlike *abnegation*, is usually applied to an act or a practice. Though it means denial of oneself or forbearance from gratifying one s own desires, it does not necessarily connote nobility in the act, its motive or its end, and is therefore applicable to a larger range of instances than either *abnegation* or *renunciation* Her still face with the mouth closed tight from suffering and disillusion and *self-denial* (*D H Lawrence*)

Ana Sacrificing *or* sacrifice, forgoing forbearing eschewing (see corresponding verbs at FORGO)

repair, *v* *Mend patch rebuild remodel

Ana Remedy redress amend emend rectify, *correct *renew renovate refurbish restore

reparation. Reparation redress, amends, restitution, indemnity agree in meaning a return for something lost or suffered usually through the fault of another Reparation commonly implies an attempt to restore things to their normal or sound condition Though now chiefly applied to recompense for material losses or damages, or reimbursement for repairs (as, war *reparations* to seek *reparation* from the state for flood damages) it is still frequently applied to atonement for an offense especially one incurring injury to others as, to make *reparation* for one s sins I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings and make what *reparation* I am able (*Dryden*) Redress heightens the implications of a grievance and therefore, connotes compensation or satisfaction, or even, at times retaliation or vengeance as to seek *redress* in the courts or by the sword " *Redress* is always to be had against oppression by punishing the immediate agents (*Johnson*) The civil law by which contracts are enforced and *redress* given for slanders and injuries that are not dealt with by the police (*Shaw*) "Particular grievances call not only for *redress* but also for the formulation of universally valid reasons why they should be *redressed*" (*A Huxley*) Amends is as strong as *redress* in its suggestion of due satisfaction but weaker in its implication of a grievance It often implies a correction or restoration of a just balance If I did take the kingdom from your sons To make *amends* I ll give it to your daughter (*Shak*) Love, freedom comrades surely make *amends* For all these thorns through which we walk to death (*Masefield*) Restitution implies the restoration in kind or in value of that unlawfully taken from one as, to make *restitution* for a theft or for slander a *restitution* of civil rights Indemnity is the specific term for money given as by an insurance company in reparation for losses caused by fire accident illness, etc or as by a defeated country for losses caused by war

Ana Expiation *atonement* (see under EXPIATE) compensation, remuneration requital recompensing *or* recompense (see corresponding verbs at PAY)

repartee *Wit humor irony sarcasm satire

Ana Retort rejoinder response (see under ANSWER, *v*) *badinage persiflage raillery

repay *Pay compensate remunerate recompense requite satisfy reimburse indemnify

Ana Balance, offset *compensate accord award (see GRANT *v*)

repeat, *v* 1 Repeat, iterate, reiterate, ingeminate come into comparison as meaning to say or do again. Repeat, the word in ordinary use may be used in reference not only to what is said or uttered again (as to *repeat* a command to *repeat* a request, the teacher *repeated* her question not once but three times) but to what is made done presented performed or studied again (as to *repeat* an attempt to swim the river, to *repeat* a step in a process the Glee Club will *repeat* the concert tomorrow night they were asked to *repeat* the performance, to *repeat* a lesson to wish to *repeat* a pleasant experience) *Repeat* sometimes implies a change in the speaker or doer, as, please do not *repeat* what I have told you the teacher asked the children to *repeat* the verses after her Although the use of again after *repeat* is regarded as redundant the use of a word or phrase indicating the number of times something is repeated is not always necessarily redundant for the verb sometimes implies not one time but an indefinite number of times as the same figure is *repeated* (or *repeated* ten or twenty times) in the design Iterate in current use commonly implies one repetition after another especially of something that is said as, matter of hardly less surprise and *iterated* talk in the village (*G Eliot*) There is very little difference between *iterate* and reiterate, except that the former occasionally refers to a second saying doing etc and the latter carries an even more emphatic implication of manifold repetitions consequently the two words are often used together when insistency is implied (as scientific research *iterates* and *reiterates* one moral the greatness of little things —*Sat Review*), though when only one term is desired to make this point *reiterate* is usually preferred (as, Mother is wonderful Over and over thought Edith they had *reiterated* that phrase" —*V Woolf* the muffled footsteps of innumerable pilgrims and the *reiterated* mantra Nam Mo, O-mi to-Fo, which they murmured —*L P Smith*) Ingeminate [from a Latin verb meaning to double] a somewhat rare term still occasionally found in the work of good writers Implies reiteration not for the sake of insistency but for special emphasis or impressiveness It therefore seldom implies indefinite repetition but rather duplication or triplication for the sake of the effect produced [Falkland] often after a deep silence and frequent sighs would with a shrill and sad accent *ingeminate* the word Peace Peace (*Clarendon*)

Ana *Return recur, revert, recrudesce rehearse recite recount *relate

2 *Quote cite

repellent *or* **repellant.** *Repugnant abhorrent distasteful obnoxious invidious

Ana *Offensive loathsome repulsive revolting

Ant Attractive pleasing — *Con* Alluring charming captivating bewitching (see under ATTRACT) enticing seductive tempting luring (see corresponding verbs at LURE)

repentance. *Penitence contrition attrition remorse compunction

Ana Regret *sorrow, grief confessing *or* confession absolving *or* absolution (see corresponding verbs at CONFESS)

Con. Complacency self-complacency self satisfaction (see corresponding adjectives at COMPLACENT)

repercuss Reverberate recoil *rebound resile

replace Replace, displace supplant supersede come into comparison in spite of the fact that they are rarely interchangeable terms for they sometimes carry the same basic meaning—to put a person or thing out of his or its place or into the place of another A person replaces that which has been lost destroyed used up

widowed father's remarriage by saying that no woman could *replace* their mother, although he enjoyed marionettes he declared that they could never *replace* human actors) Also one *replaces* a thing when he puts it back

crowded out or ousted or replaces it (or him) by another This dual implication of putting out of place and of replacing is the chief distinction of *displace* in contrast with *replace* as the weight of water *displaced* by a floating body such as a ship is equal to that of the displacing body However one of these ideas is sometimes, but far from always stressed more than the other so that the

table —*E Wharton*) In strictest use a person supplants (etymologically trips up or overthrows) another when by craft fraud treachery or the like he dispossesses or ousts the other and takes or usurps his place posses

longer implied as his tutor tried to *supplant* his fears by arousing his sense of curiosity the Modernists don't claim that the Divine revelation has been *supplanted* but that it has been amplified (*C Mackenzie*) A thing or less often a person supersedes (etymologically sits above) another when it (or he) directly or indirectly causes that other to be set aside abandoned or rejected as inferior no longer of use or value super

erudition—that the next scholar sucks the few drops of honey that you have accumulated sets right your blunders and you are *superseded* (*A C Benson*) A person supersedes another in a position an office a rank or the like either when as the one having authority or appointive power he replaces the present incumbent by another (as to *supersede* a dishonest public official) or when as the one who takes the place he supplants the present

recoup retrieve

replete *Full complete plenary
Ana Abundant *plentiful sated satiated surfeited (see SATIATE)

replica Facsimile *reproduction duplicate copy car
y transcript

*Answer respond rejoin retort.
*Ask question interrogate query inquire cate-
-tamine *accuse charge impeach, indict salute
*address

r, in law **replication**, n Answer response rejoinder retort. See under ANSWER n 1
Ana Acknowledgment recognition (see corresponding verbs at ACKNOWLEDGE)
Con Asking requesting or request solicitation (see
-onding verbs at ASK) accusation charging or (see corresponding verbs at ACCUSE) *argument
*greeting salute

v *Relate narrate describe state recite
rehearse

*Communicate impart *reveal disclose discover tell divulge

report, n 1 *Account story chronicle version.
2 Dispatch message note *letter epistle missive memorandum

repose, n *Rest relaxation leisure ease comfort
Ana Calmness, tranquillity serenity placidity peacefulness (see corresponding adjectives at CALM) refreshment restoration renewal redintegration (see corresponding verbs at RENEW)
Con *Work labor toil grind drudgery *stress strain agitation perturbation discomposure (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE)

reposeful Restful *comfortable cozy snug easy
Ana Tranquil serene placid peaceful *calm *still quiet silent

reprehend *Criticize censure reprobate condemn
ne
e rebuke reprimand admonish reproach
upbraid berate rate
press.
n curb check inhibit subdue overcome

*Reprove rebuke reproach admonish
chide
Ana Upbraid rate berate *scold censure denounce blame reprehend reprobate *criticize

reprisal *Retaliation retribution revenge vengeance

reproach, v Chide admonish *reprove rebuke reprimand
Ana *Criticize reprehend censure reprobate *warn forewarn caution counsel advise (see under ADVICE)
solute
ate *blame-
us virtuous

reprobate, v Censure reprehend *criticize blame condemn denounce
Ana *Decry derogate from detract from depreciate disparage reject, repudiate spurn (see DECLINE v) reprimand rebuke *reprove

reproduce Propagate *generate engender breed beget get sire procreate

dy been made produced written or like Reproduction may imply identity in material or substance in size and in quality or it may imply differences provided that the imitation gives a fairly true likeness of the original thus a *reproduction* of an

Elizabethan theater may be on a very small scale, a *reproduction* of a Sheraton chair may be in cherry rather than in the mahogany of the original A *duplicate* is

ture, to make out a receipt in *duplicate* A *copy* is a

reproduction, it may imply differences as in scale but it

ginal and is thought of as its equal in value, thus one does not correctly speak of a modern *replica* of the

reprove Reprove, rebuke, reprimand, admonish, reproach, chide

stern reproof, *reprimand* suggests reproof that is formal

Count him not as an enemy but *admonish* him as a brother (*2 Thessalonians* iii 15) "Sincere acknowledgments to both my private and public censors

animate and the inanimate is *distasteful* to science which

aged the addresses of a man so *obnoxious* to them all (*Richardson*). The Prussian Government too during the war offered a

the *invidious* word usury) (*Hume*), "What I would urge therefore is that no *invidious* distinction should be made between the Old

Ana. Repellent, *repugnant, abhorrent, obnoxious.
Ant. Alluring captivating

reputation. Repute, *fame, renown, honor, glory celebrity, éclat, notoriety.
Ana Credit, weight, *influence authority prestige

repute, *n* Reputation, *fame, renown, celebrity, notoriety, éclat, honor, glory.
Ant Disrepute

reputed. *Supposed suppositious supposititious putative conjectural, hypothetical
Ana Assumed, presumed (see PRESUPPOSE) *traditional legendary

request, *v* *Ask solicit
Ana *Beg entreat, beseech implore, supplicate importune appeal petition sue pray (see under PRAYER)

require 1 Exact, claim, *demand
Ana. *Prescribe, assign, define warrant, *justify
2 *Lack want, need

requirement Requirement, requisite, prerequisite agree in denoting something that is regarded as necessary to the success or perfection of a thing Although requirement, the more general term, may be employed in place of *requisite*, in current use it is the customary term when the idea to be conveyed is of something more or less arbitrarily demanded or expected especially, but not exclusively by those who lay down conditions as for admission to college for enlistment in the army or navy

(*G Eliot*), "My wardrobe had to provide for a wide range in temperature, and social business, and sport

site differs from *requisite* only in a stress on the time when it becomes indispensable It applies therefore to things which must be known, or accomplished, or acquired as preliminaries to the study of a subject, the doing of a kind of work, or the attainment of any end as "he possesses the *prerequisite* of an original poet—a percipience unifying exact and exhilarating" (*Day Lewis*)

requisite, *adj* *Needful necessary, indispensable essential
Ana. Compelled or compulsory, constrained obliged or obligatory (see corresponding verbs at FORCE) fundamental *essential cardinal vital

requisite, *n* *Requirement prerequisite

requite. Recompense, repay, compensate, remunerate *pay, satisfy, reimburse, indemnify
Ana. Retaliate, revenge (see corresponding nouns at RETALIATION) regain *recover, retrieve recoup

rescue, *v* Rescue, deliver, redeem, ransom, reclaim, save come into comparison as meaning to free a person

automobile) less often, one *rescues* a thing that is in danger of destruction, or that has been forcibly seized

least, from serfdom" (*H Ellis*) One redeems a person in bondage, in captivity, or from suffering the consequences

paying the amount that is due or is asked for its recovery (as, at last he was able to *redeem* his watch) or from a state of neglect, deterioration, or decay by spending the money or the time necessary to restore it to good condition (as, "a plot of land *redeemed* from the heath, and after long and laborious years brought into cultivation —*Hardy*), One ransoms a person who has been captured

(*Milton*) One reclaims that which has become debased wild, savage, waste, desert, or the like, by bringing it back to its former state or condition Specifically, one *reclaims* a person who has wandered from rectitude or has become a sinner, a reprobate, a degenerate, or the

enjoy security or happiness, to be of future use or service or the like, as to *save* a house from flames, to *save* a tree

ved by an
wrong by
save me

manumit

harmony conformity (see corresponding verbs at AGREE) *comparison parallel
Ant Difference distinction

resentment. *Offense umbrage pique dudgeon huff
Ana Rancor animus animosity antipathy antagonism (see ENMITY) ill will spite *malice malignity

reserve, v *Keep keep back hold back retain withhold detain
Ana *Save preserve conserve appropriate pre-empt confiscate *arrogate

reserved *Silent, reticent uncommunicative taciturn secretive close close-lipped closemouthed tight lipped
[illegible] INDIFFERENT) ceremonious

reside Reside, live, dwell sojourn lodge, stay, put up, [illegible]

extended use it carries a stronger implication of abiding as in thought or in spirit (as The bad poet *dwells* partly in a world of objects and partly in a world of words, and he never can get them to fit —*T S Eliot*) [illegible]

[illegible] money in a bank to *lodge* the cattle in the barn for the winter) *Stay* is the term commonly used in colloquial language in place of *sojourn* and often of *lodge* as, he is *staying* at Miami Beach for the winter whenever he was [illegible]

avoided by very precise writers and speakers
Ana Remain abide (see STAY) *continue endure

residence. *Habitation dwelling abode domicile house home

resident, n *Inhabitant denizen citizen.

residue Residuum remains leavings *remainder relics rest balance remnant

residuum Residue *remainder remains, leavings

[illegible] ve abandon, *relinquish [illegible] fice, forbear abnegate [illegible] acquiescence See under [illegible] yielding deferring or [illegible]

[illegible] pluck

resigned *Compliant, acquiescent
Ana Submissive, subdued (see TAME) reconciled adjusted adapted accommodated conformed (see [illegible]

[illegible] BOUND)
recovering, regaining retrieving (see RECOVER)
Con Rigid *stiff inflexible tense
2 *Elastic expansive buoyant volatile effervescent
Ana Responsive sympathetic (see TENDER) *spirited high spirited mettlesome
Ant Flaccid

resist [illegible]
Ant Submit abide

[illegible] Steadfast stanch *faithful, true leal, loyal [illegible] determined, decided resolved (see DECIDE) valiant *brave courageous stubborn [illegible] pertinacious.

[illegible] 1 *Analyze, dissect, anatomize break down
Ana *Separate, part, divide reduce diminish (see DECREASE) dissolve melt fuse (see LIQUEFY)

Ant Blend
2 Determine *decide settle rule

…ed o… authentic information and recourse to someone or something that will supply such information as every time he comes across a new word he *refers* to the dictionary most men *refer* to their own watches when someone reports the time Apply suggests having direct

terms than the words previously considered for they

Ana *Direct address devote *use employ utilize
resort, *n* *Resource expedient shift makeshift stopgap substitute surrogate

and tradition from using the *resources* of texture and of light and shade (*Binyon*) Resort is now far less often used than *resource* except when qualified by last or in

classify when you come to art is at the best an *expedient*, useful to some critics and to a multitude of *examiners* (*Quiller Couch*) A shift is commonly a tentative or temporary expedient the term frequently implies eva

for the super or and of en th

paper in their windows as a *makeshift* for glass. Stopgap applies to any person or thing that momentarily or

has been invented or devised to take its place or to do its work as Another discovery was that a *substitute* for milk could be manufactured from the soya bean" (*V Heiser*) Daydreams in adult life are recognized as more or less pathological and as a *substitute* for efforts in the sphere of reality (*B Russell*) Surrogate is a somewhat learned word for a substitute often but far from always for a synthetic or artificial product designed to replace a natural product that is scarce or comparatively expensive as *surrogates* for various foodstuffs such as butter slang is a facile *surrogate* for thought (*Lowes*)
Ana *Device contrivance contraption *invention, creation (see corresponding verbs at INVENT) *method manner way fashion mode system
respect, *v* Regard esteem admire See under REGARD *n*
Ana Reverence *revere venerate value prize cherish *appreciate
Ant Abuse misuse
respect *n* *Regard esteem admiration
…rence awe fear *honor homage deference reverence worship adoration (see under

mpt
Concerning regarding *about anent,
Individual particular *special especial
spec… concrete
*Each apiece severally individually
*Splendid gorgeous glorious sublime

Ana Effulgent refulgent radiant brilliant *bright blazing glowing flaming (see BLAZE *v*)
respond *Answer reply rejoin retort
Ana React behave
…der
…ble
sub-
…e of
…are
…ng
someone
…e

distinguishable largely in their applications One is responsible for the performance of a task or duty or the fulfillment of an obligation or the execution of a trust or the administration of an office to the person or body that imposes the task duty trust or the like or delegates the power, as the Governor is *responsible* to the electorate for the administration of the laws Sometimes the *to* phrase or the *for* phrase is suppressed but still implied, as the salesmen are *responsible* to the manager and the manager is *responsible* to the owner a teacher is *responsible* for the conduct of pupils in the classroom "The ideally free individual is *responsible* only to himself" (*H Adams*) Sometimes when both phrases are suppressed *responsible* implies manifest ability to fulfill one's obligations as his record shows that he is a *responsible* person. Still narrower meanings are possible when the word is so used that with the aid of the context a sense of one's moral obligations or the power of judgment is connoted "James arrived at an age when he could be treated as *responsible*" (*Froude*) One is answerable (to someone for something) who because of a moral or legal obligation or because of the acceptance of such an obligation for another may be called upon to pay the penalty for a violation of the law or a neglect of duty it usually indicates or implies the existence of a judge or tribunal as the father made himself *answerable* to the court for his son's behavior "Men in business, who are *answerable* with their fortunes for the consequences of their opinions" (*Hazlitt*) One is accountable (to someone for something) who because of something entrusted to one is bound to be called upon to render an account of how that trust has been executed *Accountable* is much more positive than *responsible* or *answerable* in its suggestion of retributive justice in case of default "We are held *accountable* and God will reckon with us roundly for the abuse of what he deems no mean or trivial trust" (*Cowper*) *Amenable* and *liable* especially stress subjection and suggest the contingency rather than the probability or certainty of being called to account One is amenable (to someone or to something) whose acts are subject to the control or the censure of a higher authority and who therefore is not self governing or absolute in power "as a despot is *amenable* to no will other than his own" "Is it to be contended that the heads of departments are not *amenable* to the laws of their country?" (*Ch Just Marshall*) One (a person or thing) is liable that by the terms of the law may be made answerable in case of one's own or another's default as a surety is *liable* for the debts of his principal "The present United States took nothing by succession from the Confederation It ... was not *liable* for any of its [the Confederation's] obligations" (*Ch Just Taney*) *Liable* does not however always imply answerability It may imply mere contingent obligation as, every citizen is *liable* for jury duty (or *liable* to be called to serve on a jury)

Ana Subject open exposed (see LIABLE) *reliable dependable trustworthy

responsive Sympathetic, warm warmhearted compassionate *tender

Ana Gentle mild lenient (see SOFT) sensible conscious alive awake *aware sensitive susceptible prone (see LIABLE)

rest, *n* **1** Rest, repose, relaxation leisure, ease comfort come into comparison when they mean freedom from toil or strain Rest the most general of these terms implies withdrawal from labor or exertion of any kind and therefore suggests an opposition to the term *work* but it may imply freedom from activity of any kind it does not in itself explicitly imply any particular way of spending one's time but it always suggests as an aim or as a result the overcoming of physical or mental weariness as "There the wicked cease from troubling and there the weary be at *rest*" (*Job* iii 17). "Sleep on now and take your *rest*" (*Matthew* xxvi 45) "Night came and with it but little *rest*" (*Hardy*) Repose implies freedom from motion or movement and therefore not only suggests physical quiet (often specifically the state of sleeping or slumbering), but also mental quiet and freedom from that which disturbs, annoys agitates confuses or the like the term therefore usually suggests tranquillity or peace or the refreshment that comes from complete quiet or rest "Heavily passed the night Sleep or *repose* that deserved the name of sleep, was out of the question" (*Austen*) "Eighteen years of commotion had made the majority of the people ready to buy *repose* at any price" (*Macaulay*) "Walls that shut out the world and gave *repose* to the spirit" (*Cather*) *Repose* is also used in aesthetics and art criticism for a principle that is opposed usually to that of motion or action sometimes the term implies a flawless harmony of colors hues or tones or a harmonious disposition of parts so that the whole rests the eye (or ear) and satisfies the mind (as "The *repose* of classical art not in sculpture alone is gone from our ideals"—*S Alexander*) but at other times it suggests rather the absence of any straining for effect or of any signs of a difference between that which is attempted (or suggested) and that which is achieved (as "the new tower [of Chartres Cathedral] is a little wanting in *repose* for a tower whose business is to counterpoise the very classic lines of the old one"—*H Adams*) Relaxation may imply rest that comes from diversion or recreation but in the sense here stressed, it implies either a releasing of the tension that keeps muscles taut and fit for work or the mind keyed up to the processes of clear and prolonged thinking or a physical and mental slackening that finally induces repose "[Amusements] catering to those who wish *relaxation* from analysis—to the tired scientist, and the fagged philologist and the weary man of business" (*Babbitt*) "The hours of the day at which people can work under highest tension the proportion of pressure and *relaxation* conducive to a maximum output" (*Grandgent*) "Now and then came *relaxation* and lassitude but never release The war towered over him like a vigilant teacher" (*H G Wells*) Leisure implies exemption from labor imposed upon one by a trade or profession by duties, etc it may apply to the hours in which one is not engaged in one's daily work or to the period in which one is on vacation or to the entire time of a person who is not compelled to earn his living as to have little *leisure* for reading he looked forward to the prospect of a full month of *leisure* those who lead lives of *leisure* *Leisure* therefore stresses freedom from compulsion or routine or continuous work it usually suggests not freedom from activity but the freedom to determine one's activities "Labor is doing what we must *leisure* is doing what we like *rest* is doing nothing whilst our bodies and minds are recovering from their fatigue" (*Shaw*) "I cannot include under the pleasant name of *leisure* those activities that are carried on systematically after business hours Very soon they become things that *must* be done" (*S M Crothers*) Ease (see also READINESS) stresses exemption from toil but it also implies a freedom from that which worries or disturbs and from that which demands physical or mental activity In contrast to *leisure* it implies rest and repose in addition it suggests either complete relaxation of mind and body or a state of mind that finds no attraction in work or activity as "lasting *ease* Elysian quiet, without toil or strife" (*Wordsworth*) "all day I sit in

idleness while to and fro About me thy serene grave servants go And I am weary of my lonely *ease* (*Mil*

differs from all the other words of this group in carrying little if any suggestion of freedom from toil it applies rather to a state of mind induced by rel ef from all that strains or inconveniences or causes pain disquiet or

wealth streaming through his f ngers neither adulation nor love neither splendour nor *comfort* (*Conrad*)

Ana Intermitting *or* intermission suspend ng *or* suspens on deferring (see corresponding verbs at DEFER) stillness quietness *or* qu et s lentness *or* s lence (see correspond ng adjectives at STILL) calmness *or* calm tranquillity serenity (see correspond ng adjectives at CALM)

rest, *n* *Remainder residue residuum remains leavings relics balance remnant

Ana *Excess superfluity surplus surplusage overplus

restful Reposeful *comfortable cozy snug easy

Ana *Soft gentle mild lenient *still quiet silent placid peaceful *calm serene tranqu l

restitution Amends redress *reparation indemnity

Ana Repayment recompense reimbursement requital (see corresponding verbs at PAY)

restive 1 *Contrary perverse balky froward wayward

Ana Intractable *unruly ungovernable refractory *obstinate stubborn mulish stiff necked pigheaded

2 Restless *impatient nervous unquiet uneasy fidgety skittish feverish hectic jumpy jittery

Ana See those at RESTLESS

restless Restive *impatient nervous unquiet uneasy

ricious
ed dis-

restorative Restorative alterative tonic are synonymous terms in medicine denoting an agent that tends to restore a person to normal health or vigor Restorative may be used generally but it is most often applied to a substance such as smelling salts or adrenalin that has a rapid action in restoring a person to consciousness as after fainting apparent drowning or the like Alterative is appl ed to a medicine or treatment prescribed for building up the body espec ally after an illness An *alterative* acts gradually having a favorable effect upon the general processes of nutrition and repair in the body but not having a demonstrable effect on any particular organ Typical *alteratives* are iron mercury compounds and cod liver o l Tonic is applied to an agent usually a medicine that gradually restores normal vigor to the

a specific action thus strychnine is a nerve *tonic*

amend (see CORRECT *v*) *recover regain retrieve recoup recruit

Restrain curb, snaffle, check, bridle inhibit o comparison when they mean to hold a person back from doing something or from going too ing something Restrain, the most comprehen ese terms may imply the intent either to prevent or to keep under control or within bounds, but it usually suggests the operation of some force authority or motive that is so strong or compell ng that it achieves the desired end Pleasant excited by the strangeness of the occasion could not be *restrained* she was bubbl ng over with information (*Deland*) "To produce in the

drastically *restrained* their power to acqu re and bequeath property (*Buchan*) Curb suggests the use of a method comparable to that of a curb (i e a chain or strap) which when pulled back by a rider draws tightly against the lower jaw of a speeding or unruly horse and brings him under control it therefore differs from *restrain* in implying either a sharp drastic method that produces its effect immediately (as, He s often been on the point of blurting out with it but I ve *curbed* h m"—*Cather*) or the influence of something that serves to shackle one or to prevent a thing s free or efficient operation (as Authority *curbs* the will power of the individual" —*C W Eliot* The sober scientific method does not stimulate the imagination it *curbs* it —*S M Crothers*)

Check (as here considered see also ARREST 1) often

discipl ined and *checked* by the broader interests of the Church —*H Adams*) Bridle (as here compared see also STRUT) also derives its implications from the use of a part of a horse s harness in this case the one called a *bridle* and consisting of all the parts of the headgear by means of which a horse is gu ded or controlled The verb carries a stronger implication of keeping under one s

psychological

na *Arrest check interrupt abstain *refrain
rbear *hinder impede obstruct block
nt Impel incite activate abandon (oneself)
straint Constraint compulsion, *force coercion
uress, violence
Ana Curbing, checking inhibiting (see RESTRAIN)
indering impeding obstructing blocking (see HINDER)
Ant Incitement liberty
strict *Limit circumscribe confine
Ana Bind *tie *contract shrink *restrain curb
heck
Con *Extend lengthen *expand amplify swell
nlarge *increase
sult Consequence *effect aftereffect event after
math issue outcome upshot sequel
Ana Concluding or conclusion ending or end closing or
lose termination (see corresponding verbs at CLOSE)
product production
Con *Origin source root *cause determinant
antecedent
t. *Soak saturate drench steep impregnate sog
sop waterlog
etain *Keep keep back detain withhold reserve
hold back.
Ana *Have hold own possess enjoy *save preserve
conserve
Con *Discard shed cast *relinquish surrender
abandon yield *abdicate resign *abjure renounce
forswear recant, retract

etaliation Retaliation, reprisal revenge vengeance retribution agree in meaning both the act of inflicting or the intent to inflict injury in return for injury and the injury so inflicted Retaliation implies a return of like for like commonly but not exclusively a return of evil for evil as raid after raid occurred each in *retaliation* for one perpetrated by the other side to be so astonished by a blow as to lose the opportunity for *retaliation* he is never satisfied until he inflicts a *retaliation* for every injury real or fancied Reprisal applies specifically to an act of retaliation indulged in for the sake of gaining redress of a grievance or of compelling an enemy or antagonist to cease unlawful acts The term in legal use commonly but not invariably implies the seizure of property by force either as a means of getting compensation for one's own injuries or of inflicting punishment when used in reference to nations it may or may not imply an act of war as in *reprisal* for the blockade of her ports Germany engaged in a vigorous submarine campaign against British shipping air raids on Berlin in *reprisal* for German air raids on London to make *reprisals* on a neighbor's orchard for the stealing of one's fruit by his children Lest Mr Raycie's mysterious faculty of hearing what was said behind his back should bring sudden *reprisals* on the venerable lady (*E Wharton*) Revenge usually carries a strong implication of vindictiveness or sometimes of justifiable anger that is lacking in *retaliation* the term therefore more often applies to the strong desire or intent to inflict injury than to the fulfillment of that desire or intent (as, A man that studieth *revenge* keeps his own wounds green —*Bacon*) or more pointedly implies the gratification of that desire than the actual infliction of injury (as he had his *revenge* *revenge* is sweet —*Old Proverb* 'Tis sweet to love but when with scorn we meet *Revenge* supplies the loss with joys as great —*G Granville*) Vengeance may imply the avenging of a wrong done to oneself or another by measures that punish the offender so that he suffers in the same degree as his victim but the term is also applicable to the act or acts committed in gratification of one's revenge as *Vengeance* is mine I will repay, saith the Lord Therefore if thine enemy hunger feed him if he thirst give him drink (*Romans* xii 19-20) There was a time in my imprisonment when my desire for *vengeance* was unbearable (*Dickens*) The burning of a rick is an act of *vengeance* and a ploughman out of employ is a vengeful animal (*Meredith*) Retribution also applies chiefly to a punishment inflicted in return but it carries less suggestion of a grievance on the part of a victim and a far stronger implication than any of the others of the operation of strict justice in fact the word is often qualified by *just deserved* or the like and the punishment is seldom meted out by the victim but by a higher power Therefore it commonly implies merited punishment brought upon oneself usually though far from always by an infraction of law especially of a law or the laws of God or of nature

He only retained his boozing dyspeptic brother Hippias at Raynham in order to exhibit to his son the woful *retribution* Nature wreaked upon a life of indulgence (*Meredith*) To be left alone And face to face with my own crime had been Just *retribution* (*Longfellow*)

Ana Punishment disciplining or discipline correcting or correction (see corresponding verbs at PUNISH) requital recompensing or recompense indemnification repayment (see corresponding verbs at PAY)

retard *Delay slow slacken detain
Ana Reduce lessen *decrease *arrest check interrupt clog fetter *hamper balk baffle (see FRUSTRATE)
Ant Accelerate advance further

reticent *Silent reserved uncommunicative taciturn secretive close close-lipped close-mouthed tight lipped
Ana Restrained inhibited curbed checked (see RESTRAIN) discreet prudent (see under PRUDENCE)
Ant Frank — Con Candid open plain (see FRANK)

retire Withdraw *go leave depart quit scram clear out
Ana *Recede retreat recoil *rebound resile *relinquish yield surrender abandon.

retort n Rejoinder answer reply response See under ANSWER v 1

retort v Rejoin reply *answer respond
Ana *Retaliation reprisal revenge repartee (see WIT)

retract 1 Retrograde back *recede retreat crawfish
Ant Protract
2 Recant *abjure renounce forswear
Ana Eliminate *exclude suspend, rule out

retreat, n *Shelter cover refuge asylum sanctuary ark
Ana *Harbor haven port safety security (see corresponding adjectives at SAFE) seclusion *solitude

retreat v *Recede retrograde, back retract crawfish
Ana Withdraw retire depart *go *recoil shrink quail

retrench Curtail abridge *shorten abbreviate
Ana *Decrease lessen reduce diminish

retribution Reprisal vengeance revenge *retaliation
Ana *Reparation redress amends restitution visitation tribulation *trial affliction
Con *Mercy clemency lenity grace forgiveness pardoning or pardon remitting or remission (see corresponding verbs at EXCUSE)

retrieve *Recover regain recoup recruit
Ana Amend remedy redress reform (see CORRECT v) repair *mend rebuild
Ant Lose

retrograde, adj *Backward retrogressive regressive
Ana Reversed inverted (see REVERSE v) relapsing lapsing backsliding recidivating (see LAPSE v)

retrograde, *v* *Recede retreat back crawfish retract
Ana *Return revert *reverse invert relapse *lapse backslide recidivate

retrogressive Regressive retrograde *backward

IMPROVE)

return, *v* Return, revert, recur, recrudesce come into comparison when they mean to go or come back as to a person place or condition The same d stinctions in implications and connotations are evident in their corresponding nouns return, reversion, recurrence recrudescence Return is the ordinary term of this group it usually implies either a going back to the place or person from which it started (as They *returned* as wolves *return* to cover satisfied with the slaughter that they had done —*Kipling* White surf rushing in and *returning* immed ately —*Jefferies* the sickness of a

in its turn (as to look forward to the *return* of spring he was greeted with enthusiasm on his *return* home, he *returns* here tomorrow we do not expect any *return* of the fever) Revert and reversion (for specific sense as applied to a return to an ancestral type or qual ty see REVERSION 2) most frequently imply a go ng back to a previous often an orig nal state or cond tion especially after the person or th ng has advanced or progressed as to *revert* (or a *reversion*) to barbarism the conception of a lordly splend d destiny for the human race to which we are false when we *revert* to wars and other atavistic follies (*B Russell*) Both terms however are often used when a return after an interruption is impl ed as to a previous owner to a previous top c to a previous dec s on or the like as when the lease expires the property *reverts* to the lessor to *revert* (or a *reversion*) to a top c previously d scussed First Mr Britling thought that he would not pass between these two then he decided that he would hurry up and do so then he *reverted* to his former decis on (*H G Wells*) The terms may also imply merely a turn ng back to the next in l ne as for a promotion a scholarsh ip an office or the l ke as when Smith found himself unable to accept the fellowship it *reverted* to the next best candidate Recur and recurrence imply a return (sometimes repeated returns at more or less regular intervals) of something that has previously happened that has previously af fected a person or th ng that has previously been in one s m nd that has been previously known or experi enced or the like as there will be no *recurrence* of this dream if you clear your m nd of fears The relapses [into old ways] *recur* not only from effort to effort in the case of the individual but from generation to genera

descence of Ferdinand s power (*Belloc*) "We are not here concerned with the question whether this *recru descence* of energy that has communicated itself to verse is the death throes of a social order or the birth pangs of a new one (*Day Lewis*)
Ana *Advert revert *turn, rotate revolve restore *renew *recover regain reverberate, repercuss, *rebound

return, *n* Reversion recurrence, recrudescence See under RETURN *v*

reveal, *v* Reveal discover, disclose, divulge, tell, betray

sense it implies supernatural communication by means of vision inspiration or the like of truths beyond or above the range of human sight or reason as Sacred laws unto him *revealed* in vision (*Spenser*) There is a God in heaven that *revealeth* secrets and maketh known to the king Nebuchadnezzar what shall be in the latter days (*Daniel* ii 28) in laws divine Deduced by reason or to faith *revealed*" (*Wordsworth*) cf *revealed* rel gion But the term may also imply an impart ng by a human being such as a seer or a poet whose vision penetrates into that which cannot be seen or understood by the ord nary man (as The artist the man of genius, raises this veil and *reveals* Nature to us —*H Ellis* "he must feel as a man what he *reveals* as a poet"—*Day Lewis*) or as a person in possess on of a secret (as His mind vibrating between the wish to *reveal* himself to her [as her father] and the policy of leaving well alone —*Hardy*) In somewhat less strict but nevertheless correct use *reveal* may carry no suggestions of an inten tional communication but rather an affording of signs or other evidence from which the truth may be inferred as The paradox of both distrusting and burdening government *reveals* the lack of a conscious philosophy of politics (*Frankfurter*) Discover (as here compared see

design (*Binyon*) Disclose is more often used in current

(*Conrad*) More often however *disclose* impl es the mak ing known of something that has not been announced or

it seemed to me an occasion to *divulge* my real ideas and hopes for the Commonwealth —*L. P. Smith*) Tell (as here compared see also COUNT 1) may come very close to *divulge* in the sense of making known something which should be kept a secret (as gentlemen never *tell*) but more often it implies the giving of necessary or helpful information especially on request or demand (as to *tell* one's name or one's intentions "Why didst thou not *tell* me that she was thy wife?" —*Genesis* xii 18) Betray (as here compared see also DECEIVE) often implies a divulging of a secret but it carries either a stronger and more obvious suggestion of a breach of faith (as [he] had written no letters that would *betray* the conspiracy he had entered into against Steve —*S. Anderson*) or of a disclosure as through signs or appearances against one's will (as, Only May Welland *betrayed* by a heightened colour a sense of the gravity of the situation —*E. Wharton* 'Life moves on through whatever deserts and one must compose oneself to meet it never *betraying* one's soul —*R. Macaulay*) Bewray, an archaic term carries a slighter implication of intentional secrecy than any of the other terms, but it does imply a making known that which was not known or not clearly recognized as Write down thy mind *bewray* thy meaning so (*Shak.*) thy speech *bewrayeth* thee (*Matthew* xxvi 73)

Ana Impart *communicate *suggest adumbrate shadow *declare, announce publish

Ant Conceal

revelation Revelation, vision apocalypse, prophecy are here compared in senses derived mainly from their Scriptural uses and employed not only by religious writers but also by poets critics and others In this use they agree in meaning a (or the) disclosure by divine or preternatural means of something not apparent to the senses nor comprehensible by the unaided reason Revelation in this sense is often specifically applied to the religious ideas transmitted by writers of books regarded as sacred or divinely inspired especially the Bible by extension, therefore it has come to mean a body of knowledge distinguishable from that attained by the normal human processes of observation experiment and reason as the truths of science and the truths of reason This *revelation* satisfies all doubts Explains all mysteries, except her own (*Cowper*) *Revelation* differs from natural knowledge he [Spinoza] says not by being more divine or more certain than natural knowledge but by being conveyed in a different way (*Arnold*) Vision implies as *revelation* does not a seeing of something not corporeally present often, especially in mystical and poetic language it suggests a profound intuition of something not comprehensible to the ordinary or unaided reason commonly therefore it implies the operation of some agent such as the Holy Spirit or the gift (or accession) of some inexplicable power not attributable to all men, such as genius, poetic rapture or the like *Vision* however unlike *revelation* does not necessarily imply that what is seen or realized is true or of value to oneself or others And some had *visions* as they stood on chairs And sang of Jacob and the golden stairs (*V. Lindsay*) "Dante's imagination is visual in the sense that he lived in an age in which men still saw *visions* We have nothing but dreams and we have forgotten that seeing *visions*—a practice now relegated to the aberrant and uneducated—was once a more significant, interesting and disciplined kind of dreaming (*T. S. Eliot*) Apocalypse is in its etymological sense the equivalent of *revelation* it is in the Douay Version the designation of the New Testament book called *Revelation* in the Authorized Version It also specifically denotes a type of sacred book (of which the Book of Revelation is an example) usually of unknown or pseudonymous authorship which was common in Jewish and Christian literature in the centuries immediately preceding and following the birth of Christ and which presented a vision of the future in which the enemies of Israel or of Christianity would be defeated and God's justice and righteousness prevail In its modern general application *apocalypse* usually denotes a vision of the future when all the mysteries of life shall be explained and good shall magnificently triumph over evil. The noun and, still more its adjective apocalyptic (or apocalyptical) often carry one or more connotations as various as those of a spectacular splendor or magnitude suggestive of the Book of Revelation or especially in present use suggestive of wild and extravagant dreams of the visionary or passionate reformer, as the *apocalyptic* imagination of Michelangelo (*N. Y. Times*) Slowly as out of the heavens, with *apocalyptical* splendors Sank the broad red sun (*Longfellow*) These problems [race problems] which the Austrian monarchy sought to solve by tolerance, do not concern the *apocalyptic* dreamer [Hitler] (*D. Thompson*) Prophecy is now rarely found in its original meaning except in learned use and in some religious use Its occasional and permissible connotation of the prediction of future events has been emphasized to such an extent that its historical and etymologically correct implications have almost been lost with the result that the word in older writings is often misinterpreted *Prophecy* in this strict sense implies a commission to speak for another especially and commonly for God or a god It therefore further implies that the prophet has been the recipient of divine communications or revelations, or that he has been granted a vision or visions And though I have the gift of *prophecy* and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge and have not charity I am nothing (*I Corinthians* xiii 2) The word of *prophecy* those truths divine Which make that heaven, if thou desire it thine (*Cowper*)

Ant Adumbration

revenant *Apparition phantasm phantom wraith fetch ghost spirit specter shade spook haunt

revenge, *v* *Avenge

Ana Requite recompense repay (see PAY *v*) vindicate defend justify (see MAINTAIN)

revenge *n* Vengeance *retaliation retribution reprisal

Ana *Reparation redress amends requital recompensing or recompense repayment (see corresponding verbs at PAY)

revengeful *Vindictive vengeful

Ana Implacable relentless unrelenting merciless, *grim inexorable obdurate adamant *inflexible

reverberate Repercuss *rebound recoil resile

Ana *Return, revert recur

revere. Revere reverence, venerate, worship, adore agree in meaning to regard with profound respect and honor All imply a recognition of the exalted character of that which is so respected and honored but they differ mainly in regard to their objects and to the feelings and acts which they connote Their differences in implication extend to their corresponding nouns reverence (for both verbs *revere* and *reverence*) veneration worship and adoration. One reveres not only persons who are entitled to respect and honor but also things which are associated with such persons the word commonly connotes tenderness of feeling and deference That makes her lov'd at home *rever'd* abroad (*Burns*) Islands and cities which be *revered* as the cradle of civilization (*Buchan*) Towards Johnson his [Boswell's] feeling was not sycophancy which is the lowest but *reverence* which i

the highest of human feel ngs (*Carlyle*) One reverences things more often tl an persons, especially things such as laws and customs which have an intrinsic claim to

sacred or sacrosanct because of character associations,

deified when one pays homage by word or ceremonial as churches are buil l ngs in wh ch God is *worshiped*

success ... As here compared (see also ADORE 2) one adores as one *worships* (in the strictest sense) a divine be ng *Worship* however usually sug gests the group approach and *adore* the personal approach to deity *Adore* therefore commonly impl es love and the performance of in lividual acts of worsh p

Ana Esteem respect regard admire (see under REGARD *n*) cherish prize value treasure *appreciate
Ant Flout

reverence, *n* **1** *Honor homage deference obeisance
Ana Piety devotion fealty loyalty *fidelity esteem respect *regard admiration
2 Veneration worsh p adoration See under REVERE
Ana Fervor ardor zeal *passion devoutness pious ness religiousness (see corresponding adjectives at DEVOUT)
3 Reverence awe fear come into comparison only when they denote the emotion inspired by someth ng wl ich arouses one s deep respect or veneration Reverence distinctively implies a recognition of the sacredness or inviolabil ty of the person or thing which stimulates the emotion as to l ave *reverence* for the law a profound *reverence* for and fidel ty to the truth (*Mencken*) Richelieu s *reverence* for the throne was constant (*Belloc*) treating him almost with *reverence* (*D H Lawrence*) Like you I feel a *reveren e* for this place Wherever humanity has made that hardest of all starts

such as adoration profound reverence wonder terror

with *fear* of God a divinity (*Wordsworth*)
reverence, *v* Venerate worship adore *revere
... e enjoy (see LIKE) esteem respect regard
... e un ler REGARD *n*)
*Converse obverse
... rear posterior (see correspond ng adjectives at POSTERIOR) opposite contrary (see under OPPOSITE *adj*)

reverse a judgment is to change a previous judgment to another tl at is contrary to it, to *reverse* a policy is to change a pol cy so that it will have a contrary trend or induce a distinctly different result to *reverse* a garment

polished The latter group came down with benben. Tl en the d ets were *reversed* (*Hersey*) Transpose

ferred to the other s de of the equation) the result obtained is a=c—b But *transpose* often especially in grammar anatomy and the l ke impl es merely a change in the natural order or position as he frequently *transposes* words for the sake of effect a *transposed*

tl e relation of cause and effect an *inverted* chord The custom to *invert* now and then the order of the class, so as to make the highest and lowest boys change places (*T Moore*)
... erturn overset upset caps ze
1 Return recurrence recrudescence See ...URN *v*

tion], divergent or *reversionary* individuals are eliminated' (*J A Thomson*) Atavism and atavistic are widely used both in general and in technical English Their implication of reversion to a remote rather than to an immediate ancestral type is so strong that some biologists use them not as synonyms of *reversion* and *reversionary* but as far more specific terms implying the reappearance of remote even primitive characters after a long period of latency Often in general use this connotation of primitiveness carries with it a suggestion of barbarism or degeneration 'Some mysterious *atavism*—some strange recurrence to a primitive past' (*Bagehot*) "Those who had made England what it was had done so by sticking where they were regardless of their own *atavistic* instincts which might have led them back to France or Denmark' (*Van W Brooks*) Throwback is preferred to *reversion* or *atavism* by those who seek a picturesque or more colloquial word It is however chiefly applied to the concrete instance usually being avoided as an abstract term as the youngest son could not be explained except as a *throwback* to his pioneering ancestors.

Ana Relapse lapse backsliding recidivation recidivism (see corresponding verbs at LAPSE)

reversionary, reversive Atavistic (see under REVERSION)

revert 1 *Return recur recrudesce

Ana *Recede retreat retrograde back *lapse relapse backslide recidivate

2 *Advert

Ana *Return recur

review, *n* 1 *Criticism critique blurb puff

2 *Journal periodical magazine organ newspaper

revile. Vituperate rail berate rate upbraid *scold tonguelash jaw bawl out wig

Ana Vilify calumniate *malign traduce defame asperse slander libel *execrate objurgate curse

Ant Laud — *Con* *Praise extol eulogize acclaim

revise *Correct rectify emend remedy redress amend, reform

Ana *Improve better ameliorate *change alter modify

revivalist. *Missionary evangelist apostle

revolt, *n* Revolution uprising insurrection *rebellion mutiny Putsch

Ana Insubordination seditiousness *or* sedition factiousness contumaciousness *or* contumacy (see corresponding adjectives at INSUBORDINATE)

revolting *Offensive loathsome repulsive repugnant

Ana *Horrible, horrid horrific repellent distasteful obnoxious, abhorrent (see REPUGNANT) odious *hateful abominable

revolution *Rebellion uprising revolt insurrection mutiny Putsch

Ana Overthrowing *or* overthrow subverting *or* subversion, upsetting *or* upset overturning *or* overturn (see corresponding verbs at OVERTURN) change modification alteration (see under CHANGE, *v*)

revolve 1 Weigh excogitate *consider study contemplate

Ana Reflect deliberate speculate *think reason cogitate *ponder muse meditate, ruminate

2 *Turn rotate gyrate circle spin whirl twirl wheel eddy swirl, pirouette

Ana. *Swing sway oscillate vibrate

reward, *n* *Premium prize award meed guerdon bounty bonus

rhapsody *Bombast rant fustian rodomontade

rhetorical Rhetorical grandiloquent magniloquent aureate, flowery, euphuistic, bombastic are here compared in the sense of emphasizing style often, but not invariably at the expense of thought Rhetorical describes any style discourse passage phrase or word which however skillfully constructed or chosen and however effective impresses the reader or hearer as not natural or effortless but the result of conscious endeavor to produce an effect as the *rhetorical* style of Cicero, the *rhetorical* perorations of Daniel Webster ' Burke catches your eye by *rhetorical* inversions (*Quiller-Couch*) Grandiloquent suggests tall talking or writing It is applicable not only to what is spoken but also to what is written and catches an oratorical tone it frequently implies a pomposity or an attempt at eloquence that not only is out of keeping with the subject but approaches absurdity as a *grandiloquent* tribute I find in John son s books a measured *grandiloquence*, stepping or rather stalking along in a very solemn way (*Carlyle*) Magniloquent is not always distinguishable from *grandiloquent* but in discriminating usage it more often suggests boastfulness or extravagance than an over reaching eloquence as the *magniloquent* utterances of the drunken Falstaff In his public lectures and speeches to which the students flocked he [Everett] let his fancy soar That he was *magniloquent* they did not know That he was theatrical they did not care (*Van W Brooks*) Aureate, which is itself a rhetorical term in favor in the early Renaissance and revived by some modern critics of literature implies excessive embellishment of style by figures of speech high sounding words, and the like in ordinary language and in reference to writings which have no pretensions to literature the same quality is described by flowery, as the *aureate* prose of the Elizabethans, the *flowery* style of many young ambitious writers Euphuistic describes the highly rhetorical and aureate style of John Lyly (1554? 1606), author of *Euphues the Anatomy of Wit* and *Euphues and his England* In extended use it more often suggests extreme artificiality and a straining after effects that distract attention from the thought rather than the affectation of elegance and the excessive use of alliteration antithesis similes and the like that characterized Lyly s prose and are implied in *euphuistic* when used in its strict historical sense as in *Love's Labour s Lost* Shakespeare burlesqued many affectations of language in his own time most of which are now loosely described as *euphuistic* Bombastic (derived from *bombast* which originally meant cotton wool or raw cotton a use of which is for padding) always implies inflation or grandiosity of style It suggests verbosity and grandiloquence rather than a straining for rhetorical effects These lines of Milton s —Up to a hill anon his steps he reared From whose high top to ken the prospect round would be merely *bombastic* if the poet were starting to set forth how So-and so climbed a hill for the view—just that and nothing else (*Quiller-Couch*)

Ana Eloquent articulate *vocal fluent voluble glib florid, *ornate flamboyant *inflated turgid tumid flatulent

rhymer, rhymester *or* **rimer, rimester** *Poet versifier poetaster bard minstrel scop gleeman jongleur troubadour trouvère minnesinger scald

rhythm, *n* Rhythm, meter (*or* metre), cadence, as here compared agree in meaning the more or less regular rise and fall (in intensity) of sounds that one associates chiefly with poetry and music Rhythm, which of these three terms is the most inclusive and the widest in its range of application, always implies movement and flow as well as an agreeable succession of rising and falling sounds it may or may not suggest regular alternation

of these sounds but it fundamentally implies the recurrence at fairly regular intervals of the accented or prolonged syllable in poetry or of the heavy beat or the strongly accented note in music so that no matter how many unaccented or unstressed syllables or notes lie between these the continuing up and down movement is strongly apparent to the senses Consequently, *rhythm* is used not only in reference to speech sounds and musical tones ordered with relation to stress and time but also to dancing games natural phenomena and the like where a comparable pulsing movement is apparent and even to the arts of design where fluctuations in line or pattern suggest a pulsing movement The loveliness like the wavering lovely *rhythms* of the sea of W B Yeats took her as it took her whole generation by storm (*R Macaulay*) Even the style of Thoreau was

system and measure Poetry that has meter (in general this is true of all poetry except free verse) has a definite rhythmical pattern which determines the typical foot (sometimes the arrangement of feet) in each verse and either the number of feet in every verse or if a stanzaic pattern is implied in each verse of a stanza as the epics of Homer and Vergil are written in the *meter* called dactylic hexameter the revolt against *meter* in poetry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries prose may have *rhythm* but not *meter* In music *meter* implies the division of the rhythm into measures, all of which are uniform in number of beats or time units and each of which begins with the heavily accented tone Cadence (etymologically a falling) is the least clearly fixed in meaning of these words The term has often been used as though it were equal to *rhythm* or sometimes to *meter* especially when the reference is to poetry as golden *cadence* of poesy (*Shak*) Wit will shine

measured time and recurrent stress and as stimulating a muscular response such as in dancing in beating with one's hand or in tapping with one's foot *Cadence* now often stresses the rise and fall of sound or the rhythm as heard (now often in prose as well as in poetry) and as influenced by tone or modulation choice of words

rib, v *Banter chaff rally quiz kid rag guy josh jolly

ribald Obscene gross *coarse vulgar

Ana *Offensive loathsome indecent indelicate (see INDECOROUS) lewd lascivious wanton (see LICENTIOUS) scurrilous opprobrious (see ABUSIVE)

ribbon Fillet band *strip stripe

rich Rich wealthy affluent opulent come into comparison not only as applied to persons but also to things. The last three are close synonyms of *rich* the general

or anything above the normal (a variable quantity or standard) in possessions When used of persons without qualification it implies the possession of money or of property especially income-producing property, as, a

and therefore usually connotes material possessions. It

is prosperous and therefore continually increasing one's material possessions *Affluent* though often used to describe persons, groups nations etc. is more often applied to their circumstances or to their state thus, a rich man is in *affluent* circumstances if his income is increasing or at least not decreasing one is reduced from an *affluent* position or *affluence* but not from riches or wealth for only *affluent* implies increase and therefore suggests decrease as its opposite the days of a nation's *affluence* are over when its natural resources are used up Mrs Manson Mingott had lived in *affluence* for half a century but memories of her early straits had made her

decorations *opulent* entertainment The almost bare

industrialists an *opulent* aristocracy the Croesus Occasionally *opulent* does not con... but inexhaustible richness as the *opulent* ...akespeare

— **Con** Destitute indigent penurious (see ...ng nouns at POVERTY)

*Skip bound hop curvet lope lollop

*Sift sieve screen bolt winnow

Puzzle conundrum enigma problem

Ride, drive both as verbs (transitive and intransitive) and as nouns are frequently confused especially when they involve the idea of moving in a vehicle or conveyance or upon the back of something The basic meaning of ride is a being borne along in or upon something when this idea is uppermost it makes little difference who or what controls the animal the vehicle or mechanism by which one is borne along thus

one *rides* a horse a bicycle or a motorcycle when mounted upon it, one controls its operation or movements, a woman seated on a pillion behind the man s saddle may also be said to *ride* the horse and a person in the rear seat of a tandem bicycle may be said to *ride* the bicycle but a person in a sidecar of a motorcycle *rides* in the sidecar (not *rides* the motorcycle) Some however prefer *ride* the transitive verb when the management of the horse and vehicle is also implied and *ride* the intransitive verb when merely the being mounted upon a moving horse or vehicle is suggested as, when he *rides* his horse his small daughter usually *rides* on it with him In the case of the noun *ride* when there is no expressed or implied opposition to *drive* the term implies the act or fact of being borne along usually upon the back of a horse but sometimes upon the seat of a cycle, as, I think I ll take a *ride* for exercise, he is out for a *ride* The basic meaning of drive (see MOVE 1) is a causing to move in a given direction the term therefore primarily refers to the action of an agent that controls either the movements of the horse or other beast of burden or the operation of the mechanism which supplies the power whereby a vehicle conveyance or the like is *moved*, as only the coachman *drives* the Victoria the chauffeur *drives* their car at high speed when Mrs B— is not in the car, to *drive* a locomotive they haven t an automobile because there is no one in the family who wants to *drive* In the case of the noun *drive* when there is no expressed or implied opposition to *ride* the term usually implies the act or fact of guiding or controlling the operation of a vehicle as he asked her to accompany him on a short *drive* take as many *drives* in the small sleigh as you wish

Current good use tends to bring about further distinctions between *ride* and *drive* sometimes as verbs but more often as nouns when movement in a vehicle or conveyance of any sort is implied *Ride* usually suggests movement in a vehicle which is not in any sense under one s control such as a train, a bus a trolley car or a stranger s automobile, as it is a long *ride* from New York to Chicago he said he preferred *riding* in a bus to *riding* in a train will you give me a *ride* to the next town *Drive* now often suggests movement in a horse-drawn or motor vehicle the course of which is in some way or in some degree under one s control whether one is the actual driver or an employer patron guest etc whose wishes the actual driver observes as to take a *drive* along the shore of the lake we are going for a short *drive* we ll *drive* to the station in a taxi In these senses it will be seen, *ride* still stresses a being borne along and *drive* a causing to move in a given direction But *ride* is less common in British than in American use when applied to movement in a vehicle or conveyance

2 *Bait badger heckle hector chevy hound

Ana *Worry annoy harass harry persecute oppress (see WRONG *v*) torment torture (see AFFLICT)

ride, *n* Drive (see under RIDE *v*)

Ana *Journey tour trip excursion expedition

ridicule, *v* Ridicule, deride, mock, taunt, twit rally agree in meaning to make a person or thing the object of one s own or another s laughter Ridicule may or may not involve unkindness or malice but it usually implies the belittling of the person or persons affected as the critics *ridiculed* his play the old State religion which Augustine attacks *ridiculing* the innumerable Roman godlings whose names he perhaps found in Varro" (*Inge*) Deride implies a bitter or contemptuous spirit All fools have still an itching to *deride* And fain would be upon the laughing side (*Pope*) He took his revenge on the fate that had made him sad by fiercely *deriding* every thing" (*A Huxley*) ' There is no temptation so str[ong] for the aesthetic nature, as to *deride*, the art that [we] have just outgrown ' (*A C Benson*) Mock stre[sses] scornful derision and usually implies words or gestu[res] expressive of one s defiance or contempt. "There ca[me] forth little children out of the city and *mocked* [E]lisha and said unto him Go up thou bald he[ad], go up, thou bald head (*2 Kings* ii 23) When used [in] reference to things *mock* often implies a setting [at] naught that suggests scorn or derision. A persh[ing] That *mocks* the gladness of the Spring! (*Wordswor[th]*) An impenetrable mystery that *mocked* investigati[on] (*G Eliot*) Taunt implies both mockery and reproach [and] often connotes jeering insults Some words arose [be]tween us. At last he *taunted* me beyond endurance [...] offered me—characteristically—twenty pounds to st[...] him (*Shaw*) Twit implies taunting and a casting so[me]thing up to someone I was *twitted* unmercifully [...] my mealy complexion' (*Symonds*) "The upper cla[sses] are not vulgar in spite of the absence of ideas [...] which Matthew Arnold *twits* them " (*Inge*) Rally stre[sses] raillery or good humored ridicule or banter, ne[ver]theless it often implies an approach to taunt[ing] Honeycomb *rallies* me upon a country life (*A[ddi]son*) ' They *rally'd* next Vanessa s dress' (*Swift*)

Ana *Scoff, flout jeer gibe caricature burles[que] travesty (see under CARICATURE *n*)

ridiculous *Laughable ludicrous droll funny co[mic] comical farcical risible

Ana Absurd preposterous *foolish silly amusing [di]verting entertaining (see AMUSE) *fantastic grotes[que] bizarre antic

rife *Prevailing prevalent current

Ana Abundant *plentiful copious ample *comm[on] ordinary familiar

rifle, *v* Plunder *rob loot thieve, burglarize

Ana Despoil spoliate *ravage pillage, sack devast[ate] *steal pilfer purloin filch

right, *adj* 1 *Good

Ant Wrong

2 *Correct accurate, exact precise nice

Ana Fitting proper meet (see FIT) *decorous dec[ent] seemly comme il faut true *real actual

Ant Wrong

right, *n* Right, prerogative privilege, perquisite, [ap]panage birthright come into comparison when [they] mean something to which a person has a just or l[egal] claim They differ however in their implications [...] of the nature of the thing claimed and of the ground [of] the claim Right is by far the most inclusive term [...] it may be used to designate anything such as a pow[er] condition of existence or a possession to which or[e is] entitled by nature or by the principles of morality [or] by grant as by the laws of the land or by purchase[...] the *right* to life liberty and the pursuit of happi[ness] *rights* in a patent "We do not lose our *right* to cond[emn] either measures or men because the country is at w[ar]" (*Justice Holmes*) Every person has a *right* to a cer[tain] amount of room in the world and should not be mad[e to] feel wicked in standing up for what is due to h[im]" (*B Russell*) A prerogative is a right which belongs [to a] person (actual or legal) by virtue of being what on[e is] as in sex rank office character or the like and w[hich] thereby gives him precedence superiority or an ad[van]tage over others The fundamental fact is that emi[nent] domain is a *prerogative* of the State (*Justice Holm[es]*) To dread no eye and to suspect no tongue is the gr[eat]est *prerogative* of innocence (*Johnson*) "Man, w[hat a] *prerogative* it is to be in a great degree a creature o[f his] own making (*Burke*) A privilege is a peculiar ri[ght]

either granted to one as a favor or concession, or belonging to one as a prerogative; *privilege* often but not invariably implies an advantage over others; as, only passengers with Pullman tickets have the *privilege* of us-

support of a younger son of a great family, as by a grant of land or of money a lucrative office or the like, since

anything to which one has a claim through custom,

right away. Straightway, *directly immediately in

corrupt profligate dissolute reprobate *abandoned

rightful. *Due condign

Ana *Fair, equitable, just impartial *lawful, legal legitimate

rigid. 1 *Stiff inflexible tense stark wooden.

Ana. *Firm hard solid compact *close tough tenacious *strong

Ant Elastic — *Con* Resilient flexible supple, springy (see ELASTIC)

2 Rigid, rigorous, strict, stringent are often used interchangeably in the sense of extremely severe and stern

rigid (see also STIFF), now very seldom used In its literal

the persons make for themselves or others, it usually suggests uncompromising inflexibility; as, *rigid* laws

persons, to their acts, to their way of life, and to the natural or artificial conditions under which they live It commonly implies imposed severities or hardships or the conscientious acceptance of them, thus, a *rigid* rule admits of no change or compromise, a *rigorous* rule imposes exacting or harsh conditions, a *rigorous* enforcement of a law makes the people feel its rigors, a *rigid* enforcement of a law admits of no relaxations in anyone's favor, we can speak of a *rigorous* (not *rigid*) winter; a *rigorous* (usually better than *rigid*) disciplinarian; the *rigorous* (not *rigid*) life of an explorer or a monk. Strict is applied chiefly to persons or their acts and denotes showing or demanding undeviating conformity to rules, standards, conditions, or requirements, thus, a *strict* rule or a *strict* teacher demands obedience, a *strict* watch admits no re-

former suggests impositions that limit, curb or sometimes coerce

[was] eagerly sought everywhere were we able to lay down more and more *stringent* conditions" (*V Heiser*)

Ana. *Inflexible inexorable, obdurate adamant adamantine stern, *severe austere

Ant Lax

rigor *or* **rigour.** *Difficulty hardship vicissitude

Ant. Amenity

rigorous. *Rigid, strict, stringent

Ana *Stiff, rigid, inflexible stern austere ascetic, re exacting *onerous burdensome oppressive *Easy facile light, smooth effortless

Variant of ROIL

2 *Arena circus, lists cockpit court field gridiron, diamond rink

rip, *v* *Tear rend split cleave rive

ripa *Shore coast beach strand bank littoral foreshore

ripe *Mature, matured mellow adult grown up full fledged

Ana *Seasonable timely well timed *consummate finished accomplished

Ant Green unripe — *Con* Raw *rude crude callow *immature unmatured unmellow

ripen, *Mature develop age

Ana *Improve better enhance heighten *intensify season inure (see HARDEN)

ripple, *n* *Wave undulation, billow roller breaker comber beachcomber surge

rise, *v* 1 *Spring arise originate derive flow issue emanate, proceed stem

Ana *Appear, emerge loom

Ant Abate (sense 3) — *Con* Ebb, subside wane (see ABATE)

2 **Rise, arise, ascend, mount, soar, tower, rocket, levitate, surge,** as here compared agree in meaning to move or come up from a lower to a higher level **Rise** is the comprehensive term interchangeable with all the others but often at a sacrifice of explicitness or picturesqueness *Rise* is idiomatic and therefore the preferred word when used (1) in reference to persons sometimes animals, that erect themselves from a recumbent position as in bed or after a fall or from a sitting or kneeling position (as to *rise* every morning at six the injured horse was unable to *rise* the audience *rose* when the national anthem was sung) (2) in reference to certain things that give the impression of coming up into view (as, the sun *rises* at 5 30 the moon will *rise* at eight o clock) or an object that seems to lift itself up (as, the hills *rise* in the distance) (3) in reference to water or other fluid under the influence of some natural force that sends it upward (as the river *rises* regularly each spring the mercury is *rising*) or to any natural phenomenon indicated by such rising of water or other fluid (as the tide *rises* early tonight the temperature is *rising*) The word may be used far more widely than these instances indicate but in these and in closely related figurative applications *rise* is specifically necessary For the first two weeks or three the work *rose* about him like a tide' (*M Austin*) Now he felt his mother counting the week s money and her wrath *rising* (*D H Lawrence*) **Arise** (see also SPRING) is not only far narrower in its range of application than *rise* but it is also generally felt to be rhetorical or poetic It is still far from uncommon in spoken English in the senses of to get up in the morning after a night s sleep or to rise from the grave but such usage (especially the former) is regarded as poetic formal or archaic *Arise arise* Awake the snorting citizens with the bell (*Shak*) "The temple rends the rocks burst the dead *arise* (*Steele*) **Ascend** and **mount** (for transitive use of both words see ASCEND 2) carry a much stronger suggestion of continuous or progressive upward movement and of climbing than *rise* and may therefore be used in distinction from the latter word thus the sun *rises* at dawn but it *ascends* from dawn to noon smoke *rises* from a fire and *ascends* to the tree tops a lark *rises* from the ground and *mounts* to the skies a scientist s hopes *rise* at the first indication of his success and *mount* as one experiment after another turns out as expected The third day he *rose* again from the dead He *ascended* into heaven (Apostles Creed *Bk of Com Prayer*) **Soar** always even in its figurative use suggests the straight upward flight of a bird, especially of one that mounts without flapping of wings it therefore usually connotes continuous often swift ascent into high altitudes especially into very high altitudes (intellectually spiritually, aesthetically or the like) ' [The skylark] singing still dost *soar*, and *soaring* ever singest ' (*Shelley*) What would this man? Now upward will he *soar* And little less than Angel would be more (*Pope*) 'The *soaring* melody of the rondo in the Waldstein sonata is Beethoven s transfiguration of the air of a ribald folk-song ' (*Lowes*) **Tower** is used more often in reference to things that attain conspicuous height through growth building up or the like than in reference to things that actually move upward It also frequently connotes extension to a height beyond that of comparable neighboring objects such as buildings, trees, mountains or when eminence is suggested persons as the Empire State Building *towers* above all the New York City skyscrapers Shakespeare *towers* above all the dramatists of his time Full thirty foot she *towered* from waterline to rail ' (*Kipling*) When the word does imply movement upward it usually evokes a picture of something shooting up so as to suggest a tower or steeple 'The nimble flames *towered* nodded and swooped through the surrounding air (*Hardy*) **Rocket** suggests the inordinately swift ascent of a projectile or especially of the firework of that name hence it is used chiefly with reference to things that rise with incredible or extraordinary rapidity as under the impetus of *events* as with the first hint of a shortage wheat prices *rocketed* on the market **Levitate** (opposed to *gravitate*) implies a force that causes a thing to *rise* through its actual or induced lightness or buoyancy in general use the word may be but seldom is used of the rising of balloons kites and the like it is associated chiefly with spiritualistic practices (as the *levitation* of a table at a séance) and with illusory risings of a person or thing It is asserted that a man or a woman '*levitated*' to the ceiling floated about there and finally sailed out by the window (*T Huxley*) **Surge** suggests heaving or spurting upward as of waves It is often used with *up* in reference to emotions and thoughts that rise powerfully from the depths of subconsciousness All the enthusiasm of old *surged* up to answer this appeal (*Mrs Oliphant*) Things half guessed obscurely felt, *surged* up from unsuspected depths in her (*E Wharton*) Quite as often especially with *forward* it also suggests a rolling movement comparable to that of oncoming waves as the troops *surged* forward

Ana Climb *ascend mount scale *increase enlarge augment *lift raise elevate

Ant Decline set (*as the sun*)

risible Droll funny *laughable ludicrous, ridiculous comic, comical farcical

Ana Amusing diverting entertaining (see AMUSE)

risk, *n* Hazard *danger peril jeopardy

Ana *Chance fortune luck accident exposedness or exposure liableness or liability openness (see corresponding adjectives at LIABLE)

Con Safety security (see corresponding adjectives at SAFE) *exemption immunity

risky Precarious hazardous *dangerous perilous jeopardous

Ana *Adventurous venturous venturesome chancy *random haphazard hit-or miss, happy go-lucky

rite Ritual liturgy ceremonial ceremony *form formality

ritual Rite liturgy, ceremonial, ceremony *form formality

rival, *v* 1 **Rival, compete with, vie with, emulate,** as here compared agree in meaning to strive to equal or

surpass another person or his achievements Rival (see also MATCH) now occurs with increasing rareness with reference to the act of a person or persons, it is, however,

age Vie with carries less suggestion of arduous struggle to hold one s own or to excel than *compete with*, it some-

implies a conscious effort to equal or surpass someone or something by imitation *or by using him or it as a* model, as a simplicity [that of George Herbert s poetry] *emulated* without success by numerous modern poets (*T S Eliot*) ' Her companions she loved and admired but could not *emulate* for they were wise about things she knew not of (*R Macaulay*) ' Modern water colour when it tries to *emulate* the force and *solidity*

2 *Match equal, approach touch

rive, *v* Cleave split rend *tear rip

Ana Sever sunder divide *separate *cut, hew, chop

rivel. *Wither shrivel wizen

rivet, *v* *Secure anchor moor

Ana. *Fasten attach affix fix *join unite connect link

road. Road, roadway, highway, highroad, street, avenue, *boulevard, terrace, drive, parkway, thoroughfare, byway, lane, alley, alleyway,* as here compared denote in common a paved or unpaved way over which vehicles persons or animals may pass from one point to another A road is a way generally outside an urban district and primarily for vehicles and horses between one place and another A roadway is that part of a road over which traffic travels as distinct from curbs shoulders, sidewalks and the like A highway is a main often much traveled road Highroad stresses the idea of free-

pared, is a street having houses situated along the side

a prospect of scenery A parkway is a street or road having enough turf, trees, flowers, etc., along the sides or down the middle, or both, to constitute a park. A thoroughfare is a public road, street, or avenue open at both ends, and usually heavily traveled A byway is an obscure or unfrequented side road A lane is a narrow

Alleyway places more emphasis than *alley* on high enclo-

*Road, street, highway, highroad, avenue ... terrace, drive parkway, thoroughfare, by- ... alley, alleyway

... Wander, stray, ramble, rove range, prowl gad traipse meander.

... *Bake, broil, grill, barbecue

... rob, plunder, rifle, loot, thieve, burglarize come into comparison as meaning to despoil a person of possessions or a place of valuables In strict legal use rob implies the taking of personal property or valuables from

a church In extended use, *rob* implies deprivation by unjust means or by powers beyond one's control as to *rob* a person of his good name, the high winds *robbed* the trees of their fruit, a tree *robs* the adjacent soil of moisture and fertility Plunder implies a despoliation by force, as by armies in war, organized gangs, bandits or the like it often suggests robbery on an extensive scale or a ravaging or pillaging of a territory, as travelers through the remote sections of the country were in constant danger of being *plundered,* to *plunder* the warehouses, *plundering* wrecked ships . was a well established business in many places on our shores"

...on of circumstances which explain the despoila... ...make it exceedingly reprehensible it sometimes

implied as a group of officials who *looted* the state treasury **Thieve** implies a taking of possessions or valuables by stealth unlike the other terms of this group the word is used chiefly but not exclusively as an intransitive verb, often implying habitual stealing of goods from persons or places as he lives by *thieving* When a thief *thieves* from a thief God laughs (*West Indian Negro Proverb*) I never did such a thing as *thieve* (*Dickens*) **Burglarize** implies an act of burglary or a breaking and entering by night in order to steal usually however, it carries as *burglary* in law does not necessarily carry an implication that one's purpose has been accomplished as the house was *burglarized* while its occupants were asleep

Ana *Steal pilfer purloin filch lift defraud swindle *cheat despoil pillage sack *ravage embezzle *defalcate peculate

robber. Larcener thief burglar See under THEFT

robbery Larceny *theft burglary

robe, *v* *Clothe attire tire dress apparel array vest invest

robust *Healthy sound wholesome hale well

Ana *Strong sturdy stout stalwart athletic husky *muscular sinewy *vigorous energetic lusty

Ant Frail feeble

rock, *v* *Shake agitate convulse

Ana *Swing sway undulate, oscillate totter quake tremble (see SHAKE)

rocket, *v* *Rise arise ascend mount soar tower levitate surge.

rococo, *adj* *Ornate baroque flamboyant florid

rodomontade *Bombast rhapsody rant fustian

Ana Boasting bragging vaunting (see BOAST *v*) vainglory vanity *pride magniloquence grandiloquence (see corresponding adjectives at RHETORICAL)

roguish. *Playful frolicsome sportive waggish impish mischievous, wanton

roil or **rile** Provoke aggravate nettle *irritate exasperate peeve

Ana *Anger incense enrage infuriate madden vex, *annoy irk bother

roiled or **riled, roily** or **riley** *Turbid muddy

roll, *n* *List, table catalogue schedule register roster rota canon inventory

roller *Wave undulation billow breaker comber beachcomber surge ripple

rollick, *v* Frolic disport sport, *play romp gambol

rollick, *n* Frolic disport sport play romp gambol See under PLAY *v*

romance *n* *Novel

romantic, *adj* *Sentimental mawkish maudlin soppy mushy slushy

Ana Fanciful *imaginary quixotic fantastic visionary invented created (see INVENT) picturesque pictorial vivid *graphic

romp, *v* Frolic, rollick gambol disport sport *play

romp *n* Frolic rollick gambol disport sport play See under PLAY *v*

room *n* **1 Room chamber apartment** are here compared as used of space in a building enclosed or set apart by a partition **Room** is the word in ordinary use **Chamber** is chiefly elevated or poetical it is commonly used of a private room especially of a bedroom on an upper floor "High in her *chamber* up a tower to the east (*Tennyson*) He hardly ever slept two nights successively in one *chamber* (*Southey*) **Apartment** is now rare in the sense of a single room Her morning room was an airy *apartment* on the first floor (*M E Braddon*)

2 In plural form **rooms Rooms lodgings chambers quarters, diggings, digs, apartment, flat, tenement** denote in common one or more rooms used as a separate residence in a building in which there are other dwellers A **room** or **rooms** are engaged in a private house or in a dormitory or hotel usually by a single person commonly, certain facilities (as the bathroom) are shared and there is no provision or very limited provision for housekeeping **Lodgings** are a *room* or rooms rented in a private house The term is not much used colloquially in the United States **Chambers** (chiefly British) are *rooms* for single persons living alone either in a private house or in a building containing only such rooms. The term is little used in the United States **Quarters** are usually an assigned place of residence occupied for a precarious term especially by soldiers, as in a house or in barracks. With a qualifying word *quarters* may characterize or appraise the accommodations of any place of residence as bachelor *quarters* cramped or spacious *quarters* **Diggings** is colloquial **digs** slang (both especially British) for any of the preceding terms An **apartment** in the United States and Canada is usually a suite of rooms having complete facilities for private living and housekeeping, in a building composed exclusively of similar suites Less often the term is applied to a single *room* with bath and without kitchen especially in the so-called apartment hotels In England the singular form *apartment* is now rarely used the plural form *apartments* is a colloquial and somewhat pretentious term for a set of rooms in a private house hired for short term occupancy The curate's lodgings—*apartments* his landlady would call them. (*M R Mitford*) A **flat** is an apartment occupying the whole or a part of one floor as distinguished for instance from the so-called duplex apartment which has rooms on two floors Since, however the rooms of an apartment are commonly all on one floor this distinction does not often come into play and in England *flat* is the term in general use for what in the United States is usually called an apartment In the United States *flat* is sometimes used as in England and thus is applied interchangeably with *apartment* to a suite of any size the rooms of which are all on one floor however it is perhaps more often applied to a suite of rooms usually with private entrance from the outside occupying the whole of one floor or half of one floor and separated from the other suite on the same floor by a corridor in a building smaller than the largest of apartment houses and often of less substantial construction and with less elegant appointments **Tenement** in the United States usually suggests an inferior apartment or flat especially a crowded one in the *slums* But sometimes the word is so devoid of derogatory connotation that one sees in the windows of buildings containing vacant apartments or flats signs reading Tenement to Let In England the word is not derogatory and differs from *flat* in being applicable to a suite on more than one floor and from *apartments* in implying more permanent tenure *Tenement* is often also used for *tenement house*

roost *v* Perch *alight light land

root *v* *Applaud cheer hurrah huzza

root *n* *Origin source inception provenance provenience prime mover

Ana Beginning commencing or commencement starting or start (see corresponding verbs at BEGIN) foundation basis ground (see BASE)

roseate *Hopeful optimistic rose-colored

rose colored *Hopeful optimistic roseate

roster *List table catalogue schedule register rota canon inventory

rot, *v* *Decay decompose, putrefy spoil disintegrate crumble

Ana Corrupt vitiate *debase taint *contaminate pollute defile

rota. *List table catalogue schedule register roll roster canon inventory

rotate 1 *Turn revolve gyrate circle spin whirl twirl wheel eddy swirl pirouette

2 **Rotate, alternate** are synonyms when they mean to succeed or cause to succeed each other in turn. **Rotate** may be used in reference to two or more persons or things it implies indefinite repetition of the order of succession Thus, persons *rotate* in jobs or offices when they periodically interchange their jobs or offices according usually to a predetermined scheme, one *rotates* crops who grows different things on the same land in successive seasons in an order calculated to maintain soil fertility or to enrich exhausted soil **Alternate** differs from *rotate* in being referable only to two persons or things though it also implies repetition of the order it does not convey so strong a suggestion of continuity, as to *alternate* workers on an exhausting job to *alternate* hot and cold applications in the treatment of a bruise The weather *alternated* between blinding sand storms and brilliant sunlight (*Cather*)

Ana Interchange *exchange swap bandy succeed *follow ensue

rotund. Plump chubby portly stout *fleshy fat corpulent obese.

Ant Angular — *Con* *Lean spare lank lanky gaunt rawboned skinny scrawny

rough, *adj* 1 **Rough, harsh, uneven, rugged, scabrous** come into comparison when they mean not having a smooth or even surface exterior texture or the like **Rough,** the usual and comprehensive word applies literally to anything that may be said to have a surface or an exterior which to the sense of touch or the sense of sight is not smooth but is covered with points, bristles projections or ridges of any kind or nature as, *rough* ground the *rough* surface of a body of water (or the sea is *rough* to lay) a *rough* block of stone the *rough* skin of chapped hands a *rough* tweed a *rough* unshaved face Often in literal use when applied to materials and substances employed in the arts and crafts, *rough* means unpolished unworked unwrought etc as a *rough* diamond *rough* steel *rough* lumber By extension the term also applies to things which impress another than the tactile sense or one's nerves or one's feelings as lacking in smoothness and evenness as *rough* words *rough* winds *rough* sounds a *rough* disposition he has had a *rough* time (for fuller treatment of extended senses see RUDE) **Harsh** suggests an even more disagreeable sensation or impression than *rough* when applied to that which is felt with the hand it implies a surface or texture that is distinctly unpleasant to the tactile nerves (as a *harsh* fabric *harsh* cinders *harsh* sand) when applied to that which is heard it suggests a rasping grating quality (as *harsh* voices *harsh* din Broke the fair music —*Milton* a *harsh* language) when applied to anything seen tasted or the like it suggests a character or quality that is offensive or repellent to a sensitive person (as, a *harsh*

or in imposing rigors (as a *harsh* rebuke a *harsh* climate, a *harsh* sentence) **Uneven** applies not only to surfaces but to lines and suggests a lack of uniformity in height through all the points of the surface (as an *uneven* road an *uneven* floor) or a lack of straightness and the presence of curves or angles (as, an *uneven* edge, an *uneven* hem) In figurative use it implies a lack of uniformity in excellence or agreeableness, or the like in all the parts as of a life, a performance a work of art, etc. as, the artist's brushwork in this painting is *uneven* the trio's playing of the sonata was *uneven* **Rugged,** though now chiefly applied to persons so strong and healthy that they can survive great stress and strain, is still frequently employed in the sense of *rough* in current use however it applies chiefly to surfaces marked with ridges, prominences, and the like such as those which offer obstacles to the traveler the worker and the like (as a *rugged* road up a mountain the rice-fields, all clothed in their *rugged* stubble —*F Kemble*) or which as in the case of faces or countenances are gaunt seamed or heavy featured and suggest strength or maturity (as any resemblance between you with your *rugged* strong face and your coal-black hair and this young Adonis —*Wilde* His face

people sometimes praise as simply a page torn from the book of life' (*C E Montague*) **Scabrous** applies liter

scabrous leaf a *scabrous* stem a *scabrous* hide In figurative use *scabrous* applies chiefly to subject matter or to writings and works of art having subject matter that is prickly or thorny or difficult to treat often because it is offensive to the tastes or morals of the community as, What writer has spoken more acutely on the somewhat *scabrous* but none the less important subject of feminine temperament ? (*A Huxley*)

Ana Hard solid *firm *coarse gross *rank rampant

Ant Smooth

2 *Rude crude raw callow green

Ana Brusque crusty gruff curt blunt *bluff ungracious uncivil discourteous impolite (see RUDE) *indecorous unseemly, indecent indelicate

Ant Gentle

round, *adj* **Round spherical, circular globular** (*or* **globose, globate, globoid**), **orbicular** (*or* **orbiculate**), **annular discoid** (*or* **discoidal**) are not all synonyms of each other but they are all synonyms of **round** the comprehensive term when it means having an edge or circumference or outer surface every point of which is

and its variant forms are less mathematical and more concrete in their connotations than *spherical* they often suggest merely an approximation to the spherical in shape (as the earth is *globular* but not actually *spherical*) as *globular* (or *globose*) berries *globular* (or *globoid*) grains *globular* bowls or wine glasses **Orbicular** may also mean approximately spherical as are the orbs or heavenly bodies, as known the word frequently however means approximately circular as are the orbs or

heavenly bodies, as seen Thus the socket of some bones is described as an *orbicular* (that is globe-shaped) socket and the muscle which surrounds the eye socket and controls the opening and closing of the eye is describable as an *orbicular* (that is *circular*) muscle Annular adds to *circular* the implication of being hollow in the center and therefore ring shaped as *annular* markings on trees an *annular* eclipse of the sun Discoid adds to *circular* the implications of a continuous surface and of flatness thus a *discoid* shell is one like the shell of the nautilus spiral yet having all its coils practically in the same plane

round, *adv* Around *about

roundabout *Indirect circuitous

Ana Sinuous *winding tortuous anfractuous flexuous

rouse Arouse *stir awaken, rally waken

Ana Enliven *quicken animate vivify stimulate excite *provoke *incite foment instigate

roustabout *Worker workman, workingman laborer mechanic artisan operative hand craftsman handicraftsman.

rout, *n* *Crowd throng press, crush mob horde

rout, *v* *Conquer vanquish defeat subdue subjugate reduce overcome surmount overthrow beat lick

route, *n* *Way course passage pass artery

rove *Wander stray roam ramble range prowl gad gallivant, traipse meander

row, *n* *Brawl broil fracas melee rumpus scrap

Ana Fight affray fray combat conflict *contest altercation, wrangle *quarrel squabble

royal Regal *kingly queenly imperial princely

Ana *Splendid resplendent glorious superb august majestic, stately imposing (see GRAND)

rude 1 **Rude rough crude, raw callow green** are synonyms when they mean lacking in most or in all of the qualities that make for finish or for perfection in development or in use **Rude** which etymologically means unwrought or unformed is applicable not only to men to their minds, to their manners but also to the things they make or do As applied to men and their minds, it suggests a comparatively low state of culture or a dearth of learning more often than savagery or barbarism although it may suggest the latter as Like a *rude* and savage man of Ind (*Shak*) His companies [companions] unletter'd *rude* and shallow (*Shak*) The melody that was at first designed To cheer the *rude* forefathers of mankind (*Cowper*) As applied to the things which men make or do *rude* suggests the makers ignorance of technique or of proper materials their inexpertness or inexperience a deficiency of materials or the like as *rude* attempts at verse *rude* implements *rude* workmanship a *rude* hut Our father Adam sat under the Tree and scratched with a stick in the mould And the first *rude* sketch that the world had seen was joy to his mighty heart (*Kipling*) **Rough** as here compared (see also ROUGH 1) is also applicable to men their manners and their works and products it usually suggests more harshness or violence than *rude* and a more culpable ignorance or inexperience As applied to men and their manners the term usually implies the absence of signs not only of polish and refinement but of gentleness politeness and often even civility It does not however necessarily imply boldness insolence boorishness or other unpleasant qualities as A plain *rough* honest man and wise tho not learned (*Addison*) a couple of *rough* fellows appeared at the door to use *rough* language a *rough* but hearty welcome. As applied to men s works and products, *rough* suggests more offhandedness haste indifference to technique or the like than *rude* it is therefore usually applied to things which are not carefully made often intentionally because they suffice for the purpose or are not yet finished being in an early stage of a process or development, as to make a first *rough* draft of his argument to show a *rough* sketch of the proposed garden a *rough* guess a *rough* buffing of cutlery precedes what is called a gloss buffing **Crude** may be applied to men and their acts words products, and the like but it gets its fundamental implications from its historically earlier application to things which have been untouched by man as by being unprocessed unrefined untreated and the like, and are as yet therefore in their natural state or in an undeveloped state as *crude* petroleum *crude* rubber, *crude* sugar Consequently when applied to men their acts, words products and the like *crude* implies the far remove of that which is so described from that which is perfected is highly developed or fully civilized as by toning down, refining disciplining or the like as, *crude* colors *crude* methods *crude* emotions a *crude* philosophy "The blank verse of Tennyson is *cruder* (not 'rougher' or less perfect in technique) than that of half a dozen contemporaries of Shakespeare *cruder* because less capable of expressing complicated subtle and surprising emotions" (*T S Eliot*) Our ordinary high school pupils *crude* as they may appear represent a degree of refinement notably higher than the stage attained by their parents (*Grandgent*) **Raw** which in the earliest of its present senses describes the condition of uncooked food especially of meat fish eggs and vegetables, is often further applied to natural products which are gathered mined or otherwise removed from their native places, but are not yet processed or are in the earliest stage of manufacture or processing thus *raw* silk names the fiber from the cocoons of the silkworm as it is drawn from them and reeled *raw* hides are stripped from the carcasses of animals but are not yet tanned or otherwise dressed *raw* milk is as yet unpasteurized; the *raw* materials from which the miller produces flour are various cereals such as wheat barley rye and the like The *raw* material of music is sound (*Day Lewis*) As applied to men their minds their products and the like *raw* far more than *crude* suggests the elementariness of the untried and the inexperienced as *raw* recruits to raise ill armed half-starved under aged *raw* levies (*Browrell*) the *raw* judgment of the multitude (*De Quincey*) Over and over again he had seen her take some *raw* youth twist *him* turn him, wake him up set him going (*V Woolf*) **Callow,** originally applied to an unfledged bird especially one covered with down is now more often applied to youths or to those who retain the signs of immaturity in manhood It usually suggests naïveté simplicity lack of sophistication but not so strikingly as does *crude* and its suggestions of inexperience or present unfitness are not so strong as those of *raw* Souls and wits which have never got beyond the *callow* and boarding school stage (*Arnold*) Pluffles was a subaltern in the Unmentionables He was *callow* even for a subaltern (*Kipling*) **Green,** as here compared derives most of its connotations from *green* as applied to fruit and implying unripeness and unfitness for use The term often comes pretty close to *raw* when applied to persons and their abilities because it suggests inexperience and lack of necessary training as to employ *green* hands in a factory Often however it additionally connotes simplicity or gullibility He has taken me for a *green* country girl impressed with him because he is from the city and dressed in fine clothes (*S Anderson*) But *green* is also used of products (sometimes of the raw materials) of manufacture or processing which are not yet fully seasoned cured dried or the like as *green* liquors (not as yet mellowed by age) *green* sugar (not yet perfectly dried) *green* pelts (fresh from the animal) *green* manure (not yet sufficiently rotted)

Ana Boorish churlish clownish loutish (see under BOOR) rustic *rural bucol c barbarous savage *barbarian primitive *primary primeval

2 Rude ill mannered impolite discourteous uncivil, ungracious come into comparison as meaning not observant of the manners or forms required by good breeding Rude suggests lack of delicacy or consideration

intercourse among civilized persons (as No profanity Señor We want nothing from you but to get away from your *uncivil* tongue —*Cather*) Ungracious stresses the lack of kindliness or courtesy that enables one to keep

SULLEN)

Ant Civil urbane

rueful Dolorous doleful lugubrious plaintive *melancholy

Ana Depressed weighed (down) oppressed (see DEPRESS) piteous *pitiful despairing *despondent hopeless

ruffian, *n* Ruffian thug, desperado gangster, Mohock apache agree in denoting a brutal fellow given to wanton

brutal person who mercilessly inflicts pain or death on

population as the field of operations than the plains or the wild and waste regions of a country It also impl es

great recklessness in attack often but not necessarily

1 cutthroat, gunman bravo.

Bristle bridle swagger *strut

aunt parade d splay, exhibit *show

*Rough scabrous harsh uneven

Robust healthy burly brawny husky *muscu

nk, rampant arduous *hard d fficult.

Ant Fragile

someone as through destructive agencies such as weather age neglect or the like through partial destruction by fire flood collision or the like or through loss of something vital to one s happiness or success (such as one s fortune one s good name one s chastity) as the severe windstorm has *ruined* the garden nearly every one of the old and beautiful churches in the region was *ruined* by bombs the firm s reputation was *ruined* by rumors spread by envious competitors "*There was* in all of them [persons] something *ruined* lost or broken —some precious and irretrievable quality which had gone out of them and which they never could get back again (*T Wolfe*) Wreck implies a ruining by or as if by crashing or being shattered Literally it is used in reference to a ship a train an automobile an airplane or the like as the vessel was *wrecked* on the rocky coast of Maine only the locomotive of the second train was *wrecked* in the collision In its extended sense *wreck* is often used in place of *ruin* when there is an intent to imply that the thing (often an intangible thing such as one s career one s credit one s prospects or the like) is injured past all hope of repair or of reconstruction as his health was *wrecked* by his many years of tropical exploration the party has been *wrecked* by the misdeeds of a few of its leaders their plans were *wrecked* by the unexpected change in weather When the pulling down of a building is implied *wreck* is often preferred to *demolish* or *destroy* because it does not necessarily carry the suggestion implicit in the latter words of the uselessness of that which is left Wrack (or in dialectal or er

whole fleets in pride like riven toys (*F T Palgrave*) The verb is now seldom used but the noun *wrack* is not

uncommon. Dilapidate (etymologically to scatter like stones) in precise use implies ruin especially of a building of developed property or of one's fortune or financial resources through neglect or through wasteful

intransitive verb and the noun dilapidation often specifically suggest ecclesiastical wastefulness through a failure to keep a church or church property in proper

regulate the recovery of compensation for money spent in repairing churches and ecclesiastical buildings allowed to dilapidate In more general use dilapidate implies a

rule, n *Law regulation precept statute ordinance canon.
Ana Order mandate dictate *command *principle axiom fundamental etiquette *decorum propriety

rule, v 1 *Govern.
Ana *Guide lead manage direct control *conduct *execute administer
2 *Decide determine settle resolve
Ana Conclude judge gather deduce *infer
3 In form rule out Eliminate debar *exclude shut out, suspend disbar blackball
Ana Bar block (see HINDER) *prevent preclude obviate

ruminate Muse meditate *ponder
Ana *Consider weigh revolve excogitate reflect deliberate speculate cogitate *think

rumpus *Brawl broil fracas melee row scrap

run v Gallop canter trot pace single-foot walk lope rack, amble See under TROT n

run n Gallop canter *trot pace single-foot walk, lope rack amble

runt *Dwarf pygmy midget manikin homunculus

rupture n *Fracture

implies open country whether uninhabited or sparsely settled more narrowly it suggests agricultural pursuits or simple community life In distinction from rustic however rural suggests the pleasant aspects of country life rustic commonly implies a contrast with the refinements of the city or the town, and often connotes rudeness or lack of polish. He buried himself in the rural or rather rustic solitude of Buriton (Gibbon)

peace and apartness from the world To pastoral dales thin set with modest farms (Wordsworth) When I thought that a war would arise in defence of the right That No more shall Peace Pipe on her pastoral hillock a languid note (Tennyson) Bucolic especially in modern humorous writing is referred chiefly to persons their acts, and their words rather than to landscape and far more strongly than rustic implies loutishness. The keenest of bucolic minds felt a whisper

equivalent of rustic and the latter in modern use approaching bucolic or georgic as agrestic behavior (W Gregory) A brown parchment hided old man of the geoponic or bucolic species (J R. Lowell)

ruse n *Trick, stratagem, maneuver artifice wile feint.
Ana Subterfuge chicane trickery *deception expedient shift makeshift, *resource resort

rustic *Rural pastoral bucolic georgic Arcadian agrestic geoponic

Commiseration compassion *pity condolence sympathy empathy bowels
*Mercy grace charity clemency lenity forbearance tolerance indulgence (see under FORBEARING)

S

Sabbath *Sunday the Lord's Day

sack v 1 Pillage despoil spoliate *ravage devastate waste.
Ana Plund
raze *strip

sack, v 2 *D

sack n *Ba

sacred 1 *
Ana Ded
cherished tr

Ana analog

Ant Profane — Con Secular lay temporal (see PROFANE)
2 Sacred sacrosanct inviolate inviolable are here

to charity, the study was *sacred* to the father of the family) or a special character or quality which makes the person or thing held sacred an object of almost rel g ous veneration or reverence (as [Louis XIII] saw that the things which happened increasingly strengthene l the

Let them establish your fundamental rights by a *sacrosanct* declaration —*Jefferson*) the term now is either ironical and occasionally slightly derisive or suggests an imputed rather than a genuinely deserved claim for freedom from attack or violation (as etymology is after all not *sacrosanct* —*Karl K. Darrow* The one off ce which he [Augustus] tried to keep *sacrosanct* was the consulsh p —*Buchan*) Inviolate and inviolable apply to laws principles treaties agreements, institutions persons places objects etc that for one reason or another are secure from breach infringement attack intrusion injury or the like they differ from each other chiefly in that *inviolate* suggests the fact of not having been violated wh le *inviolable* implies a character which does not permit or which distinctly forbids violation thus one holds a vow *inviolable* but keeps his vow *inviolate* so What seemed *inviolable* barriers are burst asunder in a trice (*Meredith*) The Navajos believed that their old gods dwelt in the fastnesses of that canyon like their Shiprock it was an *inviolate* place (*Coll er*)

Ana Protected shielded defended guarded (see DEFEND) revered reverenced venerated (see REVERE)

sacrifice, *v* Abnegate forbear *forgo eschew

Ana Renounce *abdicate surrender yield resign *rel nqu sh

sacrilege Desecration *profanation blasphemy

Ana Defilement pollution (see correspond ng verbs at CONTAMINATE) violation transgress on trespass *breach sin cr me scandal *offense

sacrilegious Blasphemous *impious profane

Ana Polluting defiling (see CONTAMINATE) profaning desecrating (see correspond ng nouns at PROFANATION)

sacrosanct Inviolate inviolable *sacred

Ana Respected regarded esteemed (see corresponding verbs under REGARD *n*) revered venerated reverenced (see REVERE)

sadness Sadness depression melancholy melancholia dejection gloom blues, dumps vapors (*or* vapours) are here compared as mean ng a state of mind when one is low sp rited or an attack of low sp rits Sadness is the general term apart from the context it carries no explicit suggestions of the cause of the low spirits or of the extent to which one is deprived of cheerfulness as A

let down discouraged and devo d of v gor (owing to physical mental or other causes) or to a state of mind usually outwardly manifested by brood ng in which one is listless despondent sullen or the like as On some days he was happy and then his happiness was followed by an odd fit of *depression* (*S Anderson*), Tina s love was a stormy affair with continual ups and downs of rapture and *depression* (*E Wharton*), Never before in any mood of *depression* had she given evidence of suicidal thoughts (*H Ellis*) Melancholy in earl est use applied and still sometimes applies to a settled depression that is temperamental or constitutional and that at times shows evi lences of insanity (as *Melancholy* is the nurse of frenzy —*Shak*) in current use this condition is regarded as the result of a mental disease and is called specifically melancholia (as, alone and friendless, she fell into a *me ancholia*) *Melancholy* now often appl es to a not unpleasant or displeasing mood or a mental state characterized by sadness (but not grief or despair) pensiveness and deep but not depressing or heavy seriousness as To lend our hearts and spirits wholly To the influence of mild minded *melancholy* (*Tennyson*), the lively curious mind the wit the gaiety of spirit tinged with a tender *melancholy* (*Hudson*) She dwells with Beauty—Beauty that must die Ay in the very temple of delight Veil d *Melancholy* has her sovran shrine Though seen of none save him whose soul shall taste tl e *sadness* of her might (*Keats*) Dejection suggests especially the mood of one who is downcast discourage l or disp irited the term differs from *depression* chiefly in its suggestion of an external cause and in

choly or melanchol a depress on dejection, or extreme sadness on the person afflicted or to the atmosphere which a person of low spirits or a depressing event creates in its literal sense the term implies darkness and dullness and it further connotes lack of all that enlivens or cheers as the leaden *gloom* of one who has

headache and is acutely depressed or dejected as Sometimes thro pride the sexes change their airs My lord l as *vapours* and my lady swears (*Young*)

Ana *Sorrow grief anguish woe despondency despair hopelessness forlornness (see under DESPONDENT)

dness

Variant of SECULAR

Safe secure come into comparison only when n free from danger or apprehens on of danger mologically whole sound) in its earl est and still current sense implies that one has passed through dangers or has run the risk of injury of being lost (often in early use spiritually lost) or the l ke without incurring harm or damage as they arrived home *safe* and sound after their long journey she always insists on

despise an enemy"—*Defoe*) or to any cautious procedure which keeps one out of danger or free from the risk of making an error or blunder (as this is as much as it is *safe* to say about the prospects of a cure for

freedom from anxiety or apprehension of danger, as

and his existence would be as flat and *secure* as that of a milch cow (*Mencken*)

Ana Protected, guarded, shielded (see DEFEND) *reliable dependable, tried

Ant Dangerous — *Con* Precarious, hazardous, risky perilous jeopardous (see DANGEROUS)

safeguard, *v* Guard shield protect *defend

Ana Conserve, preserve *save secure, insure, *ensure assure

saga, *Myth legend

sagacious Perspicacious astute *shrewd

Ana *Sharp, keen acute penetrating piercing probing (see ENTER) *wise judicious sage sapient

sage, *adj* *Wise, sapient, judicious prudent, sensible sane.

Ana. *Intelligent, knowing brilliant *le sagacious perspicacious (see SHREWD)

'm, scud shoot, dart, *fly

, seaman, tar, gob mallow, bluejacket.

able, *vendible purchasable

stipend, pay, hire, emolument, fee

icuous, outstanding signal, striking ient, remarkable *noticeable

, important, weighty (see corresponding NCE) impressive, *moving obtrusive, ERTINENT)

salubrious. *Healthful, healthy, wholesome, salutary, hygienic sanitary

Ana. *Beneficial advantageous benign *favorable

salutary. Wholesome, *healthful healthy, salubrious hygienic, sanitary

Ana. *Beneficial advantageous profitable restorative alterative, tonic (see corresponding nouns at RESTORATIVE)

Ant. Deleterious evil.

. *Greeting salute

*Address greet, hail, accost

*Greeting, salutation

lm, emollient, demulcent.

Same, selfsame, very, identical, identic, equal, tantamount come into comparison mean either not different from the other or

or absolute agreement in all details as of quality, shape appearance, and the like (as since the sculptures are *identical* one must be a replica of the other, no two leaves from the same tree are *identical* twins that are

they amount to the same thing (particularly when set off against each other) especially in worth force signifi-

Ant D fferent
sample, n Specimen example *instance case illustration
Ana Piece *part portion segment fragment
sanctimonious 1 Pietistic rel g ous *devout pious
Ana See tl ose at SANCTIMONIOUS 2
2 Hypocritical pharisaical canting See under HYPOCRISY
Ana Affected feigned simulated counterfeited assumed pretended (see ASSUME) perfervid fervid ardent fervent (see IMPASSIONED)
sanctimony, sanctimoniousness *Hypocrisy pharisaism cant canting
Ana Pretend ng or pretense simulation fe gning counterfeiting affecting or affectation (see corresponding verbs at ASSUME) enthusiasm zealotry fanaticism (cf nouns at ENTHUSIAST)
sanction, v *Approve endorse accredit certify
Ana *Authorize license commission confirm *ratify *enforce implement
Ant Interd ct
sanctity *Holiness
sanctuary Refuge asylum *shelter cover retreat ark
Ana Safety security (see corresponding adjectives at SAFE) protection shielding or sl ield guard ng or guard (see corresponding verbs at DEFEND)
sand, n *Fortitude grit backbone pluck guts
Ana *Courage mettle spirit resolution tenacity
sane *Wise jud cious prudent sensible sage sapient
Ana *Rational reasonable right *good sound cogent convincing (see VALID)
Ant Insane
sang froid Phlegm composure *equanimity
Ana Ind fference unconcernedness or unconcern

guinary gory
Ant Bloodless
2 Assured *confident sure
Ana *Hopeful optimistic pos tive certain *sure
Ant Afraid (sense 2)
sanitary *Healthful hygienic salutary salubrious healthy wholesome
Ana Curing or curative heal ng remedying (see corresponding verbs at CURE) *effective efficacious effectual
Ant Noxious
sanitiz

sap, v
disable
Ana
wreck *destroy
sapid, saporous *Palatable appetizing savory tasty

*Taste, flavor, savor tang relish smack.
ipidity
Sage *wise jud cious prudent sensible sane
earned erud te scl olarly sagacious, persp ca
SHREWD)
Satire irony *wit humor repartee
isiveness trenchancy bitingness cuttingness
sponding adjectives at INCISIVE) mockery
derision (see corresponding verbs at RIDICULE)
sarcastic or sarcastical Sarcastic (or sarcastical) satirical (or satiric), ironical (or ironic), sardonic (or sardonical) come into comparison when they mean having or manifesting bitterness and power to cut or st ng
sarcastic

should *sarcastically* call that time to our recollection (*Burke*) A person or his utterance express on, or sp rit is satirical (less often satiric, this term being applied chiefly to literature or a literary work involving satire)
someone or

comedy was filled with bitter *satiric* strokes against a certain young lady (*Thackeray*) Not only a person or an utterance mood or express on but also a s tuat on or an event may be described as ironical or ironic when he or it manifests the power to evoke amused but often
ance be-

person s smile expression or words may be described as sardonic when he or it manifests scorn mockery and

Ana B ting trenchant *incisive *caustic
licious
Iron cal satirical *sarcastic
eriding or der sive mock ng taunting ridicul ng (see correspond ng verbs at RIDICULE) *sin ster mal gn
v *Satiate surfeit cloy pall glut gorge surcharge
*Satisfy, content *indulge pamper humor
fy regale arride (see PLEASE)

isk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

satellite *Follower, adherent henchman, partisan disciple sectary

Ana Sycophant *parasite favorite toady, lickspit hanger-on devotee votary *addict fan.

satiate Satiate sate, surfeit cloy, pall glut gorge surcharge come into comparison chiefly as transitive but often as intransitive verbs meaning to fill or become filled to the po nt of replet on Both satiate and sate have been, but are now less often used in the sense of merely to satisfy completely (as I will *satiate* the soul of the priests with fatness —*Jeremiah* xxxi 14 and my soul procure Wherewith to *sate* its malice —*Shelley*) both

common words of explanation a few sober words of prom

sate

imp

nau

surf

show (*Addison*) There anguish does not sting nor pleasure *pall* (*Keats*) Common sense does *pall* on a husband sometimes (*Deland*) Glut like *surfeit* implies excess in feeding or supplying but it stresses the consequent overloading rather than the extinction of appetite or desire often also it suggests the st mulation of a greed that knows no lim ts except those imposed upon it by phys

with reference to persons than to things though it is still frequently employed figuratively in reference to a person s heart or mind as a heart *surcharged* w th grief cares that *surcharge* his mind with worry t ll his spirit sank *Surcharged* within him (*Wordsworth*) When the

tetanus toxin

Ana *Satisfy content pamper humor *indulge gratify regale arride (see PLEASE)

y silken velvety glabrous glossy

humor sarcasm repartee

aillage *badinage lampoon pas-

ridicul ng *or* rid cule deriding *or*

e corresponding verbs at RIDICULE)

Ironical sardonic *sarcastic

uant po gnant rid culing deriding

mocking (see corresponding verbs at RIDICULE) mordant mordacious *caustic scath ng

or longings but also of one s needs requirements or the like as walks that *satisfy* one s wish for exercise he was always ready to *satisfy* every one of her desires [B shop Vaillant] was summoned to Rome to explain his compli cated finance before the Papal Court —and he had very hard work to *satisfy* the Card nals (*Cather*) Content impl es appeasement to the po nt where one is not dis quieted or disturbed by a desire for what one does not have even though every wish is not fully gratified as When I was at home I was in a better place but travellers must be *content* (*Shak*) my own garden

*satiate sate

Ant Tantalize

2 Recompense compensate requite remunerate, repay *pay reimburse indemnify

Ana Balance *compensate offset

expressiveness or without violation of idiom Satisfy, as

sly interpreted is used ch efly in reference to persons considered impersonally) which are

the claims made for it Meet implies exact agreement

tions , the supply *meets* the demand the estate is not large enough to *meet* the claims against it Answer usually but not necessarily implies even more modera tion in praise than *meet* while it does not imply d ssatisfaction it seldom connotes complete content, as this knife will *answer* the purpose his rating *answered* his parents expectations

Ana *Prove test try, demonstrate verify substantiate corroborate *confirm *match equal rival approach touch

saturate 1 *Soak steep impregnate drench sog sop ret waterlog

Ana *Dip immerse submerge *absorb imbibe assimilate

2 Impregnate interpenetrate impenetrate penetrate *permeate pervade

Ana *Infuse imbue ingrain inoculate penetrate pierce probe (see ENTER)

saturnine Dour gloomy *sullen glum morose surly sulky crabbed

Ana Grave *serious solemn staid taciturn reserved uncommunicative *s lent

Ant Gen al mercurial

saucy Saucy, pert arch come into comparison in spite of widely different implications when they agree in meaning flippant and bold rather than serious and respectful in one s manner or attitude Saucy originally stressed insolence or impertinence to superiors especially as sho vn in offensive speech in modern use it is not always so strongly derogatory though it still implies lack of proper respect as a *saucy* pupil a *saucy* retort Usually it also implies piquancy and levity with a hint of smartness or of amus ng effrontery A little *saucy* rose-bud minx can strike Death-damp into the breast of doughty king (*Browning*) Sometimes it is appl ed also

like that present a brave smart and more or less pug nacious appearance as the *Saucy* Sixth (The Royal Warwickshire Regiment) Tight and *saucy*—tight and *saucy* Tr m s the sh p we hail from (*W C Bennett*) Pert implies a saucy freedom that savors of presumption or affectation rather than of insolence A *pert* jack anapes, full of college petulance and self-conceit (*Smollett*) A little upstart vulgar being with all her airs of *pert* pretension (*Austen*) In some contexts the word carries additional implications found in its other senses such as of cleverness sprightliness or the like A little upright *pert* tart tripp ng wight (*Burns*) Arch usually implies roguish audacity or m schievous mockery and often, when appl ed to women carries a hint of coquettishness El zabeth at the first con

Ana Flippant, frivolous volatile l ght minded (see corresponding nouns at LIGHTNESS) intrusive obtrusive meddlesome *impertinent brash impudent (see SHAMELESS) piquant, snappy (see PUNGENT).

lo tering in a coffeehouse (*Fielding*) Stroll differs from *saunter* chiefly in its implications of an objective such as sight seeing exercise or the like pursued without haste and with wandering from one place to another Then we *strolled* For half the day thro stately theatres (*Tennyson*) The notables of the town *stroll* past with the dignity of Roman senators (*A Huxley*) Amble occas onally conveys the same implications as *saunter* or sometimes *stroll* but it far more often suggests merely

sometimes connotes slow mincing steps and at other times a casual jaunty ga t

savage *adj* 1 *Fierce ferocious, barbarous, inhuman, cruel fell truculent

Ana Implacable relentless unrelenting merciless, *grim rapacious *voracious ravenous

Con Gentle mild lenient (see SOFT) humane benevolent *charitable.

2 Barbarous *barbarian barbaric

Ana Primitive primeval (see PRIMARY) *rough harsh untaught untutored *ignorant

Con *Tame submissive subdued civilized cultured (see corresponding nouns at CIVILIZATION)

save, *v* 1 Deliver redeem *rescue ransom reclaim

Ana *Free release liberate emancipate *defend protect shield guard safeguard *recover retrieve recoup recruit

Ant Lose waste damn (*in theology*)

2 **Save, preserve, conserve** come into comparison as meaning to keep free or secure from injury decay destruction or loss Save may imply measures taken to protect someth ng from danger of loss injury or destruction (as to *save* one s papers by keeping them in a vault All I pray is that this young child may be *saved* from him — *Meredith*) but more often it suggests rescue or delivery from a dangerous s tuation especially one which means death or destruction as to *save* a child from drowning the house was *saved* from the fire The souls I could not *save* (*Housman*) Preserve stresses the idea of resistance to destructive agencies and hence implies the use of means to keep something in ex stence or intact as old records are *preserved* by protect ng them from light and moisture fru ts are *preserved* by heat ng

on the other hand suggests keeping sound and unimpaired and implies the use of means to prevent change loss or depletion as, a convalescent must *conserve* h s energy if he is to make rap d progress our constitutional

Ana *Have hold own possess enjoy *keep retain reserve.

Ant Spend consume

savoir-faire Po se *tact address

Ana Grace dignity *elegance ease *readiness dexterity facility self possession, self-assurance aplomb *confidence

Con Awkwardness clumsiness ineptness maladroitness gaucherie (see corresponding adjectives at AWKWARD)

savor *or* **savour**, *n* 1 *Taste sapidity flavor tang relish smack

s on, impress print stamp

savory *or* **savoury.** *Palatable appetizing sapid saporous tasty toothsome flavorsome relishing

Ant Bland (*to taste*) acrid (*in taste and smell*)

saw, *n* *Saying maxim adage proverb motto epigram aphorism apothegm

saying Saying, saw, maxim, adage, proverb, motto,

Johnson s remark Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel

scabrous *Rough harsh uneven rugged

Ant Glabrous smooth

scald *or* **skald**, *n* *Poet versifier rhymer rhymester poetaster bard minstrel scop gleeman jongleur troubadour *trouvère minnesinger*

scale, *n* More often in plural form **scales** *Balance

scale, *v* Climb mount *ascend

scan *Scrutinize examine inspect audit.

Ana *Consider study contemplate observe survey remark notice (see cor

scandal, *n* 1 *O

Ana Indignity

Ana analogous w

outraging *or* outrage (see corresponding verbs at

traducing (see corresponding verbs at MALIGN)

scanning Scrutiny, examination inspection audit

See under SCRUTINIZE

Ana Study application *attention concentration *oversight supervision surveillance analysis dissection (see under ANALYZE)

scant Scanty skimpy scrimpy *meager exiguous spare sparse

Ana *Deficient defective scarce rare *infrequent insufficient inadequate (see affirmative adjectives at

Scatter, disperse dissipate, dispel come into ison when they mean to cause a group mass

ps the wind *scattered* the leaves On the other *catter* may imply little more than throwing or so that the things thrown will fall where (or as) they will as to *scatter* pennies to *scatter* seeds to *scatter* rugs Disperse usually implies a wider separation of the units than *scatter* and a complete breaking up

dissipated before he left college (*Meredith*) Dispel carr es less suggestion of separation of units or particles

Ana *Throw cast fling toss *distribute d spense divide *d scard shed cast
Con *Accumulate amass hoard: collect *gather assemble *compact concentrate

scent, *n* 1 *Smell odor aroma
Ana Emanation issuing *or* issue (see corresponding verbs at SPRING)
2 *Fragrance perfume incense redolence bouquet

sceptic Variant of SKEPTIC.

scepticism Variant of SKEPTICISM

schedule, *n* 1 *List table catalogue register roll

ordering

spond ng verbs at ORDER) whole total *sum

scheme, *v* Plan design plot project See under PLAN *n*
Ana Propose purpose *intend *aim aspire manipulate *handle swing w eld

schemer See under PLAN *n*.

schismatic, *n* *Heretic sectarian dissenter nonconformist

scholar Scholar pupil student disciple come into comparison when they denote one who studies under a *teacher* *Scholar* stresses enrollment in a school (now especially except in its specific senses in an elementary school a Sunday school or the l ke) and therefore tuition and instruction as the school has five hundred *scholars*

Rhodes *scholars* at Oxford Pupil suggests more strongly than *scholar* the teacher s personal care or overs ght it therefore may be used not only of those in school but of learners studying privately under a teacher as he takes *pupils* in subjects required for college entrance she has ten *pupils* to whom she gives instruction in music the teacher found her *pupils* exceedingly restless that day Student, though generally appl cable to anyone who

or in humorous use but even then with some connotation of devoted adherence to the teachings of the master
The true teacher defends his *pupils* aga nst his own personal influence He will have no d
(*Bronson Alcott*)

scholarly *Learned erudi
Ana Academic scholast
*recondite accurate exact

A colon ( ) groups words d

scholarship Learning erud tion *knowledge science information lore

Academic *pedantic bookish
versant versed *dry and formal conven
CEREMONIAL)
*Flock herd drove pack bevy covey
it swarm shoal

school, *v* Discipline train *teach instruct educate
Ana *Practice exercise drill *guide lead *conduct control d rect manage

science 1 *Knowledge learning erud tion scholarship information lore.
2 *Art

scintillate, *Flash gleam glance glint sparkle glitter gl sten, coruscate gl mmer shimmer twinkle glister spark.

scoff, *v* Scoff, jeer, gibe, jibe, fleer, gird, sneer, flout are here compared as meaning to manifest one s scorn or contempt in derision or mockery Scoff stresses insolence irreverence lack of respect or incredulity as the motives for one s derision or mockery as It is an easy thing to *scoff* at any art or recreation a l ttle wit mixed with ill nature confidence and malice will do it (*Walton*)

at least a less keenly critical attitude than *scoff* as Tindal and Toland prompt at priests to *jeer* (*Pope*) inclined to *jeer* at those slightly older than himself who

Field ng (*L Stephen*) After one of her vis tations you *gibed* each other good naturedly over the extent to which you found yourself shifted from the firm ground of reasoned conclus on (*M Austin*) Fleer throws the emphasis upon derisive grins grimaces and laughs rather than on utterances as [They] look l ke two old maids of honor got into a circle of *fleering* g rls and boys (*Gray*) the *fleering* rabble (*Stevenson*). He

at the simple joys of the mentally ... (*C E Montague*) People are nowadays so cynical—they *sneer* at everything that makes l fe worth liv ng (*L P Smith*) Flout which is more often used transi

him make the Law he *flouts* (*Kipling*) "no form of Christianity which *flouts* science is in the true line of progress (*Inge*) The women po nted and *flouted* at her (*Besant & Rice*) It seems incred ble that anv

scout contemn *despise

scold, *n* Shrew vixen termagant *virago amazon barge.

scold *v* Scold upbraid rate berate tonguelash jaw bawl out wig rail revile vituperate agree in meaning to

are the expressive tonguelash (commonly found as a

Revile carr es a much stronger impl cat on of abus ve scurr lous language than *ra l* does but l ttle f any sug gest on of scoffing often, a so it impl es del berate vil fication as they that passed by *reviled* h m wagging the r heads (*Matthew* xxvii 39) she roundly abused the tobacco wh ch she was then smoking *rev led* all Brahm ns (*Kipl ng*) Her tenants who have to earn the money she spends abroad *rev le* her as a fug tive and an absentee (*Shaw*) Vituperate mplies more v o lence in the censure and in the method of attack than does *revile* but otherw se they are close synonyms as "he *v uperated* from the pulp t the v ces of the court

(*Froude*) "The last image that crossed his mind was S r James with his angry face and h s trembling hands *vituperating* him (*Arch Marshall*)

Ana Reprehend reprobate censure blame *crit c ze h reprimand *reprove rebuke admonish chide e objurgate

*Penalize fine amerce mulct

*Dip lade bail l dle spoon dish

scop *n* Bard minstrel *poet vers fier rhymer rhymester poetaster gleeman jongleur troubadour trouvère m nnes nger scald

scope *Range reach compass sweep gamut rad us ken purvie v horizon orb t.

England and America but there is still evident in these countries a tendency to prefer *Scotch* where *Scottish*

has been accepted only in certain phrases where the d s tinction from that wh ch s English is highly important

thus a pound *Scots* is distinguished from a pound Ster ling *Scots* law is distinguished from English and Roman law

The differences in the use of these terms as nouns do not proceed from their use as adjectives Scot is the preferred term for an individual Scotch usually names the

apply to both the language and to the people but the latter use is now comparatively rare *Scotch* being the most w dely accepted designation of the people In Scot land *Scots* is preferred to *Scottish* as the name of the *language*

Scotch, *n* Scottish Scots See under SCOTCH *adj*

Scots, *adj* *Scotch Scottish

Scots *n* Scotch Scottish See under SCOTCH *adj*

Scottish, *adj* *Scotch Scots

Scottish, *n* Scotch Scots See under SCOTCH *adj*

scout, *n* *Emissary spy intelligencer secret service agent secret agent

scout, *v* Scorn *despise contemn disdain

Ana Flout *scoff sneer jeer deride taunt mock *rid cule

scowl, *v* *Frown glo ver lower gloom

Ana Glare stare *gaze

scram Retire withdraw clear out *go leave depart qu t

scranny Variant of SCRAWNY

scrap, *v* *Discard junk cast shed molt exuviate slough

scrap *n* *Br...

Ana *Difficulty vicissitude perplexity bewilderment *dis raction* (see corresponding verbs at PUZZLE) em barrassment discomfiture (see correspond ngs verbs at EMBARRASS)

*lean spare

ous

screen *v* 1 *H de conceal secrete cache bury ensconce

typist.

scrimpy *Meager scanty scant skimpy exiguous spare sparse

Ana *Thin slight slender slim niggardly *stingy penurious parsimonious

scrivener Scribe amanuensis *secretary stenographer typ st

scruple, *n* Demur *qualm compunction

Ana *Hes tation hesitancy doubt *uncertainty s spicion m strust misgiving *apprehens on

s

s

Ana Fastidious particular, finical fussy (see NICE) exact accurate precise (see CORRECT)

Ant Remiss.

2 Conscientious *upright honest, just honorable

Ana *Moral ethical righteous virtuous noble *rigid rigorous strict

...rupulous

Scrutinize scan inspect, examine audit ...eaning to look at or over critically and

attention to minute detail "Utamaro takes a figure from the most ord nary human life—a woman in a draper's shop *scrutinising* a piece of gauze" (*Binyon*) "We have *scrutinized* the case but cannot say that it shows an infraction of rights under the Constitution of the United States" (*Justice Holmes*) Scan and scanning are words which have in current use almost lost their h storical emphasis on close analytic observation except w th reference to poetic verse and the detection of its metrical structure In older Engl sh it always implied close survey or close study of a thing in order to reveal its des gn or inward character or to pass judgment upon it "The great Architect Did wisely to conceal and not divulge His secrets, to be *scanned* by them who ought Rather admire" (*Milton*) "Know then thyself presume not

morning may adm t of either interpretation Only a

Inspect and inspection in general use often imply l ttle more than a careful observation but in legal mil tary governmental and industrial use they imply a search ng

prepared for the daily *inspection* these guns w ll not pass *inspection* Hence *inspector* now frequently impl es an official status or official duties as, an *inspector* of sanitation factory *inspectors* Examine, as here com pared (see also ASK 1) and examination imply a close

the

amining the instrument under which it arises? (*Ch Just Marshall*) Audit, as verb or noun implies a searching

*analyze resolve dissect anatomize penetrate, pierce probe (see ENTER)

scrutiny Examination, scanning inspection, audit See under SCRUTINIZE.

Ana Investigation, research probe *inquiry inquisition surveying *or* survey observing *or* observation viewing *or* view (see corresponding verbs at SEE)

scud Skim shoot sail *fly dart float.

sculk Variant of SKULK.

scum *Foam froth spume lather suds yeast

scurrilous, scurrile *or* **scurril** *Abusive opprobrious, vituperative contumelious

Ana Ribald obscene gross *coarse vulgar insulting outraging offending *or* offensive (see corresponding verbs at OFFEND) foul filthy *dirty

scurrility *Abuse billingsgate invective vituperation obloquy

Ana Vilifying *or* vilification maligning traducing calumniation (see corresponding verbs at MALIGN) reviling berating upbraiding rating scolding (see SCOLD)

scurvy, *adj* *Contemptible despicable pitiable sorry cheap beggarly

Ana *Base low vile *mean abject

seaman *Mariner sailor tar gob matlow bluejacket rating

sear, *v* *Burn, scorch char singe

season *v* *Harden inure acclimatize acclimate

Ana *Habituate accustom familiarize train school discipline (see TEACH) *practice exercise drill *temper anneal

seasonable Seasonable timely, well timed, opportune pat come into comparison when they mean occurring or coming with peculiar appropriateness as to moment condition or the like That is **seasonable** which is perfectly suited to the season or time of year (thus *seasonable* fruits are those grown out of doors in their natural season *seasonable* weather is the weather rightly to be expected at that time of year) or by extension, which

annoyed others by his attentions] was a *seasonable* relief to them all (*Austen*) That is timely which is not only seasonable but comes or occurs at such a moment as to be of genuine value or service as a *timely* book 'To

which is so timely as to suggest the appearance (often the actual exercise) of care forethought or design as Their *well timed* and rapid charge decided the conflict (*Gibbon*) The question was *well-timed* (*Buchan*) That is opportune which fits directly into a given concurrence of circumstances or which comes, as if by accident in the nick of time and works to the advantage of those concerned as, they decided that the moment was not *opportune* for an uprising the *opportune* death of the dictator prevented the collapse of peace neg

Blank a resignation was *opportune* for it gave

was at the point of desperation, his first chan

vancement That is pat which is not only perfectly

(*Bennett*)

Ana Apropos apposite pertinent *relevant appropriate happy felicitous apt (see FIT) welcome grateful gratifying (see PLEASANT)

Ant Unseasonable

seclusion *Solitude isolation

Ana Retirement withdrawal (see corresponding verbs at GO) separation, parting severing *or* severance (see corresponding verbs at SEPARATE)

Con *Intercourse communication commerce dealings communion.

second, *n* *Instant moment minute flash trice jiffy twinkling twinkle split second

secondary, *adj* *Subordinate dependent subject tributary succursal collateral

Ana *Auxiliary accessory subservient subsidiary contributory incidental *accidental adventitious

Ant Primary

second-rate Mediocre middling *medium moderate average fair indifferent

secret, *adj* Secret covert stealthy, furtive, clandestine surreptitious, underhand underhanded, privy, backstairs (*or* backstair) come into comparison when they mean done carried on operated or the like so as not to attract attention or observation Secret the most

ties of a soul the *secret* graces which cannot be discovered by a mortal eye (*Spectator*) She seized a lamp and hurried towards the *secret* passage (*Walpole*) for eighteen years a *secret* and an unaccused prisoner in the Bastille (*Dickens*) from being public and respectable its [fetishism's] manifestations become *secret* personal and slightly shameful (*A Huxley*) Covert

agrees with *stealthy* in suggesting an intent to escape observation but it carries clearer suggestions of cautiousness watchfulness or slyness consequently the term

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms.

broad Hatteri-o tact a e made on me an impres-sion of rather stupid honesty (*Galsworthy*) It would be possible for them by breaking the law discreetly to get all they want without discomfort but they refuse to be the *furtive* evaders of a rule' (*A Huxley*) Clandestine implies concealment as in working out a plan and usually an evil or illicit end it commonly

tive actions but also to emotions or desires and to concrete things which are concealed either for fear of their discovery or because one is violating a right a law a custom or the like as, There he kept his *surreptitious* quids of tobacco his pipe and his small hoards (*M Wilkins*) Over the paling of the garden we might obtain an oblique and *surreptitious* view (*H James*) to cherish a *surreptitious* liking for romantic love stories the *surreptitious* removal of his stock by a merchant about to be forced into bankruptcy **Underhand** and **underhanded** always carry an implication of fraud deceit or unfairness in addition to that of secrecy in one's dealings or surreptitiousness in one's methods as He had suspected his agent of some *underhand* dealings (*Austen*) I say all this to them as to you I will have

who are therefore sometimes but far from always clandestine participators (as She was *privy* to these manoeuvres —*Thackeray* The Governments of Savoy Spain and England were *privy* to what was toward Richelieu was to be killed —*Belloc*) Historically also the term survives in such designations as *privy* council originally a secret council whose members were

by which private as distinguished from state visitors ascended to the apartments of the sovereign or lord or in smaller residences one used by servants The term often suggests the workings of secret or privy influences and sometimes distinctly connotes intrigue (as a *back stairs* influence and clandestine government —*Burke* *back stairs* plots —*L Stephen*) but it may suggest little more than surreptitious acts such as clandestine meetings eavesdropping and the like (as *backstairs* gossip)
Ana *Mysterious, inscrutable arcane puzzling per

or transcribing for him The distinctions between the words are often in regard to the services actually performed rather than the skills possessed by the person **Secretary** carries many more implications than those expressed in the common denotation It implies in addition a relation of trust between employer and employee as shown chiefly in handling correspondence of a con

performed the duties of a secretary or of a copyist when handwriting was the means of transcription The first and the last are now found chiefly in historical writing **Stenographer** and **typist** primarily suggest the possession of skills *stenographer* implies the ability to take notes in shorthand from dictation of speeches, or of what is ut

rapher but a *typist* does not serve as a *secretary*

secrete *Hide conceal screen cache bury ensconce
Ana Dissemble cloak mask *disguise *remove, withdraw

secretive Close close-lipped close mouthed tight lipped *silent, uncommunicative taciturn reticent reserved
Ana *Cautious circumspect wary restrained inhibited (see RESTRAIN)
Con *Talkative loquacious garrulous voluble candid

missary spy

munion faith

ple partisan

2 Also sectarian *heretic schismatic dissenter nonconformist
Ana *Enthusiast zealot fanatic bigot

section, *n* Sector segment division *part portion, piece detail member fraction fragment parcel
Ana District *locality vicinity region tract *area, zone belt *field sphere territory

portion piece

*profane terrestrial

thorities etc)

Roman games plays etc means occurring once a cen

partly

roup

The *age long* processes of Nature (*J A Thomson*)

*lasting permanent perpetual perdurable stable

secure, *adj* *Safe

secure, *v* **1** Secure, anchor moor, rivet in their extended senses are comparable because they mean to fasten or fix firmly or immovably They are however not often interchangeable because of implications derived from their primary senses One **secures** that which may get lost or which may escape or which may permit invasion or intrusion if allowed to remain loose or to work loose the word usually implies care or protection as the end of the action as to *secure* sails (which are

in its very nature is unstable or which is subject to tugging or pulling by external forces or influences) to another thing strong enough to hold it down or in place or powerful enough to counterbalance or counteract the

security and affection but when adolescence comes, he often longs to break his *moorings* Why not believe then? Why not yet *anchor* thy frailty there where man Hath *moor'd* and rested? (*Tennyson*) One rivets one thing to another when one joins things normally or actually separate from each other as closely together as

Ana Establish *set settle fix *fasten attach affix.
2 *Ensure insure assure
Ana. Protect *defend safeguard guard shield preserve conserve *save guarantee guaranty (see corresponding nouns at GUARANTEE) warrant *justify
3 Procure obtain *get acquire gain win earn
Ana Seize *take grasp *reach attain achieve gain *have hold own possess

security Surety guaranty *guarantee bond bail
Ana *Pledge earnest token gage

sedate Grave staid earnest sober *serious solemn
Ana Placid *calm serene tranquil collected composed imperturbable (see COOL) *decorous seemly proper
Ant Flighty

sedition. Sedition, treason come into comparison only when they mean an offense against the state to which or the sovereign to whom one owes allegiance Sedition applies to any conduct that is not manifested in an overt act and that incites commotion and resistance to lawful authority without amounting to an insurrection Treason applies to conduct marked by an overt act or acts that has for its aim the overthrow of the government the death of the sovereign betrayal to the enemy or the like
Ana *Rebellion revolt revolution uprising insurrection mutiny Putsch disaffection alienation estrangement (see corresponding verbs at ESTRANGE)
Con *Fidelity allegiance loyalty fealty

seditious Mutinous rebellious factious *insubordinate contumacious
Ana Traitorous treacherous perfidious, disloyal *faithless disaffected alienated (see ESTRANGE)

seduce Tempt entice inveigle *lure decoy
Ana Mislead beguile delude *deceive corrupt debauch deprave pervert *debase bewitch captivate allure (see ATTRACT)

sedulous Assiduous diligent industrious *busy
Ana Persevering persistent (see corresponding verbs at PERSEVERE) untiring unwearied *indefatigable tireless

see, *v* **1** See behold, descry, espy view, survey, contem

waistcoat and from waistcoat to leggings for a few moments' (*Hardy*), 'Tony .*surveyed* the room at large, examining the various articles of use or beauty. . scattered about it" (*Arch Marshall*), 'A man *surveying* Europe to-day discovers this strange anomaly it is one

use of another sense, as he *observed* (or *noticed*) every detail in the arrangement did you *notice* (or *observe* the actions of) the man who just passed us?, he *noticed* a peculiar odor *Observe* differs from *notice* especially in

light effect] omitted to *notice* a whole quarter of the city on fire (*Binyon*) **Remark** (see also REMARK) and **note** carry an even stronger implication than *notice* of registering mentally one's impression though either word may or may not suggest a comment upon that which is noticed *remark* more often than *note* carries that implication (as, he thought the circumstance of removing from one carriage into another might be *remarked* —*Austen* I could not help *remarking* the

leagues —*H Ellis* he
stream and every hill t
a stronger implication o
tion than any of the pre

Implies the powers of deeply perceiving and of distinguishing or discriminating that which the senses perceive,

Ana *Scrutinize, scan examine, inspect pierce, penetrate, probe (see ENTER) *consider study contemplate

2 **See, look, watch** are here compared chiefly but not exclusively as intransitive verbs and only in their most general senses as they mean to perceive something by

the fixing of the eyes on something in order to see it, as if you will only *look*, you will be able to see what I am doing he refused to *look* in the mirror the nurse gave him **Watch** (see also TEND) implies a following of some-

the opinion is based on a visual impression, *appear* may

parison when they mean marked by a character or

crimination in preference to others of the same class or kind, as, the hotel caters to a *select* clientele; "The Milton

was one of those *elect* persons in whose subconscious, if not in their conscious, nature is implanted the realisation that 'science is poetry' " (*H Ellis*) Picked, a somewhat more colloquial term than the others here considered like *select* may or may not imply actual choice the term

tithesis in constitution or character, thus, mutually

uerché superlative, surpassing, peerless *supreme
Ant. Indiscriminate.

select, *v* *Choose, elect, hand pick, prefer, opt pick cull, single out.
Ana *Assort, sort, classify discriminate discern (see corresponding nouns at DISCERNMENT)
Ant Reject — *Con.* Refuse repudiate spurn (see DECLINE, *v*)

selection. *Choice, alternative
Ana Choosing culling CHOOSE) discrimination
Ant Rejection

self-abnegation *Re denial

Ana Sacrificing *or* sacrifice forbearance forgoing es (see corresponding verbs at FORGO) surrendering abandonment, relinquishment at RELINQUISH)
*aggressive pushing militant
Ana. Obtrusive, intrusive officious meddlesome, *impertinent bold, audacious (see BRAVE) positive, certain,
Assurance, *confidence self-confi elf possession collectedness imperturbability (see djectives at COOL) composure, sang

self-denial. Self abnegation abnegation *renunciation
Ana Sacrificing *or* sacrifice forbearance (see corresponding verbs at FORGO) abstaining refraining (see REFRAIN) restraining *or* restraint, curbing *or* curb checking *or* check (see corresponding verbs at RESTRAIN)
Self love, *conceit, egotism egoism
, vanity self respect self regard, self see primitive nouns at REGARD)
*trust
Self-esteem, *conceit, egotism egoism,
, vanity, vainglory complacency, self , smugness priggishness (see corresponding adjectives at COMPLACENT).
ness.
*Opinionated, opinionative
dictatorial doctrinaire oracular cer- cocksure
*Confidence, self confidence assur aplomb
, composure coolness collectedness onchalance (see corresponding adjec se savoir faire *tact
ant
very identical identic equivalent
dentical uniform (see SIMILAR)
*Complacent self-complacent smug
Ana Satisfied content (see under SATISFY) conceited egoistic egotistic (see corresponding nouns at CONCEIT)

sell, *v* Sell, vend, auction, barter, trade agree in denoting to take part in a transaction in which property is trans-

Ana analogous words *A.*

Barter implies an exchange of commodities Every possible device for doing without money altogether by *bartering* (*Shaw*) By extension *barter* frequently implies to exchange for an unworthy consideration Writers who will not *barter* human rights for the patronage of the great (*J Bright*) Trade is often syn

relegate

semblance *Appearance look aspect.

Ana *Likeness similitude resemblance analogy affinity *pose affectation air (*or* airs) *form figure shape

seminary. *Academy, institute college lycée gymnasium

sempiternal Eternal *infinite boundless illimitable

increasing *lasting

senescence *Age senility senilism dotage

Ant Adolescence

seneschal *Steward reeve bailiff agent factor major domo

senile Senile anile, doting doted, doddering doddered agree in meaning

women

grey headed man who had an ancient *doddering* manner (*M E Braddon*) Auld feckless *doddered* men (*Stevenson*)

Ana Old *aged elderly superannuated *weak feeble infirm decrepit

Ant Juvenile virgin

senilism Senescence senility *age dotage.

senility Dotage *age senescence

sensation 1 Sensation percept ... pared as denoting the experience or ...

of sense such as the eyes, ears nostrils, taste buds of the tongue or tactile nerves as to feel a *sensation* of chill to give oneself up to the enjoyment of the *sensations* provided by a perfect spring day such a seeming waste of longevity on a reptile that appears to relish it so little as to squander more than two-thirds of its existence in a

from *sensation* in being applicable only to a sensation received through an organ of sense and accompanied by the recognition of the object thus, an infant feels *sensa*

tion of that mental representation in the memory for an appreciable even a very long time as, After I had looked long at it and passed on the image of that perfect flower remained persistently in my mind (*Hudson*)

as a result of previous sense experience or that is a con

... enjoy a success

savor tone (see ATMOSPHERE) consciousness awareness (see corresponding adjectives at AWARE)

2 Sensation, sense feeling sensibility are not close synonyms but they come into comparison when they agree in meaning ... the capacity

hearing smelling etc and does not imply recognition or comprehension. The first step which most children

tions of your mind they affect nor yet, possibly, what parts of your physical entity' (*F. M. Ford*). Although sense is applied specifically to any one of the various

unusually quickened'—*Galsworthy*), it differs from *sen-*

see also FEELING 2, ATMOSPHERE 2) in its most specific meaning denotes the sense that has its end organs in the

century, especially as a result of the romantic movement in literature and art, *sensibility* was thought of as an essential of the poet and artist and of the reader

-EPTIBLE) reaction action behavior (see corresponding verbs at ACT) response answer (see under ANSWER *v*)

sense, *n* 1 *Sensation, feeling sensibility

gumption, judgment, wisdom are here compared as meaning the quality of mind or character which enables one to make intelligent choices or decisions or to reach

a native capacity—for seeing things as they are and without illusion or emotional bias for making practical choices or decisions that are sane prudent, fair, and reasonable, and that commend themselves to the normal or average good mind "'Jane is a goose,' said the doctor, irritably 'Maggy is the only one that has any *sense* in that family'" (*Deland*) "Rich in saving *common sense*" (*Tennyson*) "'*Good sense*, which only is the gift of Heaven" (*Pope*). "He was a plain man...he had what is roughly known as *horse-sense* (*C. D Warner*) Gumption, a colloquial term implies sense but in addition it suggests a capacity to estimate shrewdly or cleverly the possibilities of success or failure, of change for the better or worse, or the like, as, an investor without *gumption* is bound to lose money, he is a dreamer and what is worse, he hasn't the slightest bit of *gumption*, if the voters have *gumption* they will re-elect the mayor Judgment, as here considered, seldom applies to a native quality, though it usually suggests a foundation in native

ability to comprehend the significance of those facts and

power, but not goodness and understanding'
r)
lence, foresight, discretion understanding,
ion, appreciation (see corresponding verbs at
D) intelligence, brain, brains wit, wits (see

g. acceptation, signification, significance

tation, connotation (see under DENOTE)

Feeling sense *sensation.

Ana Perception, *discernment penetration discrimination insight, clairvoyance sensitiveness susceptibility (see corresponding adjectives at LIABLE) emotion. *feeling affection sentimentalism, *sentiment, senti-

*Material physical corporeal, phenomenal

Ant. Intelligible

2 *Perceptible, palpable tangible, appreciable ponderable

Ana Sensational perceptual imaginal (see corresponding nouns at SENSATION) obvious patent manifest *evident *carnal fleshly sensual
Ant Insensible
3 *Aware conscious, cognizant alive awake
Ana Perceiving noting remarking observing seeing (see SEE) knowing *intelligent understanding comprehending appreciating (see UNDERSTAND) sensitive susceptible (see LIABLE)
Ant Insensible (of *or* to) — *Con* Impassible insensitive anesthetic (see INSENSIBLE)
4 Prudent sane judicious *wise sage sapient
Ana Sagacious perspicacious astute *shrewd foresighted discreet provident (see under PRUDENCE) reasonable *rational
Ant Absurd foolish fatuous asinine

sensitive Susceptible subject exposed open *liable prone incident
Ana Impressed influenced affected (see AFFECT) predisposed disposed inclined (see INCLINE *v*)
Ant Insensitive

sensual 1 *Carnal fleshly animal animalistic
Ana *Bodily physical corporeal somatic *coarse gross, vulgar lewd lascivious lustful wanton (see LICENTIOUS)
2 *Sensuous luxurious voluptuous sybaritic epicurean
Ana See those at SENSUAL 1
☞ *Do not confuse* sensual *with* sensory

sensuous Sensuous sensual luxurious voluptuous sybaritic, epicurean come into comparison when they

motive *sensuous* on the contrary implies the gratification *of the senses* (less often the indulgence of the appetites) for the sake of the aesthetic pleasure or the

The young boy's love is a spiritual passion without any sensory still less any *sensual* elements (*H Ellis*) Luxurious (as here compared in its primary and still

(*Inge*), sat down to a long *luxurious* smoke (*Kipling*) the music [in a restaurant gives] a *luxurious* pleasure not to be had from eating a silent meal (*Justice Holmes*) Voluptuous also implies giving oneself up to the pleasures of sense but it carries a stronger implication of abandonment to such pleasure for its own sake than does *luxurious* also it more frequently carries a suggestion of sensual rather than of sensuous enjoyment, as,

tuousness but now largely as a result of a truer understanding of the philsophy of the ancient Greek Epicurus (*Epicurean* philosophy) it suggests sensuous rather than sensual delight in the pleasures of eating drinking and the like and a delicate and fastidious

termination and pronouncement of punishment (or the like) following an adverse verdict thus, when a jury renders a verdict of guilty it becomes the duty of the

condemned to exile cells for *condemned* prisoners) or in the case of things a forfeiture of its existence or of

historical meanings akin to *condemn* is now not employed in law In theological use it implies the condemnation of the soul to hell or to eternal punishment He that

destiny is so strongly stressed in *doom* that in some cases the implication of an adverse judgment is lost or ob-

(that is, loss of power to receive or to transmit property by inheritance) and the loss of all rights and privileges as a citizen. "In the United States the Constitution provides that no bill of attainder shall be passed, and that no attainder of treason (in consequence of a

ration was . signed by all the Powers which *proscribed* Napoleon as a public enemy, with whom neither peace nor truce could be concluded (*Sir A. Alison*)

Con Acquit absolve, vindicate exonerate, *exculpate

sententious Pregnant meaningful, significant, *expressive eloquent

Ana Formal conventional ceremonious (see CEREMONIAL) Pompous, *showy, ostentatious terse, pithy compendious (see CONCISE)

sentiment. 1 Emotion affection, *feeling passion

Ana Thought, impression, notion, *idea ideal standard exemplar (see MODEL)

2 *Opinion, view, belief conviction, persuasion.

Ana. *Truth verity conclusion, judgment (see under INFER)

3 Sentiment, sentimenta into comparison when they acteristic, that is the pr SENSATION 2) and that is in spoken utterances or in wo

fangled *sentiment* the boasted grace Of those who never feel in the right place" (*Cowper*) Sentimentality is definitely a derogatory and often a contemptuous, term for it always implies mawkishness, affectation or excess

sentimentality but precise writers prefer the former

(*Galsworthy*).

Sentimental, romantic, mawkish, maudlish, slushy come into comparison when

for criminals and scorn for the society that produces them), as, *sentimental* songs, *sentimental* women, "Mr Sterne [in 'A *Sentimental* Journey'] becomes *sentimental* over a cab and weeps generous tears over a donkey"

but is derived more from one's imagination of what they should be ideally or from one's conceptions of them as

fused as to seem mere drivel as *slushy* stories a *slushy* speech
Ana Emotional affectionate feeling passionate (see

Ana Sensibility feeling (see SENSATION)

separate, Separate part divide sever sunder divorce

wheat from the chaff to *separate* one s mind from one s work) or the presence of an intervening thing or things (as the Atlantic *separates* Europe from America a thousand m les *separate* the two branches of the family) Part usually but not invariably suggests the separation of two persons or things in close union or association often

in sorrow may meet again in joy (*Scott*) Divorce etymologically to turn different ways, implies the legal dissolution of a marriage and thereby the undoing of a union. The term is widely used in an extended sense implying the separation of two or more things so closely associated that they interact upon each other or work only in union with each other, as Its academic tendency to *divorce* form from matter [in poetry] (*Day*

Ana Cleave rend split, rive (see TEAR) *estrange alienate disperse dispel *scatter *detach disengage

distinctive (see CHARACTERISTIC) detached disengaged (see DETACH)

sept *Tribe s b clan horde

Upshot outcome issue *effect consequence aftereffect event aftermath
mination *end ending conclusion closing finish (see corresponding verbs at CLOSE)
Series *succession progression set suit
arrangement (see corresponding

*Consecutive successive serial discrete

seraph Cherub archangel *angel

serene Tranquil *calm peaceful placid halcyon
Ana *Still stilly silent noiseless quiet *cool collected composed smooth effortless *easy
Con Disturbed disquieted agitated upset (see DISCOMPOSE)

Serf, slave, bondslave, thrall, villein, vassal bondman bondsman peon Helot are often distinguished in their historical senses but in their extended looser senses they agree in designating a person who is in servitude or in bondage to a master or owner

upon one as the teacher that *serf* of custom that subjugated rebel that feeble persistent antagonist of the triumphant things that rule him" (*H G Wells*)

not only over the services but also over the person and his (or her) act ons they therefore suggest both in their h storical and in their extended senses pr vat on of freedom and deprivat on of all the rights and privileges associated w th independence Had you rather Cae ar

gests a being held n bondage as in cha ns (more often figurat ve than literal) or in capt vity and therefore usually connotes tl e loss of one s l berty or the forfe t of t to a greater po ver Unlike *serf* and *slave* the term

words because t applies only to a person wl o under the feudal system (or a system comparable to t) holds lands or rece ves protect on on cond t ons of homage and allegiance to the overlord who grants the land or prom ises protect on in return for the vassal s pledged support

plied to any person or personified th ng that is perforce or voluntar ly subo d nate to another and dependent

Bondman and bondsman (also *bonduoman* and *bonds woman* and *bondmaid* [as in *Galat ans* v 22 *Lev t cus* xxv 44] also *bondservant* [as in *Lev cu* xxv 39]) have shown fluctuat ons in meaning owing largely to differ ences

(*Bryan*) Peon a term used cl efly in reference to

comparable to that of a serf is often used in an extended sense to mean *slave* or *serf* but with added connotat ons of an oppressed cond tion or of being dr ven beyond l uman bounds.

serial *adj* *Consecutive successive sequent sequential

Follow ng ensuing succeed ng (see FOLLOW) uous *continual

*Succession progression sequence set su t ha n train string

Serious grave solemn sedate staid sober

ander) Grave impl es both ser ousness and d gn ty but it commonly also implies a somber express on or attitude and the pressure of weighty interests or responsibilit es A stately speech Such as *grave* Livers do in Scotland use (*Wordsworth*) She had no fl ghts of eloquence but the slow *grave* tones with which she uttered the things that seemed to her the most worth while in life were more impressive than any arts of the orator

ous use when referred d rectly to persons as *solemn* as a judge If the word may be used of so *solemn* a person age he wr ggled (*Conrad*) Sedate impl es composure

stronger negat on of volatility or fr volity than *seda e* The s de st eets here are excess vely ma den lady l ke The knockers have a very *sta d serious* way almost

of one s emotions or pass ons Come pens ve Nun devout and pure *Sober* steadfast and demure (*M lto*) Earnest implies ser ousness of purpose as well as s n cer ty and often zealousness and enthus asm as an *ea nest* student And men are merry at the r chores And children *earnest* at their play (*M llay*)

re stern *severe ascet c *thoughtful ntemplat ve med tative *deep profound om ly *speech add ess orat on harangue on lecture prelection

*W nding s nuous tortuous flexuous

utous roundabout *indirect *crooked

*Use advantage profit account, avail

Ana Usefulness utility (see USE *n*. 2) *worth value help ng *or* help aiding *or* aid assistance (see correspond ing verbs at HELP)

servile *Subservient menial slavish obsequious
Ana *Mean abject ignoble fawning cringing truckling cowering (see FAWN)
Ant Authoritative

servitude Servitude, slavery, bondage agree in mean ing the state of subjection to a master Servitude may refer to the state of a person or of a class of persons or of a race that is bound to obey the will of a master a lord or a sovere gn and lacks the freedom to determine his (or their) own acts, laws conditions of living and the like The term is often vague or rhetorical sometimes implying lack of pol tical freedom sometimes lack of liberty to do as one pleases I am as free as Nature first made man Ere the base laws of *servitude* began When wild in woods the noble savage ran (*Dryden*) In very precise use however *servitude* denotes the condition of one who must give service to a master and perform labor for him either because he has bound himself (see BOND *adj*) voluntarily or because he is a convict (especially one transported to a colony or one sentenced to *penal servitude* tl at is, imprisonment with hard labor) a slave or the like Slavery, in precise use implies subject on to a master who is the owner of one s person or who may treat one as his property *Slavery* historically does not invariably imply servitude but that implication is common when the reference is to modern as distinct from ancient times Taken by the insolent foe And sold to *slavery* (*Shak*) In rhetorical use *slavery* impl es entire loss of personal freedom and subjugation to another Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and *slavery*? (*P Henry*) Bondage, wh ch is now chiefly a literary or rhetor cal term originally appl ed to the state of one who was bound as a serf to the so l and who was sold with the land when the latter was conveyed to a new owner By confus on with bonds or tl e chains of a

set, *v* Set settle fix establish, firm come into compari

p ece of work or to serve a certain purpose (as to *set* a hen on eggs—but id omatically a *setting* hen rather than a *sitting* hen to *set* a l gl t at each w ndow to *set* out trees to *set* food on the table to *set* a child on a horse) sometimes implying a placing under orders in an

stab lity rest or repose and often a weaker impl cation of regulative or dictatorial power as to *settle* an invalid in an easy chair, to *settle* themselves in their new home to *settle* one s eyes on a distant view Often the word carries an implication of decisive quieting calming or ordering of that which is disturbed upset unstable fluctuating or the like as to *settle* a person s nerves to *settle* one s doubts the white of an egg will *settle* the coffee to *settle* one s bedroom each morning after break fast, There s nothing will *settle* me but a bullet (*Swift*) Fix as here compared (see also ADJUST 1, FASTEN) usually implies more stability and permanence in posi

fixed' (*S Anderson*) What I have most at l eart is, that

etymological sense stresses not the putting in place or the bringing into existence so much as the becoming

new processes of thought and *establishes* new mental habits much more easily than the adult (*C W Eliot*) Firm, in the sense under consideration is now obsolete except in horticultural uses It impl es a setting so securely in place that the thing set quickly establishes itself or cannot easily be uprooted or broken down by the elemer ts or other d sturbing forces as to *firm* young shoots in the ground The stones were again by the mason s art so levelled and *firm d* as they had been formerly (*Walton*)
Ana *Implant infix *fasten attach fix affix *prescribe ass gn, define
Con Eradicate deracinate uproot (see EXTERMINATE) *abolish annihilate extinguish displace supplant *replace

set *n* 1 Series sequence suit suite *succession, progression chain train, string
Ana Collection gathering assemblage (see under GATHER)
2 Set circle, coterie clique agree in denoting a more or less carefully selected or exclusive group of persons

writers has even penetrated into academic *circles*

English society—mind I don t call the London exclusive

dique the best English society (*Coleridge*) To hu manize [knowledge] to make it efficient outside the *dique* of the cultivated and learned (*Arnold*)

setting *Background environment, milieu mise-en scène backdrop

settle 1 *Set fix establish firm
Ana *Secure anchor moor rivet *pacify appease conciliate propitiate *order arrange
Ant Unsettle
2 Determine *decide rule resolve
Ana *Judge adjudge adjud cate *close end conclude terminate

sever *Separate sunder part divide d vorce
Ana Rive cleave rend spl t (see TEAR) *cut hew chop *detach disengage

several 1 *Distinct separate discrete
Ana Respective individual particular *special especial.
2 *Many sundry various, divers numerous manifold multifold multifarious.
Ana *Single separate particular detached disengaged (see DETACH)

severally. Individually, respectively *each apiece

s

d spassionately just but a *stern* judge reveals no disposi tion to be mild or lenient to be made of *stern* stuff is to have an unyielding will or an extraordinarily resolute

to juiciness and sweetness in a fruit, such as feeling warmth color animation and ornament and has therefore pos tively impl ed d spassionateness coldness reserve barrenness and the like ' My common con

stark simplicity and to become a term of praise rather than of depreciation The *austere* dignity and simplicity of their existence (*Pater*) Mathematics rightly

borious and exacting training or discipline Through its reference to the spiritual exercises and acts of discipline (such as fasting and mortification) characteristic of monastic life in the Middle Ages it acquired impl cations of self denial abstention from that which is pleasurable and the courting of that which is painful or disagreeable. In modern use these latter implications are often stressed to the exclusion of the earlier and fundamental one High nature amorous of the good But touch d o *ascetic* gloom (*Tennyson*) A people possessed

Exacting oppressive *onerous burdensome rigorous strict stringent *hard, difficult us harsh rugged uneven *rough
Tolerant tender — *Con* Lenient, clement aring merciful indulgent gentle mild *soft.

Sex, gender come into comparison because both e a character by which a thing is describable as line or feminine or as neither **Sex**, however applies strictly only to living things especially to animals but also to plants which are identified by anatomical and physiological characteristics as male or female or ne ther strictly nor clearly one or the other Gender except in vulgarly colloquial and humorous use or where anatomical or physiological differences are not impl ed (as, black divinities of the feminine *gender* —*Dickens*) is used only with reference to distinctions in words

other languages) masculine *gender* is a characteristic of a noun or pronoun that refers to a male feminine *gender* of one that refers to a female and neuter *gender* of one h refers to a sexless thing Convention however pre- sculine or feminine gender for some sexless h as sh p (fem nine gender esp in poetry)
Fetter clog trammel *hamper, manacle
Ana *Restra n curb check inhibit *hinder impede lock bar restrict circumscribe, confine

ncumber disembarrass *extricate release ree

which light reveals [in paintings] the richness of *shade*

piece of pointed lace In the Queen's *shadow* vibrate on the walls (*Tennyson*) the shadowless winter when it is all *shade* and therefore no *shadow* (*Jefferies*) Figuratively *shade* implies darkness or obscurity, *shadow* (so also *shadowy*) insubstantiality or unreality as there no *shade* can las
(*Tennyson*),
Tis but the *sh*
not the thing
applies chiefly

in that *umbrage* (*L P Smith*) Umbra now almost entirely and penumbra fundamentally are astronomical terms *Umbra* applies to the perfect or complete shadow cast on the sun by the moon or the earth in an eclipse and *penumbra* to the imperfect or partly illuminated

between that which is clearly one thing or the other or in which the exact differences between one thing or another are so obscure as not to be clearly discernible His

of the mystical *penumbra* in whose shadow its transcendental value seemed real though hid (*J W Krutch*) The great

other (*Justice Holmes*) Adumbration (literally a shad

ice dash vein strain tincture streak
ce vestige tint tinge (see COLOR)
*Shade umbrage umbra penumbra, adum

m figure shape conformation configuration
obscurity dimness (see corresponding adjec-
RK) silhouette contour *outline

physical or emotional instability that it cals
any of the particular ways suggested by the succeeding

this awful tempest of sound I *trembled* like a leaf (*Hudson*) She stood with her hand on the door knob her whole body *trembling* (*S Anderson*) She is so

life of their own the tails [of fighting cats] twitch and *tremble* (*A Huxley*) the bridge *shook* as if *trembling* for several hours before it collapsed Quake is now often used in place of *tremble* but it commonly carries a stronger implication of violent shaking or of extreme agitation as His name was a terror that made the dead *quake* in their graves (*Ouida*) In very precise speech or writing the term usually suggests either an internal convulsion such as an earthquake (now more often
rocks

thrones and impious altars *quaked* Prisons and citadels (*Shelley*) Totter usually suggests great physical weakness such as that associated with infancy extreme old
or a shaking

mass) as When she saw The haggard father s face and reverend beard all dabbled with the blood Of his own son [she] *shudder d'* (*Tennyson*) I am afraid of it she answered *shuddering* (*Dickens*) it was one of those illnesses from which we turn away our eyes

partly derived from the denotation of the noun in mus c

shoulders down so as to simulate trembling which is characteristic of the dance of that name and therefore usually suggests v bratory motions of an abnormal na ture as I often see the walls of my house *shimmying* a b t (*Lucas*) the *shimmying* (that is abnormal vibration) of the front wheels of an automob le Didder and dither are now chiefly d alectal terms implying a shaking through fear or excitement They are often used in place of *tremble quake quiver* or *shiver* and sometimes imply merely mental confusion or uncertainty rather than a physical shaking

Ana. Oscillate fluctuate vibrate waver *swing sway

2 **Shake, agitate, rock, convulse** are comparable when they mean to cause to move to and fro or up and down with more or less violence **Shake,** the most general of

purpose of

tossing or of violent stirring than *shake* It often also suggests a prolongation of the movement as a churn has a dasher or other device for *agitating* cream or m lk the aurora powerfully *agitates* a magnet. The leaves on the trees were *agitated* as if by a high wind (*Hudson*) In modern use *agitate* when the agent is a person usually carries connotations of excitement or disturbance Mr Thompson *agitated* his eyebrows dreadfully He was

vulse often implies more violence in, and more frequent repetition of the motion than any of the others it also commonly suggests a pulling to and fro or a wrenching

1 flourish brandish *swing
unsettle *disorder
l cursory uncritical
*th n trivial trifling *petty
lle *vain
cheat fake humbug fraud

Ana ... (see corresponding verbs at ABASE) mortification chagrin (see corresponding adjectives at ASHAMED)

Ant Glory pride

shameless **Shameless, brazen barefaced brash im pudent,** when appl ed to persons and their acts in defiance of the moral code or of social decorum agree in meaning characterized by boldness and a lack of a sense of shame **Shameless** implies a lack of effective restraints

Green) **Brazen** suggests a heart or conscience as hard as brass it implies not only complete shamelessness but

mask one s transgress ons it connotes extreme effron

brash and boyish crime (*V Lindsay*) Impudent, as here compared not only carries all the implications of *shameless* but in addition it implies bold or pert defiance of principles of modesty or decency as *impudent* hussies Conduct so sordidly unladylike that even the most *impudent* woman would not dare do it openly (*Shaw*)
Ana *Abandoned profligate dissolute *hardened indurated callous *vicious villainous iniquitous
Con Modest pure *chaste decent *shy diffident bashful

shape, *n* *Form figure conformation configuration Gestalt
Ana *Outline contour profile silhouette *appearance look aspect semblance

shape, *v* *Make form fashion fabricate manufacture forge

shapeless *Formless unformed chaotic inchoate amorphous
Ana *Rude rough crude
Ant Shapely — *Con* Proportionate *proportional commensurate

share, *v* Share participate, partake come into comparison only when they mean to have get use exercise experience or engage in something in common with another or others All were once used transitively in this

Eliot) But *share* may also take for its subject a group and imply a community of possession enjoyment or the like as You do not *share* the great earth among yo fairly' (*Jefferses*)
participates in som

ceases to be merely melodramatic and *part* drama (*T S Eliot*)
Ana *Communicate impart divide disper ute

sharp Sharp keen acute come into compar their general and extended senses As use *sharp* (the common word) appl es to e ther point *keen* esp to an edge rarely to a (commonly more or less technical) appl es tip or end formed by lines or edges conv

A colon ( ) groups words discriminated in

sharp point, as *sharp* (or *keen*) as a razor *sharp* (not *keen*) as a needle as *acute* as the vertex of an isosceles triangle As applied to that which affects the senses *sharp* often suggests a disagreeably cutting quality as, *sharp* as vinegar a *sharp* voice a *sharp* flash a *sharp* wind Frequently however it emphasizes distinctness or clearness of definition as a *sharp* contrast While one notes each of the unnaturally *sharp* and lustrous images it [a searchlight] picks out (*E Wharton*) Keen in contrast suggests a bracing zestful or piquant quality The wind came *keen* with a tang of frost (*Masefield*) Very *keen* is the savour of the roast beef that floats up (*A C Benson*) Acute is rare in this application being applied chiefly to high pitched tones as, an *acute* accent As applied to the senses themselves *sharp* is used esp of sight and hearing *keen* of sight and smell *acute* of hearing as, *sharp*-sighted *keen* sighted *sharp* ears his hearing was still *acute* dogs *keen* of scent As characterizing pleasures and pains *sharp* suggests most definitely that which cuts or pierces *keen* implies intensity *acute* implies poignancy as a *sharp* pain *keen* zest *acute* anguish With reference to persons or personal qualities *sharp* often implies overcleverness or trickiness *keen* suggests clearsightedness quickness and sometimes shrewdness *acute* suggests penetration or nicety of discrimination as *sharp* practice a *sharp* customer a *keen* intellect His *keen* worldly face (*Dr J Brown*) Rather an *acute* thinker than a subtle one (*De Quincey*) His criticisms are always sensible never *acute* (*Landor*)
Ana *Incisive trenchant cutting biting mordant mordacious *caustic scathing piercing penetrating probing (see ENTER) tricky cunning artful wily *sly
Ant Dull blunt

n *Stress strain pressure tension thrust

*Discard cast, molt exuviate slough scrap

emove shift transfer (see MOVE) reject repudiate spurn (see DECLINE *v*)

shee *Fairy faery fay elf sprite pixy gnome dwarf

hing or
eaming
sh (see
ling verbs at FLASH)

1 *Pure simple absolute
tright out and-out arrant, unmitigated.
ous abrupt *steep
pendicular *vertical
*Turn divert deflect avert
*Husk hull shuck

Shelter, cover, retreat refuge asylum
mean

ourate s one s place sarety, happiness of the like, but it usually implies fleeing and sometimes also a pursuer or something such as a thought or emotion that harasses, as to refuse *refuge* to political exiles, the escaped convict found *refuge* in a deserted house ' Our clubs are

tions of exemption from seizure or spoliation, and the finding of a protector of a place outside the jurisdiction of the law, or the like, as the embezzler sought *asylum* in a foreign land, France has time after time provided *asylum* for deposed or abdicated monarchs of other

churches where by medieval law fugitives from an enemy or from the law might find immunity from seizure. Sanctuary, however, is the precise term for the Christian

reference to the boat in which Noah and his family were

shelter, v *Harbor lodge house, entertain board
Ana. *Defend protect, shield guard safeguard
*receive, accept

shield, v Pro
Ana Preserv
house

shift, v *Mo
Ana. Displac
*swerve, devi

shift, n. I
stopgap, subs
Ana *Dev

Ana analogo

gaggle, flight, swarm, school

shoal, *n* [1] Shoal, bank, reef, bar are here compared only as meaning a shallow place caused by an elevation in a sea or large body of water All of these terms have their ordinary nontechnical senses, the first three, however,

elevation on which the water is between 11 and 200 meters deep, and *reef* to a rocky elevation on wh ch the

2 *Paralysis palsy, apoplexy, stroke

shoot, *n* Shoot, branch, bough, limb come into comparison only when they mean one of the members of a

emanates directly from the trunk or stem or from that outgrowth or one of its subdivisions Bough is now a more literary term than either of the preceding terms. It is not interchangeable with *shoot* for it usually suggests fol age and fruit or flowers Although it is often used interchangeably w th *branch* and is sometimes thought of as a large or main branch it now carries a comparatively weak implication of ramification and a strong connotation of full seasonal development thus, good usage seems to indicate that *bough* is preferred when the shrub or tree is in leaf or bloom and *branch* when the shrub or tree is stripped of foliage or its members are thought of as barren or dead as, loaded *boughs* pine

[illegible]

thinned (see THIN *v*) antiquated obsolete archaic (see OLD)

shore, *n* Shore coast, beach strand bank, littoral ripa, foreshore agree in denoting land bordering a body or

[illegible]

Both *shore* and *beach* denote a place of resort for pleasure or vacation *Shore* however usually ind cates proximity to the sea as to spend the summer at the *shore* *Beach* on the other hand suggests a place of resort for swimmers or sun bathers as, to spend a part of each day at the *beach* Strand is elevated or poetical for *shore* or *beach* To th s lakes de as to the holiest *strand* in Europe pilgrims full of soul were drawn in thousands (*L P Smith*) Bank denotes the steep or sloping margin of a stream Littoral is a somewhat formal or pretent ous term occurring espec ally in geographic political and scientific writings for the whole or an extended clearly specified portion of the coast of a particular sea or country it may imply extension farther inland than *coast* impl es The whole Mediterranean *littoral* is subject to earthquakes (*Scribner s*) Ripa is still more uncom

[illegible]

cutting but they vary so greatly in their idiomatic associations and in some of their implications that they are not always interchangeable Shorten commonly implies reduction in length either in dimension or duration as to *shorten* a road by eliminating curves to *shorten* one s stay Also it is often used more or less figuratively of apparent rather than actual length as they *shortened* the journey by telling stories. Curtail adds to *shorten* the implication of docking or of making cuts that impair completeness or cause deprivation as the interrupt on *curtailed* his speech, the outdoor ceremony was *curtailed* because of the storm *curtailed* rights Abbreviate, except in humorous use is now said chiefly of words or phrases. It suggests shortening by contraction, omission or substitution of a symbol yet in such a way that the brief

[illegible]

the relative completeness of that which results as, to *abridge* a dictionary, all laws *abridge* liberty "Thus ended her relation which I have *abridged*" (*Goldsmith*) Retrench stresses reduction in extent or costs of something felt to be in excess as to *retrench* expenses. Any *retrenchment* of their generous way of living would be a hardship for her (*Cather*)

Ana Reduce *decrease lessen diminish *contract shrink, condense

Ant Lengthen elongate extend

short-lived *Transient transitory passing ephemeral momentary fugitive fleeting evanescent.

Ant Agelong

[illegible] impel [illegible] demon[illegible] to reveal [illegible] when the

[illegible]

fuller plainer and more indubitable revelation than *show* In this was *manifested* the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world that we might live through him (*I John* iv 9)

In hand writing the Chinese believe that the inner per

[illegible]

here discriminated It merely implies some outward marks or tokens usually of an interest an emotion, a power or the like as so far as is known, he has *evinced*

long abstract word (*C E Montague*) Demonstrate (see also PROVE 1) is used chiefly in reference to feelings it ordinarily implies external signs such as effusiveness enthusiasm emotional excitement and the like the verb is still used in this sense but these implications come out more strongly in the noun *demonstration* and in the adjective *demonstrative* as, to *demonstrate* one s

tender

Con *Hide conceal secrete

2 Show, exhibit, display expose, parade, flaunt, as here compared agree in meaning to present in such a way as to invite notice or attention One shows anything which one enables another or others to see or to look at as by putting it forward into view intentionally or inadvertently or by taking another where he may see it

garments are not *exhibited* but are *shown* only to prospective purchasers to *exhibit* unreasonable fear If any crave redress of injustice they should *exhibit* their petitions in the street (*Shak*) One displays anything that one spreads out before the view of others or puts in a position where it can be seen to advantage or with great clearness as the exhibition of pictures was criticized because the best paintings were not properly *displayed* Before a contest begins the owner brings in his cock and holding it firmly by the tail allows it to struggle and strain in order to *display* its fierceness and strength (*V Heiser*) The host took Father Vaillant through his corrals and stables to *show* him his stock He *exhibited* with peculiar pride two cream-coloured mules stalled side by side With his own hand he led them out of the stable

pretensions and their hypocrisy

One parades anything which one displays oster

or arrogantly as the pianist was accused of *pa*

Ant Disguise

show, *n* *Exhibition exhibit exposition, fair

showy. Showy, pretentious, ostentatious, pompous come into comparison as meaning given to making or presenting as a thing an outward display that is by implication greater than that which is justifiable Showy, the ordinary term carries less definite implica

it does not necessarily imply either showiness or pretentiousness as *ostentatious* public charities (*Wilde*)

a love of ceremony or more often by a solemn and

prosing *pompous* woman who thought nothing of consequence but as it related to her own concerns (*Austen*)

hy meretricious

OID) opulent

*virago amazon.

ious, astute agree

sound judgment

airs Shrewd im

Ana analogous words *Ant* antonyms.

judgments their methods of pursuing their ends and the like it stresses penetration discernment judiciousness and often farsightedness [Lincoln] the kindly earnest brave foreseeing man, *sagacious* patient dreading

traord narily sharp s gl ted it is now appl ed chiefly to mental s ght or ins ght and suggests unusual power to

plies a comb nation of shrewdness an l perspicacity and often in addition connotes an ability to keep one s counsel or an incapacity for being fooled especially

used heightens the suggestion sometimes present in

Ana *Decrease reduce diminish lessen *shorten abridge retrench curtail

Ant Swell — *Con* *Expand amplify d stend dilate inflate

2 *Recoil flinch quail blench wince

Ana Cringe cower (see FAWN) retreat *recede balk shy boggle scruple *demur

shrive. *Confess absolve remit

shrivel *Wither rivel wizen.

Ana Parch desiccate *dry sear scorch *burn.

shuck *or* **shock,** *v* *Husk hull shell

shudder, *v* Shiver quiver quaver *shake tremble quake totter wobble teeter shimmy didder d ther

shun Avoid evade elude *escape eschew

Ana *Decline refuse reject balk shy scruple *demur stick stickle scorn disdain, *despise

Ant Habituate

shut, *v* *Close

shut out Eliminate *exclude debar rule out black ball disbar

Ana *Prevent preclude obviate *hinder obstruc block bar

shy, *adj* Shy bashful diffident modest coy agree

shyness usually manifests itself in a certain reserve c manner or in timidity in approaching others Th

ful impl es an instinctive or constitutional shrinkin from public notice that usually expresses itself in awk

A colon ( ) groups words discriminated in this book

Benson) The schoolboy s *diffidence*—his unwillingness to hear his own voice attempting the strange tongue—

modesty with a stronger dependence on my judgment than on his own" (*Austen*) My native *modesty* is such that

I was vexed and resolved to be even with her by not

spect

Ant Obtrusive

shy, *v* Balk boggle scruple *demur j b stickle st ck strain

Ana *Recoil shrink quail blench *hesitate waver falter vacillate

d fference n the

sieve, v *Sift, riddle, screen, bolt winnow

the substance from extraneous matter or from coarser particles or sometimes to separate the particles of a

ticles from those that are larger for any one of several ends as to *riddle* sand so as to extract all gravel shells and the like, to *riddle* gravel so as to extract all pebbles cobbles and the like to *screen* coal so as to separate it

often used in a figurative sense implying the elimination

winnow from the coming step of time All chaff of

custom" (*Keats*). "There is a simplicity of diction which reflects a meagre and barren stock, there is also a simplicity which results from the *winnowing* of a rich abundance" (*Lowes*)

or when one is desperately trying to restrain one s tears, the noun however, more often refers solely to this sound

splashed and gurgled and *moaned* round the house (*Kipling*) Groan implies a heavier sound than moan and more often suggests an unbearable weight of suffering or a strong spirit of rebelliousness to pain or discomfort, as the *groans* of those caught in the wreckage were heard at

ent *deplore, bemoan bewail *long, yearn, ger, thirst

groan moan sob See under SIGH, v

ret, *sorrow, grief

*Look, view, glance, glimpse, peep peek, coup

ospect, outlook vision, *revelation

*Blind purblind

1 Sign, mark, token, badge, note, symptom come into comparison when they denote a sensible

symbolic device or act (as, the mace is the *sign* of au

misery and despair —H Ellis) to any trace or vestige of someone or something (as the *signs* of her fate in a footprint here a broken twig there a trinket dropped by the way —*Conrad*) to any objective evidence that

perience left its *mark* (not *sign*) on his countenance courtesy is the *mark* (better than *sign*) of a gentleman the distinguishing *marks* (not *signs*) of Victorian poetry What then are the *marks* of culture and efficiency? (*H Suzzallo*) It is a great mistake to suppose that assertiveness is the only mannish trait taken on by suc

indicate its ownership (as a trade *mark* a laundry *mark*) *Token* (see also PLEDGE) is preferred to *sign* and

or *token* when it is thought of in reference to a class a

accept the petticoat as the *badge* of disenfranchisement (*R Macaulay*) Note usually means a distinguishing or dominant mark or characteristic both when it is so close to its earliest sense a distinctive

impressed upon that th

institution, a state or the body politic or to any external phenomenon th

symptom of our general failure to grasp the need of knowledge and thought in mastering the complex modern world (*B Russell*)

Ana Indication betokening attesting *or* attestation (see corresponding verbs at INDICATE) manifestation evidencing *or* evidence demonstration showing *or* show (see corresponding verbs at SHOW) intimation suggestion (see corresponding verbs at SUGGEST)

2 Sign, signal come into comparison when they mean a motion an action a gesture or a word by which a com

silence to give the accepted *sign* of warning *Signal* usually applies to a conventional and recognizable sign given under circumstances which make it clear to the person o
a comm
startled
visitor
cork gave the *signal* and a hum began to spread
(

where a guard a watchman a policeman or the like might otherwise be necessary as traffic *signals* railroad *signals*

Ana *Gesture gesticulation *symbol emblem

3 Symbol *character mark note

Ana *Device contrivance

prominent remarkable *noticeable conspicuous
Ana Distinctive individual peculiar *characteristic
distinguished eminent illustrious *famous renowned
significance 1 Signification import *meaning sense acceptation
Ana Denotation connotation (see under DENOTE)
suggestion implication intimation (see corresponding

significant *Expressive meaningful pregnant eloquent sententious

und forcible
tous weighty

eaning sense

Ana Signifying meaning denoting (see MEAN v)
denotation connotation (see under DENOTE 2)
signify Import *mean denote
Ana Convey *carry bear *denote connote imply
*suggest
silent

others Silent and uncommunicative often imply a tendency to say no more than is absolutely necess matter of habit (as he had had a rather unhap hood and it made him a *silent* man —*Conrad* *silent* man, long a widower —*Cather* whose *mun cative* heart Will scarce one precious word impart —*Su f*) or an abstinence from speech on some particular occasion because of caution the stress of emotion or the like (as We paused And hand in hand Sat *silent* —*Tennyson* the reporters found the president *uncommunicative* when they asked him his opinion of the proposal) Taciturn implies a temperamental disinclination to speech it usually also connotes extreme

disposition to keep one's own counsel or the habit or fact of withholding much that might be said especially under particular circumstances the term does not usually conn

uson) Reserved implies reticence but it also suggests formality standoffishness, or a temperamental indisposition to the give and take of friendly conversation

Brownell) Secretive also implies reticence but it carries a m

Ana

custom and even nature—for she was not *secretive*—were most sedulously kept out of sight for a time (*C Brontë*) Close, as here compared (see also CLOSE 1 & 2) comes near to *reticent* and *secretive* in its meaning but it usually denotes a disposition rather than an attitude or manner and therefore often suggests taciturnity as He was too *close* to name his circumstances to me (*Dickens*) Close lipped and closemouthed are often used in place of *close* not only as more picturesque terms but also as carrying a stronger connotation of criticism or censure or as more clearly implying a refusal to disclose

Ana Restrained curbed checked inhibited (see RESTRAIN) discreet prudent (see under PRUDENCE)
Ant Talkative —Con *Vocal articulate fluent voluble glib loquacious garrulous (see TALKATIVE)
2 *Still stilly quiet noiseless
Ana *Calm serene tranquil, placid peaceful
*Outline contour profile sky line
*shade adumbration
*Sleek slick glossy velvety glabrous,
satiny

crass dumb vacuous, *empty
2 *Foolish absurd preposterous
Ana Inane wishy washy *insipid puerile juvenile (see YOUTHFUL) ridiculous, ludicrous *laughable
silt *Wash drift diluvium alluvium alluvion
similar Similar like alike identical akin analogous comparable parallel homogeneous uniform as here compared agree in meaning closely resembling each other Things are similar when in appearance or on the surface they are not readily distinguishable or may be mistaken for each other they are like or alike when

are identical (see also SAME) when there is exact correspondence between them as the typed original and carbon copies are *identical* Just as among all the myriad faces in the world there are no two really *alike* so are there no two *identical* sets of limbs (*Lucas*) Things are akin to each other when in spite of marked differences they reveal essential rather than superficial likenesses. A playing off of one image against an other a technical device *akin* to the interlacing of themes in music (*Day Lewis*) The movement which went on in France under the old régime from 1700 to 1789 was *akin* to the movement of the Renascence (*Arnold*) Things are analogous to each other when in spite of their belonging to different categories or logical groupings they are susceptible of comparison and exhibit common likenesses thus *analogous* words have many implications in common but they are not true synonyms because they do not carry a common denotation or are not applicable to the same things or ideas or

(*B Russell*) You keep talking about maladies of the mind and soul I don t accept the idea of psychic diseases *analogous* to mental diseases (*C Mackenzie*) Things are comparable when they bear sufficient likeness to each

careers may be said to be *parallel* wl en they can be shown to have followed a similar course Things are homogeneous when they are alike in kind and in char acter But *homogeneous* is rarely used in this sense except in reference to the things which form a collection an aggregate or the like The family is a unit composed of people of different ages and sexes with different unctions to perform it is organic in a way which a col lection of *homogeneous* individuals is not (*B Russell*)

Ana *Same equivalent equal identical correspond ent correlative complementary *reciprocal
Ant Dissimilar — *Con* *Different d sparate diverse *opposite contradictory contrary antithetical antony mous

similarity *Likeness resemblance simil tude analogy affinity
Ana *Comparison contrast collation parallel agree ment accordance harmonizing or harmony correspond

affinity
Ant Dissim litude d ss m larity

simper, *v* *Sm le smirk grin

simper, *n* Smile smirk grin See under SMILE *v*

simple, *adj* 1 *Pure absolute sheer
Ana Elemental *elementary *single sole
Ant Compound complex

3 *Natural ingenuous naïve unsophist cated artless
Ana *S ncere unfe gned *childlike childish open plain *frank cand d
Con Affected pretended assumed (see ASSUME)

incapable of dealing with any ideas or situations that involve mental effort It may imply either ill teracy coupled with a lack of native shrewdness or feeble-mindedness that does not amount to imbecility as they have a *simple* son Smooth words he had to wheedle *simple* souls (*Wordsworth*) When used as a term of criticism of normal persons or their acts it suggests little more than failure to use one s intelligence "You are fretting about General Tilney and that is very

term of criticism of normal persons and their acts it is far stronger tl an *simple* because it imputes either the appearance of idiocy or imbecility or a want of intell

contempt rather than of impersonal description, and is capable of additional connotations such as fat

science (*H Ellis*) Fond to the point of *fatu ty* (*A D Sedgwick*) Asinine is also a term of contempt

rational being as an *asinine* choice of professio *asinine* use of one s leisure time What is one to think of a man so *asinine* that he looks for gratitude in this world? (*Mencken*)
Ana Childish *ch ldlike dull dense dumb *stupid crass *ignorant illiterate untaught
Ant Wise

simple, *n* *Drug medicinal pharmaceutical biolog cal

simpleton *Fool moron imbecile id ot natural

simulacrum 1 *Image eff gy statue icon po trait photograph mask
2 *Impost re cheat fraud sham fake humbug deceit

*assume

e mock

h group

simulation. Simulation, dissimulation, when they de-

protective coloration are both forms of *simulation* Dissimulation is negative and suggests a dissembling or a concealment of one's true (usually evil) nature or purpose in order to prevent recognition of it "*Dissimulation*, in the negative, when a man lets fall signs and arguments that he is not what he is . *Simulation* in the affirmative when a man industriously and expressly feigns and pretends to be that he is not" (*Bacon*) '*Simulation* is a

simultaneous. Synchronous, coincident, *contemporary contemporaneous coeval concomitant concurrent
Ana Concurring coinciding, agreeing (see AGREE).
Con *Preceding, foregoing, antecedent, previous following succeeding ensuing (see FOLLOW).

sin, *n* *Offense, vice crime, scandal
Ana Transgression, trespass *breach violation *error lapse slip *fault, failing frailty

since, *adv* Since, ago Ago refers to a point in past time since, in strict usage, to the period intervening between such a point and the present, in *ago* the mind is carried back from the present, in *since*, forward from a starting point in the past, as I met him ten years *ago* but have seen him only once *since*

since, *conj* *Because for, as inasmuch as

sincere. Sincere, wholehearted, whole-souled, heartfelt, hearty, unfeigned agree in meaning genuine in feeling or expression or manifesting such genuineness Sincere stresses the absence of hypocrisy dissimulation or falsification in any degree it therefore usually connotes a strict adherence to truth a revelation of just what one feels thinks sees (especially as an artist or poet) and no more and an unwillingness to embellish exaggerate or make pretenses of any sort, as in a few cases where a man professes to be destroying with a view to rebuilding we are not sure whether he is *sincere* (*B Russell*), 'The loathing with which he [Hitler] describes the sodden Vienna working classes is so *sincere* that

usage of totalitarianism, A bust of Burns looking not so warm and *whole souled* as his pictures usually do (*N Hawthorne*) Who could help liking her? her generous nature

emotion such as tears or in acts it suggests that one's innermost

tation, and may connote either simple honesty, great warmth, or exuberance in the display of feeling, as, to receive a *hearty* welcome, a *hearty* laugh, 'in the *hearty*

Lowes)
Ana Candid, open, *frank, plain honest, honorable conscientious, scrupulous *upright *straightforward aboveboard, forthright
Ant Insincere

sinewy. *Muscular, athletic, husky, brawny, burly.
Ana Robust, *healthy sound *strong tough, tenacious sturdy nervous, *vigorous energetic.

singe. Sear, *burn, scorch, char

single, *adj* Single, sole, unique, lone, solitary, separate, particular are here compared only as meaning one as distinguished from two or more or all others. That is single which is not accompanied or supported by or combined or united with another, as, a *single* instance may be cited, a *single* woman a *single* house; 'the strength of the lyric lies in the complete statement of a *single* selected facet of experience' (*Day Lewis*) 'A painter discards many trivial points of exactness in order to heighten the truthfulness of a few fundamentals, he makes the sitter. .more like himself . than he actually is at any such *single* moment

Ana Individual particular *special especial specific
Ant Accompanied supported conjugal

single, *v* In form **single out.** Prefer, hand pick, *choose select elect opt pick cull
Ana *Take seize grasp grab accept *receive admit *decide, determine settle

single foot, *n* *Trot pace walk gallop run canter lope rack amble

single-foot, *v* Trot pace walk gallop run canter

sinister. Sinister, baleful, malign malefic come into

pado a person a all

policy The *sinister* power exercised by the comb na tion in keeping rivals out of the business and ruining those who already were in (*Justice Holmes*) **Baleful** carries an even stronger suggestion of menace than *sinister* for it impl es inevitable suffering misery or destruct on often it imputes perniciousness noxiousness hell shness or the l ke to the thing so described It is appl cable to that which works openly and without

struggle between two forces the one beneficent the

other *malign* ' (*Bryce*) ' The spirit of competition which according to Rousseau was one of the earliest of the *malign* fruits of awakening intelligence (*Grandgent*) *The prickly topic of symbol sm with its malign* power to set the wise by the ears (*C E Montague*) **Malefic**

inauspicious *secret covert furtive underhand underhanded *malicious malignant malevolent spiteful

sinuous. *Wind ng flexuous, serpentine tortuous, anfractuous.
Ana Labyrinthine mazy (see correspond ng nouns at LABYRINTH) circuitous roundabout *indirect devious

,ct get *procreate* *generate *engender* breed reproduce

1 *State condition mode posture status,

ncture pass cris s exigency *emergency*
ent plight quandary d lemma case *in

*Position place office post job berth billet acity

a Employment occupation *work calling bus ness, suit métier

n Size dimensions, area, extent magnitude

themselves but can be computed in terms of the number of individuals which comprise them or the amount of

sions when used collectively is a close synonym of *size* in contrast however it usually implies accurate measurements that are known or specified as the window

breadth It is used chiefly of plane figures or of plane surfaces such as the ground a floor an arena or the like and is computed usually in square measure as the estate is 200 acres in *area* the forest fire covered an *area* of ten square miles the *area* of a rectangle is computed by multiply ng its length by its breadth **Extent** is referable ch efly to things that are measured in one d mens

Dock House is vast in *extent* and confusing in its plan (*Conrad*) The word is also referable to mea ured t me or

to space measured in terms of time, thus the duration of a thing is the *extent* of its existence, few lives reach the *extent of one hundred years* [In the time of A
Germany was a mere
and of

... it in time with no
... position (*R Macaulay*) It may be used also in reference to anything measurable whose exact quantity extent or degree may be expressed mathematically in figures thus the *magnitude* of a star is indicated by a number that expresses its relative brightness An alpha particle bearing a positive charge equal in *magnitude* to twice the electron charge' (*Karl K Darrow*) Volume (see also BULK) is also as here considered a scientific term, it is used in reference to anything which can be measured in terms of the cubic inches feet yards etc, it occupies thus the *volume* of a solid cylinder is equal to the cubic measure of air it displaces, and that of a hollow one to the cubic measure of its capacity two objects that are equal in *volume* may differ greatly in weight *when a thing expands it increases in volume*
Ana Amplitude *expanse spread stretch *bulk mass, volume

skald, *n* Variant of SCALD

skeleton. *Structure, anatomy, framework

skeptic *or* **sceptic.** *Skeptic* (*or* sceptic), agnostic, and their derivative nouns skepticism, agnosticism, are very close synonyms when they denote a *person* (or a philosophy) that *regards all human knowledge as uncertain* or all absolute knowledge as unattainable by the human mind They are however distinguishable in precise and especially in philosophical use *Skeptic and skepticism* imply the attitude of the doubter who suspends judgment because he knows the limitations of the human reason *Historically therefore* these terms have been applied to every type of thinker or philosophy having for his (or its) fundamental assumption the impotency or the inadequacy of the reason even by extension to those teaching that through revelation inspiration intuition or the like men come to a measure of truth thus, philosophical *idealism* is in the last analysis a form of *scepticism* Agnostic and agnosticism, on the other hand stress the impossibility of attaining certainty in general use they commonly imply the unknowability of that which transcends the human reason such as the existence of God the origin of things and the like In philosophical use they imply the impossibility of attaining truth by any means since all knowledge is relative and conditioned by the nature of the human mind

skepticism *or* **scepticism** 1 Agnosticism (see under SKEPTIC)
Ant Faith
2 *Uncertainty doubt, dubiety dubiosity suspicion mistrust
Ana Disbelief *unbelief incredulity demur scruple compunction *qualm
Ant Credulity

sketch, *n* 1 Outline diagram delineation draft tracing plot blueprint See under SKETCH *v*
Ana Design plot *plan scheme project *chart map graph.
2 Précis, aperçu *compendium syllabus digest pandect, survey

sketch, *v* Sketch outline, diagram, delineate, draft (*or* draught), trace, plot, blueprint come into comparison when they mean to present or to represent something by or as if by drawing its lines or its features The same distinctions in implications and connotations are observable in the corresponding nouns **sketch**, outline, diagram, delineation, draft (*or* draught), tracing plot, blueprint. Sketch (etymologically akin to *scheme*) may imply a *drawing*, a *painting* a *model* or a *verbal presentation* (as in a description or exposition) of the main lines features, or points with the result that a clear, often a vivid but not a detailed impression or conception of the whole is given, as, then in a calm historian s tone he proceeded to *sketch* some pictures of the corruption which was rife abroad" (*Joyce*) "This lecture is a humble attempt to *sketch* out a metaphysics of natural science" (*Inge*), a sculptor s *sketch* of his design for a memorial an artist usually *sketches* his picture before he paints it,
In some of Miss Jewett s earlier books one can find first *sketches* first impressions which later crystallized into almost flawless examples of literary art (*Cather*) Outline differs from *sketch* in suggesting emphasis upon the contours of a thing that is represented or the main points of a thing expounded and in implying more or less inattention to the details which fill up amplify or particularize the *term therefore* usually implies a more rigid selection and greater economy in treatment and less consideration for qualities which give pleasure than *sketch implies and, often suggests a presentation of a* thing as a simplified whole When the period came for the reappearance of Mr Scales [a traveling salesman] Mrs. Baines *outlined* a plan and when the circular announcing the exact time of his arrival was dropped into the letter box she *formulated* the plan in detail (*Bennett*) The detailed study of history should be supplemented by brilliant *outlines* even if they contained questionable generalizations (*B Russell*) Diagram implies presentation of something which requires explanation rather than representation or portrayal by means of a graphic design such as a mechanical drawing a pattern showing arrangement and distribution of parts a chart map graph or the like as to *diagram* (or to make a *diagram of*) the nervous system to make a *diagram* of a sentence to show its grammatical structure
He *diagrammed* his route on the table-cloth (*Cather*) Delineate and delineation etymologically and in their early and no longer widely current senses came closer to *sketch* and to *outline* than as they now come to *describe* and *description* and *depict* and *depiction* For that reason, though they still retain a strong implication of drawing a thing so as to show its lines or features with great distinctness, they *also suggest more attention* to the amplifying details and therefore often imply greater fullness or richness in treatment than the preceding words. His *brush did its work with a steady and sure* stroke that indicated command of his materials He could *delineate* whatever he selected with technical skill (*Jefferies*) He [a Chinese painter of the fourth century] seems to have preferred the *delineation* of strongly featured heads men of character and experience (*Binyon*) Chaucer's *delineation* of the Prioress (*Lowes*) Draft especially in its verbal rather than its substantive use implies the accurate drawing to scale of something especially of an architect s plan for a building to be constructed or of a design for a vessel a machine an engine or the like as young architects usually spend their first years in *drafting* plans rather than in designing buildings The term either as verb or noun may imply the drawing up of a preliminary statement which when corrected polished and copied will serve as a final statement (in either case often specifically called *rough draft*) as *draft* me a proper letter to send him (*Shaw*) to make a *draft* of a petition there is a rough *draft* of the book among

his father s papers Trace and tracing more often stress the act or the method of outlining or drawing and in themselves carry little implication of a carefully wrought design pattern or the like The words therefore are

over it as to *trace* the new route to be followed in rebuilding a road to get a *tracing* of the pattern of a rose window Sometimes however the terms do suggest a pattern or design which involves the use of tracery or decorative interlacing of lines as deep-set windows stain d and *traced* (*Tennyson*) Plot is often used in

their relation to each other or the whole is clear thus one who diagrammatically represents the condition of business during a given year by means of a graph is said to

in the amus ng and innocuous pastime of *blueprinting* a new social order (*The Commonweal*)
Ana Design plot plan scheme project (see under PLAN *n*) *chart map graph

skid, *v* *Slide sl p glide gl ssade slither coast toboggan

skill *Art cunning craft artifice
Ana Profic ency adeptness expertness (see correspond ing adjectives at PROFICIENT) effic ency effectiveness (see correspond ng adjectives at EFFECTIVE) *read ness facil ty dexterity ease

skilled Skillful *proficient adept expert
Ana Apt ready *quick prompt practiced exercised drilled (see PRACTICE *v*) competent qualified *able capable
Ant Unskilled

skillful *Proficient adept expert skilled
Ana *Dexterous, adroit deft feat efficient *effective *conversant versed
Ant Unskillful — *Con* *Awkward clumsy inept maladroit gauche

skim Float *fly dart scud shoot sail

skimpy Scrimpy exiguous *meager scanty scant spare sparse

skin, *n* Skin, hide pelt fell rind bark peel come into

skin of an apple the *skin* of an almond *Skin* appl es to this integument whether it covers the l ving organism or has been stripped from it when dead Hide applies especially to the tough skin of large wild and domest c animals such as the rhinoceros or the horse It is how ever chiefly in commercial use where it is applied to the raw or undressed skins of heavy cattle horses and other large animals in distinction from those of calves sheep goats and the like which are commonly described merely as *sk ns* thus tanned and dressed *hides* are made into shoes traveling bags and the like tanned and dressed *skins* are made into gloves purses and the like Pelt is appl ed chi fly to the skin of an animal that is covered with hair fur or wool in commerce it usually denotes an undressed skin of any of these animals, especially of a furred animal as fox *pelts* sheep *pelts* It is also applied to the skin of a sheep or goat stripped of wool or hair and ready for tanning Fell is now chiefly a literary term for *skin hide* or *pelt* but in some specific use it denotes an underskin or thin tough membrane lying beneath a pelt Rind applies chiefly to the thick tough and often inelastic integument which covers certain fruits such as oranges and grapefruit or the stems ts of some woody perennial plants (then usually bark) The hardened sk n on smoked meats such n and the hardened crust of molded cheeses are lied *rinds* Any skin rind or bark ... hat is or may be stripped from a fru t is called to slip on a banana *peel* cand ed orange *peel*

Skin, decorticate, peel, pare, flay come into

skin as to *skin* calves slaughtered for the market to

to *decorticate* wl ent Peel and pare are frequently confused in use *peel* is appl cable only wl en the skin or outer covering can be removed by stripping espec ally

pare one s toe nails to *pare* expenses to a minimum Flay ... has

often in threats or in descript ons of torture Consequently the word in current use is more l terary than techn cal and more figurative than l teral for it usually carries a connotat on of torture or of cruel punishment

springs or leaps The first three words are commonly referable to persons or animals but they may be used in

reference to inanimate things Sk
graceful movement anc
touching a surface and s
when referred to living cr
or excess of animal spirit·
skip like a calf (*Psalms*
sk pping (*Shak*) Bound
ous springs than *skip* and
elasticity and buoyancy as, Like a roe I *bounded* o er the mountains (*Wordsworth*) I saw her *bounding* down the rocky slope l ke some wild agile creature (*Hudson*) the ball struck the earth and *bounded* across the field Hop suggests a less flowing or springy movement than the two preceding words at times it connotes jerkiness and lack of dignity in movement It impl es a success on of small qu ck leaps such as those characteristic of the movement of birds toads grasshoppers and the like as [b rds] *hopping* from spray to spray (*Dryd*

The v
often, e
jump ng
leap or
makes v
are fallı
his legs
it usuall
Would and
curvell ng course (*Cowper*) A gang of merry ro stering devils, frisking and *curveting* on a flat rock (*Irving*) Lope evokes a picture of the long easy bounds of a l the and agile animal such as a wolf or fox on the run as "Wh te rabbits went *loping* about the place (*Twain*) the long *loping* stride of a mountaineer every evening at dusk the athletes in training *loped* round and round the track Lollop on the other hand implies a clumsy irregular bounding th
movem
they
tres s
amble
sively
It sug
reboun
watch that stones the es a surface as to
over the surf
to *ricochet* sto
a shot is made
force and have

skirmish, *n*
Ana *Conte affray fray engagement action *battle

skit *Libel squ b lampoon, pasquinade

skittish Restless, restive uneasy fidgety *impatient nervous unquiet feverish hectic jumpy j ttery

skulk *or* **sculk** *Lurk, couch slink sneak
Ana Secrete *hide conceal
Con Emerge *appear loom

sky line Profile contour *outline s lhouette

slack *adj* 1 Lax remiss *negl gent neglectful
Ana *Lazy indolent slothful faintant * nd fferent unconcerned detached aloof slugg sh *letharg c
Con Diligent sedulous industrious, *busy assiduous expeditious, quick *fast
2 Relaxed *loose lax
Ana *Weak feeble infirm inert supine passive *inact ve *slow leisurely laggard
Con, *Tight taut tense *steady constant uniform even equable *firm hard

slacken *Delay retard slow deta n

v Defame, libel calumniate, *malign traduce asperse vilify
Ana *Decry, depreciate detract from, derogate from disparage belittle *injure damage, hurt *attack, assail

slang *Dialect vernacular, patois, lingo jargon, cant argot, patter

slant, *n* 1 Slant, inclination, slope, acclivity, declivity, incline grade, gradient agree in denoting obliquity or something obl que *Slant inclination slope* are some times interchangeable but are not exact synonyms Slant is divergence (commonly sharp divergence) from the vertical or horizontal The *slant* of a ladder that leans against a house (*Twain*) Inclination is any divergence sl ght or sharp from a straigl t position or a direction taken as normal as to correct an *inclination* of the teeth Commonly when there is no contrary indication a bending sidewise (or forward) and downward is impl ed as the *inclination* of a tree the *inclination* of a magnetic needle She answered only by a slight *inclination* of the head (*Austen*) Slope is used especially of surfaces and commonly implies a gradual slant as the *slope* of a meadow a windshield a brow *Slant* sometimes and *slope* frequently are
slant

a decl
structı
formin town built on an *incline*
an *incline* between two floors in a garage Grade and gradient are equivalent terms the former chiefly in American the latter in British use They are used commonly (*grade* almost exclusively) of railroads and highways and denote usually degree of inclination from the horizontal as, there is a ten per cent *grade* (that is an ascent or descent of ten feet to every hundred feet of horizontal distance) between the two villages The roads of the period [were] steep in *gradient* (*Hardy*) *Grade* is often used to denote a stretch of a road or railroad that rises or falls from a level as there is a heavy *grade* between Albany and Schenectady
Ana Tipping tilting canting careening (see TIP) *dev ation deflection divergence
2 *Point of view standpo nt viewpoint angle
Ana Attitude *position stand bias prejudice *predilection

slant, *v* Slant, slope, incline, lean come into comparison when they mean to diverge or
vertical a
I

slanted by the of his body seemed to *slant* towards the other he settled so much more heavily upon one foot (*M Wilkins*) Slope is often used in place of *slant* but it is the preferred term when the reference is to a surface or a side of an elevat on such as a hill a roof or the like

dispatch execute.

msy loppy flaccid flabby *loose slack

sy, velvety, velvet, silken

l men and such as sleep

the inclination by a human agent or by some shap ng or molding force (as to *lean* back in one s chair s nce the hurricane most of the trees of the grove *lean* toward the northwest) or of a resting or an intent to rest against a (l teral or figurative) support (as to *lean* against a p llar she al vays *leaned* upon her husband when they walked the mountain trails a child should not be allowed to *lean* too heavily on parents or teachers)

Ana *Tip tilt cant careen veer *swerve deviate diverge

slap, *v* *Strike hit smite swat slug clout punch box cuff

slash, *v* Slit *cut hew chop carve

Ana Rive rend cleave split (see TEAR) penetrate pierce *enter

slatternly, *adj* Slatternly, dowdy frowzy, blowzy are adjectives usually appl ed to women (rarely except *frow y* to men often except *blowzy* to children regard less of sex) and the r appearance and meaning negl gent of neatness freshness or smartness in dress and looks Slatternly implies slovenliness and general unkemptness It often grieved her to the heart to think that her mother should have an appearance so comfortless so *slatternly* so shabby (*Austen*) Dowdy suggests lack

(*Wilde*) Frowzy implies an offensive lack of neatness

cro vded one there is no meaning in words (*Shaw*)

Ana Slovenly unkempt sloppy *slipshod *dirty squalid foul filthy

Con *Neat tidy trim spick and span

slaughter, *n* *Massacre butchery carnage pogrom

of it) which is sleek or more often in current use wh ch is so perfectly finished that the eye can detect no flaw

novel produced by popular American writers] is marked by a competent *slickness* This surface gloss this soph s- reader who is

calendered paper That is glossy wh ch has by nature or art a surface that is exceed ngly smooth and shining as the *glossy* leaves of the beech tree downy peaches and the *glossy* plum (*Dryden*) *glossy* as black rocks on a sunny day cased in ice (*D Wordsworth*) the table has a waxed not a *glossy* finish That is velvety (or less often velvet) which has the extreme softness associated with the surface or appearance of velvet though the word is often used of things as they appeal to the sense of touch or of sight or of both (as a *velvety* or *velvet* skin a *velvety* or *velvet* flower) it is also appl cable to sounds that caress the ear or to tastes or odors that are del ghtfully bland (as even her high notes are *velvety* the *velvet* touch of a pianist the boy read ng in his

qual ty (as, Mrs Gibson petted him in her sweetest silkiest manner —*Gaskell*) That is satiny (or less often

Ana *Bright lustrous brilliant smooth even (see

uave ur specious

sleepy Sleepy, drowsy, somnolent slumberous (*or* slumbrous) come into comparison when they mean affected by a des

asleep (as Away you rogue away! I am *sleepy* —

implied *slip* heightens the emphasis upon quietness

lows *glided* in an effortless way through the busy air

Eustace a waited inner he

a *slumberous* pools clear as the was as a rule of a the ma

Ana Finished * faultless shallow

slide *v* Slide sli

Ana analogous w

slithered away In the bod es of innumerable worms — Amy Lowell) Coast and toboggan always connote a sl d

which cannot be impeded until the bottom is reached or some obstruction is provided as from 1929 to 1933 the prices of securities *tobogganed*

slight, *adj* Tenuous rare *thin slender sl m
Ana *Impercept ble imponderable impalpable intan gible insensible inappreciable trifling trivial puny *petty paltry minute diminutive wee little *small

slight, *v* *Neglect ignore overlook disregard omit forget
Ana Scorn d sdain contemn *desp se flout *scoff

slim *Thin slender slight tenuous rare
Ana *Lean spare skinny scrawny *meager ex guous scant scanty l the lithesome lissome (see SUPPLE)
Ant Chubby *(of persons)*

sling *v*[1] Hurl fling pitch toss *throw cast
Ana Heave hoist *l ft raise impel drive (see MOVE) propel shove thrust *push

sling *v*[2] *Hang suspend dangle

slink *Lurk skulk sneak couch

slip, *v* *Slide glide sk d glissade sl ther toboggan

slip *n* Lapse *error mistake blunder faux pas howler boner bloomer floater
Ana Accident *chance inadvertence careles heedlessness (see corresponding adjectives at CAREI *fault fail ng fo ble frailty vice

slipshod, *adj* Slipshod slovenly unkempt, sloppy into comparison not only when appl ed to persons and their appearance but also to their mental and manual

lect his dress was *slovenly* (*G Eliot*) In somewhat later use it was appl ed to processes technique workmanship and the like as *slovenly* thinking, the *slovenly* manner in wh ch the dinner was served (*Conrad*), a tendency to think that a fine idea excuses *slovenly* workmanship (*Amy Lowell*) **Unkempt** (ety mologically uncombed) is applied usually to that which requires to be kept in order if a favorable impression is to be produced It impl es

ternly dowdy frowzy blowzy
Con Precise accurate exact *correct fastidious finical *nice

slit, *v* Slash *cut hew chop carve

slither *Slide sl p glide sk d gl ssade coast toboggan

slog, *v* Variant of SLUG

slope, *v* *Slant incl ne lean
Ana *Tip tilt cant careen dev ate d verge veer *swerve

slope, *n* *Slant incl nation acclivity decliv ty incl ne grade grad ent
Ana Tipping turn ng canting careening (see TIP) *mountain mount peak alp steepness abruptness

miss lax *negl gent neglectful *slo v leisurely del berate dilatory laggard
Ant Industrious — *Con* *Busy d ligent sed lous

Exuviate *discard cast shed molt scrap

different
em ss
sp ck

urely
the r
ee in
and
videst

roup

in making changes), or a tempo that is required by nature art, or a plan or schedule (as, a *slow* convales

application referable only to persons or to things for which persons are responsible as their actors, performers

more censorious a term than *dilatory* for it implies a

term suggests absence of hurry or agitation and a slowness that is the result of care, forethought calculation self restraint, or the like, as *deliberate* enunciation *de*

to persons and their acts but to things that have no

slow, *v* Slacken

Ana *Moderate

crease, lessen

Ant. Speed — (see SPEED *v.*)

slug *or* slog,

punch box c

sluggish *L

Ana Inert *

languishing *

Ant Brisk c

slumberous

nolent.

slushy. *S

maudlin sopr

sly, *adj* Sly,

synon

'Why, Jane—you never dropt a word of this, you *sly* thing' (*Austen*) 'Wrinkled *slyness* and craft pitted against native truth and sagacity (*N. Hawthorne*)

deception or in maneuvering, as to fear a *tricky* opponent more than a *crafty* one Able men of high character and not smart *tricky* men' (*The Nation*) *Foxy* implies

Ana Furtive clandestine stealthy covert (see SECRET) devious oblique, *crooked astute, *shrewd

impl cations than *small* which often connotes less mag nitude than that which is ordinary or which is to be expected or is desirable it is preferred to *small* therefore when there is the intent to convey a hint of petiteness of pettiness or of insignificance in size amount or quantity extent or the like as to take

ferred when the context carries a note of tenderness pathos or the l ke as a *little* (cf *small*) ch ld our *little* (cf *small*) house her pathetic *little* smile Sleep my *little* one (*Tennyson*) Diminutive not only carries a stronger implication of divergence from the normal or

a French word has been taken over into English in only one of its applications It is the usual term to describe a

wh sky) is also often found in standard English as a little *wee* face with a l ttle yellow beard (*Shak*) *Wee* modest crimson tipped flow r (*Burns*) Tiny goes even f rther

chiefly in childish playful or jocose use these terms occur also in paired or reduplicated forms as *teeny weeny teeny-tiny* as in One day this *teeny-tiny* woman

ferred by scientific and other writers who wish to give a more definite impl cation of extreme smallness or littleness as a *minute* animalcule *minute* gra ns of sand the tremendous forces imprisoned in *minute* particles of matter (*Inge*) Microscopic appl es only to that wh ch is so

pact and complete on the top of a mountain (*L P Smith*) We may thus picture an atom as a *miniature* solar system (*Eddington*) In the fine arts *miniature* appl es to a type of painting (a *miniature* painting) which is typically a portrait painted on a small piece of ivory or metal often brilliantly colored and executed with nicety and del cacy so as to bring out each detail
Ana *Petty puny paltry trifling trivial
Ant Large — *Con* Big great (see LARGE) vast huge immense *enormous

small arms See under WEAPON

smaller. *Less lesser fewer

smart. 1 Bright, knowing quick witted *intell gent clever alert
* harp keen acute *quick ready prompt apt astute perspicacious.
ll (*of mind*)
h fashionable *stylish chic dapper dashing natty nifty nobby posh toffish brave braw egant exquisite (see CHOICE *adj*) *finished nate
wdy frowzy blowzy

Smell, scent, odor (*or* odour), aroma come into son when they denote that property of a thing which makes it perceptible to the olfactory sense Smell is not only the most general of these terms but it is also the most colorless It is the appropriate word when merely the sensation is indicated and no hint of its source quality or character is necessary ' Our horses

and jasmine stronger even than the reek of the dust (*Kipling*) Scent (see also FRAGRANCE) in precise use always carries the impl cation of a phys cal emanation

odorous and *odoriferous*) and therefore does not suggest as *scent* often does the need of a delicate or highly sensitive sense of smell as Trixie knows her master by his *scent* (not *odor*) the *odors* (better than *scents*) of the kitchen clung to her clothes For these reasons *odor* usually implies general perceptib lity and is the preferred

Henning recognizes six outstand ng *odors* spicy

ness in very d scriminating use it often suggest something to be savored and therefore may be used of things that appeal both to the sense of smell and taste or by extension to one s aesthet c sense as the *arom*

like Smile is the general term capable of being qualified so as to suggest mal gn as well as ben gn pleasure or amusement as to *smile* tenderly or deris vely a sad or a br ght *smile* to *smile* at one s maiden efforts to wear a set *sm le* Grin impl es a broad smile that sl ows the teeth It still often carries a suggestion of its earlier mean ng—to show one s teeth as a dog or wolf in anger or pain, in its st ll not infrequent implication of unnatu ralness of bewilderment senselessness or the like With rash and awkward force the chords [of a lyre] he [an id ot] shakes And *grins* w th wonder at the jar he makes (*Cowper*) They could not see the bitter sm le

Ant Frown

smile *n* S mper smirk grin See under SMILE *v*
Ant Frown

smirk *v* Simper gr n *sm le*

smirk *n* S mper grin smile See under SMILE *v*

smitch *Particle bit mite smidgen whit atom iota jot t ttle

smite *Strike hit slug slap swat clout punch box cuff
Ana *Beat pummel buffet *punish discipline correct

smog Fog m st *haze brume

smooth, *adj* 1 Even plane pla n flat *level flush
Ana *Sleek slick glossy glabrous polished burnished (see POLISH)
Ant Rough — *Con* Harsh uneven rugged scabrous (see ROUGH)
2 Effortless *easy l ght simple facile
Ana Agreeable *pleasant pleas ng gratifying grateful serene tranquil *calm placid peaceful
Ant Labored — *Con* *Hard difficult arduous
3 Bland diplomatic pol tic, *suave urbane
Ana *D sarming ingrat at ng ins nuat ng pol te courteous courtly (see CIVIL) oily unctuous sleek *fulsome
Ant Bluff — *Con* Blunt brusque (see BLUFF)

smörgåsbord *Appetizer hors d apér tif

smug Self-complacent self-satisfie placent

Ana analogous words *Ant* anto

Ana Self respecting self-esteeming self admiring (see primitive verbs under REGARD *n*) pharisaical sancti monious hypocritical (see under HYPOCRISY)

snaffle, *v* Curb check bridle *restrain inh b t
Ana *Guide lead control manage direct (see

crabbed morose (see SULLEN)

snappy *Pungent piquant po gnant racy spicy
Ana *Sharp keen acute vivacious *l vely animated *quick prompt ready smart dashing chic mod sh (see STYLISH)

snare, *n* Trap *lure bait decoy
Ana *Trick ruse stratagem maneuver artifice fe nt wile trickery *deception chicanery chicane subterfuge

snare, *v* Ensnare trap entrap bag *catch capture nab cop
Ana *Lure entice inveigle tempt seduce decoy
*Confus on d sorder chaos d sarray jumble e muddle
mplex ty complication intricateness *or* in ee corresponding adjectives at COMPLEX)
hardship
Grasp grab clutch se ze *take
Ana *Catch capture nab cop *pull drag draw
Slink skulk *lurk couch
*Scoff jeer g rd flout g be fleer
eride taunt mock *r d cule scout *desp se sda n
*Steal p lfer filch purloin l ft pinch swipe cop
*Curious inquis tive prying nosy
Ana Meddlesome officious intrusive *impert nent ob trus ve interfering interposing (see INTERPOSE)

snug 1 Trim trig sh pshape *neat t dy sp ck-and span

The shadowy copse was *soaked* in p ney sweetness

the form of vapor one s clothes may be described as *saturated* when they are so damp that the add tion of

heat pressure or the l ke Consequently, in its f gurative use *saturate* usually impl es a becoming imbued or in fused with someth ing in exactly the right measure or in the most useful degree as To a mind not thoroughly *saturated* with the tolerating maxims of the Gospel (*Burke*) the entire poem is *saturated* with imagination *Sat rated* with experience of a particular class of ma terials an expert intuitively feels whether a newly

extended sense the term in very precise use always carries an implication of being soaked or saturated by

monly suggests the extraction of the essence of one thing so th at it becomes part and parcel of the other thus one *steeps* tea leaves in boiling water in order to make the beverage tea In extended use the acquirement of th e

sh ne —*D H Lawrence*) **Impregnate,** less than any of

in sherry and covered with a soft custard) but it may apply also to anything such as so l that is heavily soaked with liqu d as *sopping* wet clothes to *sop* one s plants with too much water **Ret,** now chiefly a technical term often applies to a soaking or exposure to moisture that is part of a process ng of materials or of seasoning or condit on ng them as to *ret* hemp or flax to *ret* timber **Waterlog** suggests a thorough soaking or drench ing that renders a thing either useless or too heavy and sodden for floating cultivating or the like as a *water logged* rowboat to *waterlog* soil by lack of proper drainage

Ana *Dip immerse submerge *permeate pervade penetrate

soak, *n* *Drunkard inebriate alcoholic, dipsomaniac sot toper tosspot tippler

soapy. Sleek *fulsome oily unctuous oleaginous

soar *Rise arise ascend mount tower rocket levi tate surge

Ana *Fly dart shoot aspire *aim

sob, *v* Moan groan *sigh

Ana Weep wail, *cry, blubber

sob, *n* Moan groan sigh See under SIGH, *v*

Ana Weeping wailing crying blubbering (see CRY *v*)

sober. 1 **Sober, temperate, continent, unimpassioned** come into comparison when they mean having or mani festing self-control or the mastery of one s emotions passions, or appetites **Sober** etymologically implies free dom from intox cation this implication is still often found with another, such as that of habitual abstinence from intoxicating liquors or merely of not being drunk at the time in question as he is, by reputation a *sober* man he was *sober* when he delivered the blow As here especially considered (see also SERIOUS) *sober* impl es a cool head great composure especially under strain or excitement and freedom from passion prejud ce fear or the like as, he was the only one who could keep a *sober* head during the panic sound *sober* adv ce a man of *sober* judgment **Temperate** (as here compared see also MODERATE, 1) implies control over the expression of one s feelings passions appetites or desires, or the restra ned exercise of one s rights, powers or privileges w th the result that one never exceeds the bounds of what is right or proper or decorous as That *sober* freedom out of

and upon one s feelings seeking expression or upon one s desires (especially sexual desires) seeking satisfaction as I pray you have a *continent* forbearance till the speed of his rage goes slower (*Shak*) "My past life Hath been as *continent* as chaste as true As I am now unhappy (*Shak*) Not a subject of irregular and interrupted impulses of virtue but a *continent* persisting immovable person (*Emerson*) **Unimpassioned** so stresses the absence of heat, ardor or fervor that it often connotes lack of feeling and therefore coldness stiffness hardness of heart or the l ke (as [Selfishness] frozen *unimpassioned* spiritless, Shunning the l ght —*Shelley*) but in very discriminating use it often implies a subduing of feel ng or passion by allowing reason to ga n the mastery (as th e *unimpassioned* adm nistration of discipl nary measures one who comes to ask In weighed and measured *unimpassioned* words A gift which if denied He must withdraw content upon his cheek Despair within his soul —*Browning*)

Ana Abstaining refraining forbearing (see REFRAIN) forgoing eschewing abnegat ng (see FORGO) *cool collected composed reasonable *rational

Ant Drunk excited

2 Grave *ser

Ant Gay —*Con* Light frivolous fl ppant light minded (see corresponding nouns at LIGHTNESS)

sobriety. *Temperance abstinence abstemiousness, cont nence

Ana Moderateness temperateness (see correspond ng adjectives at MODERATE) quietness stillness (see corre sponding adjectives at STILL) seriousness gravity

plaisant good natured

Ant Unsociable

social, *adj* Social gregarious, co-operative convivial companionable hospitable are not actually synonymous

t es for *social* activities in this town they have pleasant

tives of the group the community or society at large and of the need of mutual assistance in the atta nment of those ends the term therefore usually suggests

some m more

Ant Unsoc al antisocial asocial

socialist *Collectivist communist Bolshevist, nihilist anarchist

society 1 Elite gentlefolk *aristocracy nobil ty county

...ciation order club

Soft bland mild gentle lenient, balmy come parison when they are applied to things with o the sensations tl ey evoke or the impress ons

(Ant s) 11 is pos tive connotat on is apparent 11 t e discriminating use of *soft* even when its major impl cation

pleasantly low and without a trace of harshness or stridency The far shore of the river s mouth was just *soft* dusk (*Galsworthy*) Or the *soft* shock Of wizened apples falling From an old tree (*Millay*) Bland which was once applied almost exclusively to persons and the r manners (see SUAVE) is now increasingly applied to things which in earl er times might be described as *soft* It has however carried over its or ginal connotations of

country side [was cl osen] for the s te of the grave [of

might be or often are harsh rough strong violent unduly stimulating or irritating and are therefore

quility or even more often a sense of restrained power or force Some d d shed A clear *mild* beam like Hes

though sweet and well combined And *lenient* as soft op ates to the mind (*Cowper*) Pangs of grief for *lenient*

time too keen (*Wordsworth*) The word has in the course of time however taken over from its later but
r
c
d

tl e *le*i *ent* hand of t me had left no marks upon her

i agrai ce especial y the aromatic fragrance of balm producing trees Tired Nature s sweet restorer *balmy* sleep! (*Young*) O *balmy* gales of soul reviving air! (*Cowper*) Sweet sleep whose dews Are sweeter than

Rough *harsh* uneven rugged *intense vehement

sog *Soak saturate drench steep impregnate sop ret waterlog

sojourn, *v* *Reside lodge stay put up stop live dwell

solace *v* *Comfort console

Ana *Relieve assuage m t gate allay alleviate l ghten gladden rejo ce del ght *please grat fy

sole *adj* *Single un que solitary lone separate particular

Ana Alone *only exclusive picked *select

solecism 1 Solecism barbarism impropriety designate in rhetoric a v olation of the standard of good use in language A solecism s a construction which v olates the rule of

employed
tween you
tor perso
isms the i
an *impropriety*

2 *Anachronism

solemn 1 *Ceremonial ceremonious formal conventional

SPLENDID) pompous ostentat ous (see SHOWY)

solemnize Celebrate observe *keep commemorate

solicit 1 *Ask request

Ana *Resort refer apply go turn *beg entreat beseech implore suppl cate

2 *Inv te b d court woo

Ana Importune adjure conjure (see BEG) *demand claim exact evoke elicit extract extort *educe

solicitor *Lawyer attorney counselor barrister counsel advocate proctor procurator

solicitous Careful concerned anxious worried See under CARE *n*

Ana Apprehensive, *fearful afraid agitated disturbed disquieted upset (see DISCOMPOSE) uneasy

g presenti
*fear alarm,
ernation dismay
Negl gence unmindfulness
*Firm hard

Ana Compact *close dense consolidated concen
npacted (see COMPACT *v*)
l *liquid*
*Unity union integr ty
sol dation concentration, un fication (see
ng verbs at COMPACT) co-operat on con
currence combination (see corresponding verbs at UNITE)

solitary 1 *Alone lonely lonesome lone forlorn lorn desolate

Ana Isolated secluded (see correspond ng nouns at SOLITUDE) retired withdrawn (see GO) forsaken, deserted abandoned (see ABANDON)

2 *S ngle sole unique lone separate particular

Ana Alone *only

solitude Solitude isolation seclusion come into com par son as meaning the state of one that is alone Solitude appl es not only to a physical cond tion where there are no others of one s k nd w th who n one can associate in any way (as O *Solitude!* where are the charms That sages have seen in thy face? I am out of human ty s reach Never hear the sweet mus c of speech I start at the sound of my own —*Cowper*) but more often to the state physical or mental of one who by w sh or by compuls on is cut off from ne ghbors

the term refers entirely to a mental state and comes very close in mean ng to *loneliness* im ply ng a lack of nt mate

(*Bennett*) Isolation stresses detachment from others e ther because of causes beyond one s control or because of one s own w sh S nce the term may refer to commun t es and to th ngs as well as to indiv duals it often suggests a cutt ng off phys cally rather than a frame of m nd such as lonel ness or depress on as the *isolat on* of a country surrounded on all s des by enem es "the solemn *isolation* of a man against the sea and sky (*Stevenson*) the ax om that the art st and man of letters ought not to work in clo stral *isolation* removed from publ c affairs (*Q iller Couch*) the one place in the house where he could get *isolat on* (*Cather*)

away or a keep ng apart of oneself or another so that one s e ther inaccess ble to others or is access ble only under very d fficult condit ons Usually the term con

such that she would hardly be l kely to learn the news

except through a spec al messenger (*Hardy*) Shaftes

truth was, he could not be happy for long w thout human intercourse (*Call er*)

Ana Retreat refuge asylum (see SHELTER *n*) retirement w thdrawal (see correspond ng verbs at GO)

solvent Solvent, d ssolvent, resolvent, menstruum alkahest agree in denot ng a substance that d ssolves or m xes homogeneously w th another substance Sol

when there is the intent to imply d s ntegrat on as a *d ssolvent* for gallstones there are few *dissolvents* for gold P

somnolent *Sleepy drowsy slumberous

Ana Sluggish stuporous comatose *lethargic inert *inactive pass ve sup ne

sonance *Sound no se

soon *adv* *Early beforehand bet mes

sop *Soak saturate drench steep mpregnate sog *set* waterlog

sophism Soph stry casu stry *fa lacy pa alogism

sophistical Fallacious casu st cal paralog st c See under FALLACY

Ant Val d — *Con* Cogent sound conv ncing tell ng (see VALID)

sophisticate *Adulterate load we ght doctor deacon

sophist

Ana

adject v

tergi er

(see correspond ng verbs at ESCAPE)

soppy *Sentimental romant c mawk sh maudl n mu hy s ushy

sorcery *Mag w tcheraft w tchery alchemy thaumaturgy

sord d *Mean ignoble abject

Ana *Mercenary venal squal d foul filt *d rty *contempt ble desp cable sorry scur beggarly

sorrow, *n* Sorrow grief heartache anguish regret

That it engluts and swallows other sorrows (*Shak*) Heartache is used espec ally of sorrow that spr ngs from

supply the place of sleepe Let all that may augment My *doole* drawe nearel (*Spenser*) Regret seldom im pl es a sorro v that shows itself in tears or sobs or

(*Wordsworth*)

Ana Mourning gr eving (see GRIEVE) *d stress suf fer ng misery agony melancholy dejection *sadness depress on

Ant Joy

sorrow *v* Mourn *gr eve

Ana *Cry \ eep wa l keen sob moan groan (see SIG *I v*)

sorry P tiable *contempt ble desp cable scurvy cheap begga ly

Ana *Mean ignoble sord d abject *m serable wretched paltry *petty trifl ng triv al

sort *n* *Type kind nature descr pt on character stripe k dney ilk

sort *v* *Assort class fy alphabetize p geonhole

Ana Arrange methodize systemat ze *order cull p ck *choose select

sot *Drunkard inebriate alcohol c d psomaniac soak r tosspot t ppler

1 *M nd intellect psyche bra n brains intell e wit wits

Powers faculties funct ons (see s ngular nouns at POWER)

2 Soul sp rit are often convertible terms especially

dead one does the right thing for one s *soul s* (not *spirit s*) sake one l fts up one s *spirit* (rather than *soul*) in prayer to come close to God in *spirit* (rather than *soul*) a man fervent in *spirit* The *spirit* indeed is

lay bare the *soul* of a people to obey the *spirit* rather than the le

at one in bel eving tl at there are other domains than that of physics (*Jeans*) *Spirit* only and not *soul* is used of incorporeal beings such as angels devils and tl e l ke as I can call *spirits* from the vasty deep (*Shak*)

Ant Body

sound *adj* **1** *Healthy wholesome robust hale well

Ana *Vigorous lusty nervous energetic strenuous *strong sturdy stalwart stout intact whole entire *perfect

2 *Val d cogent convincing telling

Ana *Impeccable flawless faultless errorless *correct exact prec se accurate *rational reasonable

Ant Fallacious

sound *n* [1] *Strait stra ts channel passage narro vs

sound *n* [2] Sound no se sonan e

t at s l eard regard ess of its loudness or softness its pleasantness or unpleasantness its mean ngfulness or its meaninglessness Lord \ alleys heard a *sound* rather sh ll and tentat ve s vell nto hoarse h gh clam

shop the hell of distracting *noises* made by the carts the cabs the carr ages (*W H Mallock*) Although the connotat ons of unpleasantness and d scordance still

one t ny *noise* of water wind in trees or man (*Galsworthy*) Sonance s occas onally found in general use in place of *sound* when the stress is on the qual ty of the sound as heard by the d scriminating ear as poets who pay l ttle attent on to the *sonance* of the r verses the far off mellow *sonance* of a cowbell (*E Ferber*) In

s

shade smack spice dash vein stra n streak

sour Sour acid acidulous tart dry mean hav ng a taste devo d of s veetness All but *dry* suggest the taste of lemons vinegar or of most unripe fruits Sour is more often appl ed to that wh ch through fermentation has lost its sweet or neutral taste or sometimes smell t may or may not suggest ranc dness as *sour* m lk *sour* w ne *sour* bread *sour* garbage acid to that which has such a

acid ty as some mineral waters are pleasantly *acidulous*

envious d spos tion (*Burke*) A *tart* temper never mellows with age (*Irving*) I thought I m ght venture to say that her mother must be very old

An intelligent but *acid* weekly paper (*R Macaulay*)

Ana *Bitter acr d *sharp keen *astringent con str ngent morose *sullen glum crabbed saturn ne

*Or gin root inception provenance provenance r me mover

Ana Beg nning commencement starting *or* start (see correspond ng verbs at BEG N) *cause determ nant antecedent

Ant Term nation outcome

rse submerge duck dunk saturate impregnate n brance recollect on *memory

adj **1** *Dom nant predominant para ponderant preponderating preme transcendent surpass ng absolute

2 Independent *free autonomous autonom c au tarch c autark c

Ana H gl est loft est (s e positive adject ves at I IGH) pal foremost governing rul ng (see mmanding d recting (see COM IAND *v*)

Independence freedom autonomy au hy See under FREE *adj* emacy ascendancy command sway n on *po ver authority

spacious Spacious commodious capacious ample

spacious rooms *spacious* gardens The whole inte or a dim *spacious* fragrant place afloat with golden l ghts (*Pater*) Figurat vely though it usually impl es

he l ke

re

(*G Eliot*) Commodious carries as its distinctive implications usefulness serviceableness and now particularly convenience and comfortableness. My mother's room is very *commodious* is it not? Large and cheerful looking and the dressing-closets so well disposed It always strikes me as the most comfortable apartment in the house (*Austen*) In older use the word meant comfortable convenient or accommodating and carried no implication of spaciousness We [Adam and Eve after the Fall] need not fear To pass *commodiously* this life sustained By him [God] with many comforts (*Milton*) "What nature wants *commodious* Gold bestows (*Pope*) Capacious stresses the ability to hold contain and sometimes receive or retain more than the ordinary thing of its kind as, *capacious* pockets a *capacious* cupboard, the *capacious* soul of Shakespeare (*Hazlitt*) The word is often used humorously with reference to the size or nature of its contents as, a pair of *capacious* shoes (*Dickens*) a *capacious* crimson damask armchair (*Shaw*) Justice Malam was regarded as a man of *capacious* mind seeing that he could draw much wider conclusions without evidence than could be expected of his neighbours (*G Eliot*) Ample emphasizes largeness of size or particularly expanse Literally it suggests fullness bulk and the like as, she held the child beneath the folds of her *ample* cloak a lady of those *ample* architectural proportions that in women who are not Duchesses are described as stoutness (*Wilde*) In figurative use it often suggests freedom to expand or absence of trammels or limitations More pellucid streams An *ampler* ether a diviner air (*Wordsworth*) The yearning [of romantic composers] for an *ampler* expression (*Babbitt*)

Ana Vast immense *enormous *broad wide deep extended or extensive (see EXTEND)

spade, *v* *Dig delve grub excavate exhume disinter

spare, *adj* **1** Extra *superfluous surplus, supernumerary

Ana *Excessive immoderate exorbitant inordinate

2 *Lean lank lanky skinny scrawny gaunt raw boned, angular

Ana *Thin slender slim slight sinewy athletic (see MUSCULAR)

Ant Corpulent — *Con* Fat *fleshy obese portly plump

3 *Meager exiguous sparse scanty scant skimpy scrimpy

Ana Economical *sparing frugal thrifty

Ant Profuse

sparing, *adj* Sparing, frugal thrifty economical agree in meaning exercising or manifesting careful and unwasteful use of one's money goods resources and the like Sparing connotes abstention or restraint as *sparing* in the expenditure of money (or use of words or in giving praise) Nor will this *sparing* touch of noble books be any irreverence to their writers (*Keats*) Frugal suggests the absence of all luxury and lavishness especially in food ways of living dress and the like positively it implies simplicity temperance and often content O enjoyed was he to find She [his wife] had a *frugal* mind (*Cowper*) Roman life was a *frugal* thing *sparing* in food temperate in drink modest in clothing, cleanly in habit (*Buchan*) Thrifty implies industry good management and prosperity as well as frugality Far into the night the housewife plied her own peculiar work [Their] light was famous in its neighborhood and was a public symbol of the life that *thrifty* pair had lived (*Wordsworth*) Mrs Manson Mingott had lived in affluence for half a century but memories of her early straits had made her excessively *thrifty*" (*E Wharton*) Economical often is used interchangeably with *thrifty* when the sparing use of money and goods is emphasized as an *economical* housekeeper However, in precise English the word implies more than saving for its chief implication is prudent management or use to the best advantage without waste and it is therefore far more widely applicable than *thrifty* which refers only to persons or their expenditures thus an artist who is *economical* in detail avoids every dispensable detail and makes each one that he selects count to the utmost The verse, which nowhere bursts into a flame of poetry is yet *economical* and tidy, and formed to extract all the dramatic value possible from the situation (*T S Eliot*)

Ana *Meager exiguous spare *stingy, niggardly parsimonious penurious *moderate temperate

Ant Lavish — *Con* *Profuse prodigal exuberant

spark, *v* *Flash, gleam glance glint sparkle glitter glisten, scintillate, coruscate glimmer shimmer twinkle glister

spark, *n* *Fop dandy beau coxcomb exquisite élégant dude macaroni buck swell nob toff

sparkle, *v* *Flash gleam glance glint glitter glisten scintillate, coruscate glimmer shimmer twinkle glister spark.

sparse. *Meager spare exiguous, scanty scant skimpy scrimpy

Ana Scattered dispersed (see SCATTER) sporadic occasional *infrequent uncommon *thin slim slender

Ant Dense — *Con* *Close thick compact

spasm. Paroxysm convulsion *fit attack access accession

spasmodic. *Fitful convulsive

Ana *Intermittent, alternate recurrent periodic *irregular unnatural *abnormal aberrant atypic

Con. *Steady even constant equable uniform regular methodical *orderly

spat, *v* Bicker squabble quarrel wrangle altercate tiff See under QUARREL *n*

Ana Dispute argue agitate debate (see DISCUSS) *differ with differ from

Con *Agree concur, coincide.

spat, *n* Bickering squabble *quarrel wrangle altercation tiff

Ana Dispute controversy, *argument contention variance *discord

Con Agreement, concurrence coincidence (see corresponding verbs at AGREE)

spatter. *Sprinkle besprinkle asperse bespatter splash.

spay Castrate *sterilize asexualize emasculate mutilate geld, caponize

speak Speak, talk, converse agree in meaning to articulate words so as to express one's thoughts Speak is in general the broader term and may refer to utterances of any kind however coherent or however broken or disconnected and with or without reference to a hearer or hearers as to learn to *speak* not to be able to *speak* above a whisper I shall *speak* to him about it let him *speak* for the organization Talk, on the other hand usually implies an auditor or auditors and connected colloquy or discourse, as, he left the room because he did not care to *talk* We *talk* in the bosom of our family in a way different from that in which we discourse on state occasions (*Lowes*) But *speak* is also used of relatively weighty or formal speech (often public speech) *talk* of that which is more or less empty or frivolous as a fool may *talk* but a wise man *speaks* (*B Jonson*) a good old man sir he will be *talking*' (*Shak*) Yet there

opinions as Words learned by rote a parrot may re-

(T S El ot)

Ana *Pronounce articulate enunciate *stammer stutter *discourse expatiate d late descant

special, *adj* Special especial specific, particular, individual, respective, concrete are not all synonyms of one another but they are closely related terms because

th ng so described from others of its kind At one time or another these two words have borne the same senses In current use however special is the preferred term when the d fferences give the thing concerned a qual ty char acter identity use or the like of its own as the mistress of the board nghouse refused to serve *special* food to any of her guests the baby requires a *special* soap and a *special* powder to make Sunday a *special* day devoted to rest and worship It the whole of nature is purposive it is not likely tl at we can d scern *special* purposes operating (*Inge*) a *special* aspect of a more general malady (*Babbitt*) Often in addit on *special* implies being out of the ordinary or being conspicuously un usual and therefore comes close to *uncommon* or *excep tional* as It s not l ke ordinary photographs There s someth ng *special* about it (*Bennett*) Wee Will e Winkie betrayed a *special* interest in Miss Allardyce He was trying to discover why Coppy should have kissed her (*Kipling*) *Special* is also applicable to some-

preferred term when there is the intent to convey the idea of pre-eminence or of being such as is described over and above all the others as h s *especial* friend a matter of *especial* importance this has no *especial* reference to any one person In general the adverbs observe the same d fferences in meaning in current good use as a *specially* prescribed medicine a train run *especially* for com muters the criticism is *especially* deserved in such cases Specific, especially in philosoph cal scientific and criti cal use suggests an opposition to *generic* and impl es a relation to the species as distinguished from the genus or

of a drug the *specific* remedy for malaria intellect is the *specific* possession of man as d st nguished from the highest animals In more general but equally good use *specific* (see also EXPLICIT) impl es a relation to one thing as distinguished from all other th ngs that are

gush (*C E Montague*) 'Where it [vitality] exists, there is pleasure in feeling alive quite apart from any *specific* pleasant circumstance (*B Russell*) In this latter sense of *specific* particular is preferred by some writers and speakers on the ground that the term is clearly opposed to *general* and that it is a close synonym of *single* (for fuller treatment see SINGLE) The d fferences between the two words in this sense are not eas ly d s coverable but *specific* seems to be chosen more often by careful writers and speakers when the ideas of specif ca

use but one describes the *particular* (much better than *specific*) varieties of peacl es We get a sense for *par ticular* beauties of nature rather than a sense for Nature herself (*Binyon*) *Particular* is also often used in the sense of *special* and *especial* (as some half-dozen *par ticular* friends —*Dickens* 'Would you say that it is

single member of to some members of a class rather than to all thus some men are h ghly intelligent is a *particular* proposition but all men make mistakes" is a *universal* proposition Often in less technical use *par ticular* implies an oppos tion to *general* as well as to *universal* as [Swinburne] uses tl e most general word because his emotion is never *particular* (*T S Eliot*) one is apt to amplify a *particular* judgment into a gen eral opinion (*C Macken ie*) Individual unequivocally impl es reference to one of the class or group as clearly dist ngu shed from all the others as the aspect of every *individual* stone or brick (*Conrad*) a confl ct

Respective is here considered not as a close synonym of the preceding words but because it implies reference to each member of a class or to each subd vision of a group as apart from or as d stinguished from each of the others otherwise it often comes close to *specific* and *particular* in meaning as the *respective* powers of the departments of the government the *respective* users of this med c ne w ll find widely varying reactions Concrete comes very close to *specific* and *particular* in meaning but it carries a def n te impl cation not found in the other words—that the thing so described either has actual pl ysical ex st

idea or otl er th ng which has no tang ble existence (as *matter beauty progress*) and sometimes to a *general*

word in phrase after phrase forcing you to touch and see (*Quiller Couch*) It is a folly and a waste of t me to give abstract moral instruct on to a child everything must be *concrete* and actually demanded by the existing s tuation (*B Russell*)
Ana Distinctive peculiar individual *characteristic *exceptional uncommon occas onal rare (see INFREQUENT)
Con *Common ord nary famil ar *usual customary hab tual

specie Cash currency *money legal tender coin co nage

specific, *adj* 1 *Special especial part cular indiv dual respective concrete
Ant Generic
2 Definite *explicit express categorical
Ana Designating naming (see DESIGNATE) *clear lucid perspicuous precise exact (see CORRECT *adj*)
Ant Vague

specific, *n* *Remedy cure med cine med cament physic

specimen. Example sample illustration *instance case

specious *Plausible believable colorable credible
Ana *Vain nugatory empty hollow idle delusory delus ve *misleading, deceptive decc tful *dishonest untruthful mendacious lying

spectator. Spectator, observer, beholder, looker on onlooker witness, eyewitness bystander kibitzer agree in meaning one who sees or looks upon something Spectator is in prec se use used in place of *auditor* (or in the plural of *audience*) for one (or the group) that at tends an exhib tion performance or entertainment that does not nvolve an appeal to the sense of hear ng thus one says the *spectators* at a football game at a prize fight at a pageant at a pantomime at a circus but the *aud tors* or the *audience* at a concert a lecture a play

n e

are sen h c

observer the accepter of facts (*A Huxley*) an for the I

times used in place of *spectator* when the distinction between the one who sees and that wh ch he sees is

knows firstl and and therefore is competent to give testimony the term sometimes but very far from al ways applies to a person who knows because he has seen as No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two *witnesses* to the same overt act (*Constitution of the United States*) Stand ng there I was *w tness* of a l ttl inc dent that seemed to escape the rest (*Quiller Couch*) Since *witness* does not necessarily imply seeing eyewitness is often preferred as more

pol ceman took the names of all the *bystanders*) but at other times it suggests l ttle more tl an presence at a place (as a *bystander* was njured by the explosion) K bitzer

*apparition phantasm phantom revenant spook haunt
eflect *think cogitate del berate
ate muse rum nate *cons der contemplate excog tate
emplative meditative *thought

conjectural surm sing guessing
rbs at CONJECTURE) pondering
ee PONDER)

2 *Theore cal academ c

tended to influence instruct or entertain a group of l steners as the senator was called upon to make a *speech* after dinner *speeches* Address implies formality and usually careful preparation it often connotes d stinction in the speaker or gives emphasis to the

(*C C Furnas*) Allocution is applied chiefly to a solemn address of exhortation delivered by a leader as a general

term with rare American use, designates a lecture, often in the nature of a running commentary on a text, delivered by a university professor to his students Talk

connotes a theme drawn from a Scriptural text, *homily* suggests practical moral counsel rather than doctrinal discussion These distinctions are, however not always observed

speechless. *Dumb mute inarticulate

speed, *n* **1** *Haste hurry expedition dispatch

Ana *Celerity legerity alacrity fleetness rapidity swiftness quickness (see corresponding adjectives at

puted simply by dividing the distance covered by the

often used loosely in place of *speed* or *velocity* but in

the party

ships Although this is still the chief implication of the term (as here considered) it usually now denotes the rate of movement ahead, and is used in reference not only to ships but to anything capable of advancing or making progress as the sailboat made no *headway* against the to increase the *headway* of a car by using the actor

v **Speed, accelerate, quicken, hasten, hurry,** itate agree in denoting to go or make go fast or Though many of these words are used interably without seeming loss each one carries distinctive implications which can be brought out to advantage in precise use Speed emphasizes rapidity of motion or progress as a transitive verb it suggests an increase to rapid tempo as an intransitive verb, a high degree of swiftness, as *to speed up an engine, to speed up the work in a factory, the bullet sped through the air, I speeded homewards, arrested for speeding* Accelerate, in careful use stresses increase in rate of motion or progress it does not necessarily imply speed as *to accelerate one's pace, a rich soil accelerates the growth of most plants, to accelerate the speed of a car* Quicken stresses shortening of the time consumed there is often a suggestion of its original implication of animation or

suddenness or abruptness

regulate fix

Expeditious quick swift, fleet rapid *fast

brisk nimble *agile prompt, *quick ready

dilatory

Inquire query, interrogate, question catechize, quiz

Sphere

as the sun the moon or a planet or the fixed stars The first conception is an inference drawn from ocular observation the second is the result of a hypothesis framed to account for the observed motion of celestial bodies. Neither conception is held by modern astronomers, but *sphere* is still sometimes applied as in earlier times to a representation, as in a chart of the apparent boundaries of space on which are indicated the positions and relations of heavenly bodies at a given time or their movements, as observable from the earth Both conceptions of *sphere* but especially the second, have been and to a degree still are influential in the poetic use of the word. Stand still you ever moving *spheres* of heaven That time may cease and midnight never come (*Marlowe*) The face of Nature shines from where earth seems Far-stretch'd around to meet the bending *sphere* (*Thomson*) The belief (promulgated by the Pythagoreans) that the motions of the celestial spheres are so attuned to each other that they produce ethereal music (the "music of the spheres) and exquisite

surface all points of which are equally distant from its center Globe is far more physical in its implications than

ficial things called *balls* as *puffballs* the *ball* of the foot a *ball*-and-socket joint the eyeball

2 *Field domain, province territory, bailiwick

Ana Dominion sway jurisdiction control *power *range reach scope compass *function office duty province

spherical. Globular orbicular *round circular annular discoid

spice *Touch suggestion suspicion soupçon tincture tinge shade smack dash vein strain streak

spick-and-span *Neat, tidy trim trig snug shipshape

Ana *Clean cleanly fresh *new

Ant Filthy

spicy *Pungent piquant poignant racy snappy

Ana *Spirited high spirited gingery fiery peppery aromatic, redolent balmy *odorous

spier Variant of SPEER

spin, *v* *Turn revolve, rotate gyrate, circle whirl twirl wheel eddy swirl pirouette.

Ana *Swing, sway oscillate vibrate.

Spine backbone, vertebrae, chine designate the lated column of bones (often called the *spinal* or al *column*) which is the central and axial feature skeleton of human beings and of all vertebrate ls except a few primitive forms in which it remains undeveloped Spine and backbone are interchangeable but *spine* is usually preferred when anatomical structure and functions are under consideration *Backbone* is not only a more homely term, but it may convey a wrong

port or the mainstay of a structure or organization

bra (the term denoting one of the segments of the spinal column) when preceded by *the* is found even more often in technical use than *spine* and is usually preferred to *spine* when the reference is to one of the lower animals Chine is now rarely employed in the sense of *spine* except in reference to animals whose flesh is used as meat It therefore has come to be referred less often to the spine than to the part of the back which is supported by the spine In current use it is applied chiefly to this part of a carcass of beef or other meat or to a portion of t served as a roast or joint as a *chine* of beef

*Soul.

d intellect soul psyche

*apparition, phantasm phantom wraith er shade revenant spook, haunt

e mettle resolution tenacity

itude pluck grit backbone sand guts zeal or *passion enthusiasm energy strength ver force

Spirited high spirited mettlesome spunky ry gingery come into comparison when they ng or manifesting a high degree of vitality daring Spirited implies not only fullness of lor animation energy enthusiasm or other ellent physical or sometimes mental health ldom conveys exactly the same implications in

fine lively, *spirited* young man (*Scott*), 'Shaking his

ful *mettlesome* young Achilles (*Thackeray*) Spunky, a more colloquial term than those which precede often implies qualities similar to those suggested by *high*

as synonyms of the preceding terms only when one prefers a more concrete term Fiery suggesting the heat of

to *spirited* suggestions of a hotness or pungency charac-

*brave impetuous *precipitate *eager avid keen passionate enthusiastic zealous fervent ardent (see corresponding nouns at PASSION)
Ant Spiritless

spiritless *Languid languishing languorous listless enervated lackadaisical
Ana *Lethargic sluggish comatose stuporous dull *stupid dense crass *tame subdued submissive
Ant Spirited

spiritual *Holy sacred divine religious blessed
Ana *Supernatural supranatural *celestial heavenly
Ant *Physical* carnal material temporal

spirituous *Alcoholic ardent hard strong

spit, *v* Spit, expectorate agree in meaning to eject matter from the mouth Spit is not only the ordinary word for

blood The employment of *expectorate* for *spit* as an

*malice

ostile (see vengeful

spatter

spleen. Malignity grudge spite despite *malice malevolence ill will
Ana Animosity antipathy anim rancor antagonism

having or displaying outstanding or transcendingly impressive qualities Although like nearly all English adjectives implying transcendence they are often used

fine—yea

beyond comparison in its reflection in architecture ornament poetry colour religion and philosophy (*H Adams*) the *splendid* efflorescence of genius in That is

Egdon and fired its crimson heather to scarlet It was the one season of the year and the one weather of the season in which the heath was *gorgeous* (*Hardy*) this *gorgeous* combination of all the hues of Paradise (*H Adams*)

stand His back was turned but not his brightness hid (*Milton*) As often happens after a grey daybreak the sun had risen in a warm and *glorious* splendour (*Conrad*) this *glorious* vision of manly strength and

the terrors it possesses as a natural event (S Alexander) That is **superb** wh ch exceeds that which is merely grand magnificent sumptuous, splend d or the like and reaches the highest conceivable po nt of gran deur magnificence splendor etc., as a *superb* phys que a *superb* wine a *superb* performance of a symphony [Homer] actually does convey Odysseus from Troy to Ithaca by a ten years voyage too he actually has nar rated that voyage to us in plain, straightforward words

Ana Rad ant effulgent luminous brilliant *bright illustrious eminent distinguished (see FAMOUS) excell ing *or* excellent surpassing transcending *or* transcendent (see corresponding verbs at EXCEED)

splenetic *Irascible cholerc testy techy touchy cranky cross.

Ana Morose, *sullen glum gloomy *irritable queru lous peevish, snappish captious carping caviling (see CRITICAL)

split, *v* Rend cleave rive rip *tear

Ana *Separate part divide sever *cut chop hew

split second *Instant moment second minute flash trice jiffy twinkling twinkle

spoil, *v* **1** *Injure harm hurt damage impair mar

Ana *Ruin wreck *destroy demolish

Con. Preserve conserve *save amend redress remedy (see CORRECT *v*)

2 *Indulge pamper humor baby mollycoddle

Ana *Injure harm hurt damage favor accommodate *oblige *debase deprave vitiate debauch

3 *Decay decompose rot putrefy disintegrate crumble

Ana Corrupt vitiate (see DEBASE) *ruin wreck

applied to the movable property of a defeated enemy wh ch by the custom of warfare belonged to the victor and of which he stripped the captured city or place Fire the palace the fort and the keep— Leave to the foeman no *spoil* at all (*Kipling*) With changes in meth ods of warfare *spoil* and the currently more common *spoils* came to be applied to any property territory or the like, taken over by the conquering forces in actual warfare or demanded by them from the conquered as a condition of making peace In extended use *spoils* ap

plies more open violence and greater lawlessness and destructiveness in warfare than *spoil* It suggests inva sion and sacking by more or less disorderly troops or by maraud ng bands. That robbed all the countrie there

about And brought the *pillage* home (*Spenser*) Plunder also impl es open violence but even in its earli est use it was a more inclusive term than *spoil* or *pillage* because not restricted to warfare It has cons stently

nontechnical use however *booty* distinctively suggests something to be shared or d vided and therefore presup poses the operations of a band "The German women

a singular noun only) the former referring to spoil taken on land the latter to spoil (such as a vessel of war) captured on the high seas or in the territorial waters of the enemy **Loot** may be used in place of *plunder booty* or

of buildings wholly or partly destroyed as by fire flood or violent storm as pro vlers among the ruins in search of *loot* in general it is applicable to ill gotten gains of any sort as corrupt officials enriched by the *loot* of

Ana *Theft robbery larceny burglary acquisitions acquirements (see singular nouns at ACQUIREMENT)

spoliate Despo l *ravage devastate waste sack pillage

*cheat

avorite

gement

backer,

angel are comparable only when they denote a person who in a greater or less degree accepts respons bility for another especially for another s venture or undertak ng **Sponsor** usually implies public acceptance of a responsi bility and a definite engagement to perform what is promised In its earlier and still accepted sense the word implies making a pledge in behalf of another and thereby accepting responsibility for its fulfillment thus the

patron of an institut on a cause a charity or the like

is one whose generous and regular contributions to its

on default and without notice A guarantor is answerable only after ineffectual legal proceedings have been taken against the principal **Backer** a somewhat colloquial term is used chiefly in sports politics and theatrical and similar enterprises It often implies the giving of financial support (but sometimes merely moral support or encouragement) but it carries no implication that responsibility for debts is assumed The success of a publication is the success of its editors and not of its business managers and its *backers* (*B Hendrick*) **Angel** is a slang and often derogatory term for a financial backer especially of a theatrical enterprise

Ana Supporter *or* support upholder champion advocator *or* advocate (see corresponding verbs at SUPPORT) promoter furtherer (see corresponding verbs at ADVANCE)

spontaneity Abandon *unconstraint

Ana Spontaneousness instinctiveness impulsiveness

suddenly and impetuously under the stress of the feeling or spirit of the moment and which in contrast with

instinctive
result of in
to actions
building by

minds may yet become instantaneous or as we call it

emotions and to suggest the operation of a machine But

ingenuous unsophisticated

2 *Automatic autogenous endogenous

attered dispersed (see SCATTER) sparse exigu

ager *adventitious adventive

1 Play d sport frolic rollick romp gambol

T PLAY *v*

Ana Amusement diversion recreation entertainment (see under AMUSE) merriment jollity (see corresponding adjectives at MERRY)

2 *

Ana

ivert *amuse recreate entertain

op

*Playful frolicsome roguish waggish impish

ous wanton

Ana Blithe *merry jocund jovial jolly mirthful gleeful hilarious (see corresponding nouns at MIRTH)

*marriage matrimony

AIN *n*

e amplitude stretch

magnitude *size *range reach

animated vivacious gay

Ana Active live dynamic *agile nimble brisk spry *merry blithe jocund

spring *v* Spring arise, rise, originate, derive flow issue emanate proceed stem are synonymous verbs when they mean to come up or out of something into

because it usu

Eliot) Arise emphasizes the fact of coming into existence or into notice more than the conditions attending the event, often it conveys no clear suggestion of a prior state as a rumor *arose* and was widely circulated "And I would that my tongue could utter The thoughts that *arise* in me" (*Tennyson*) When used with *from* however it usually implies a causal connection between that which is the object of the preposition and that which is the subject of the verb In such cases it is synonymous with *result* though it neither loses nor obscures its primary implication of coming into existence as mistakes often *arise* from ignorance, comfort *arose* from the reflection the mischief *arose* from careless gossip Sometimes when the context suggests a cause the *from* phrase is omitted as where there is continued discontent trouble is certain to *arise* "The right never existed and the question whether it has been surrendered cannot *arise*" (*Ch Just Marshall*) Rise and *arise* as here compared (see also under RISE 2) are often used interchangeably but current good usage favors *arise* except where in addition to the implication of beginning there is either in the word or the context a strong suggestion of ascent thus, new nations *rise* (better than *arise*) only to fall the rumor *rose* (better than *arose*) and spread like wildfire, mighty forces *rise* from small beginnings A river is said to *rise* at a certain point (rather than *arise*) because it usually has its source in a spring or fountain Originate suggests a definite source or starting point which may be specified or located as the theory of evolution did not *originate* with Darwin the fire *originated* in the basement mental complexes often *originate* from repressed or unsatisfied desires. Derive also suggests a source but usually it does not imply as *originate* always implies actual inception rather it presupposes a prior existence in another form or in another person or thing and connotes descent as by inheritance endowment transference deduction or the like as, the power of the executive *derives* from the people our thoughts often *derive* from our wishes "The principle of symmetry *derives* I suppose from contemplation of the human form" (*Binyon*) Flow issue emanate in common imply a passing from one thing to another the former being the source from which the latter is derived All of these words are colored by their literal meanings Flow suggests passage like water easily as if from a spring or abundantly as if from a reservoir as, "Praise God from whom all blessings *flow*" (*Ken*) "Is it not clear that from such a welter [of confused interests and powers] any one of many diverse consequences might have *flowed*?" (*Belloc*) Issue most frequently suggests emergence into existence as if from a womb "Proud deliverance [of a nation] *issuing* out of pain and direful throes" (*Wordsworth*) "How far Arnold is responsible for the birth of Humanism would be difficult to say we can at least say that it *issues* very naturally from his doctrine" (*T S Eliot*) Emanate is used largely in reference to immaterial constructions such as a law a principle a power a system of thought or the like it connotes the passage of something impalpable or invisible and suggests a less obvious causal connection between the source and the thing derived than *flow* or *issue* "We may certainly say that they [the arts and sciences] all *emanate* from the same focus" (*H Ellis*) "The government of the Union is emphatically and truly a government of the people In form and in substance it *emanates* from them" (*Ch Just Marshall*) Proceed stresses place of origin or sometimes, parentage derivation or cause "By every word that *proceedeth* out of the mouth of God" (*Matthew* iv 4) "No public benefit which you receive But it *proceeds* or comes from them to you And no way from yourselves" (*Shak*) Stem suggests growth out of as of a stem from a root or a branch It is therefore used in reference to things that come into existence through the influence of a predecessor as a natural outgrowth, or as a subordinate development "The good portrait painters *stem* from Rubens" (*F J Mather*)

Ana Emerge loom *appear *come arrive *begin commence start

spring, *n* *Also* **springs** *Motive impulse incentive inducement spur goad

Ana *Origin source root inception *cause determinant antecedent *stimulus, stimulant incitement impetus

springy *Elastic, resilient flexible supple

Ana Yielding submitting (see YIELD) recoiling rebounding (see REBOUND)

sprinkle, *v* Sprinkle, besprinkle, asperse, spatter, bespatter, splash agree in meaning to scatter a fluid in drops or blobs, or (in the case of *sprinkle* and *besprinkle*) a powdered substance in fine particles over the surface of something Sprinkle commonly implies the use of the fingers or of some utensil that permits dispersion in fine drops or particles as to water plants by *sprinkling* them, to *sprinkle* food with salt to *sprinkle* sand over an icy walk cf a water *sprinkler* a sugar *sprinkler* a *sprinkling* can In extended use it may be used in reference to anything that is thinly dispersed or lightly strewn as his letters are *sprinkled* with hints of dissatisfaction a broad plain *sprinkled* with a few houses Besprinkle differs from *sprinkle* only in being a somewhat affected literary word and in occurring more often in the extended than in the primary sense "Sloping banks *besprinkled* with pleasant villas" (*Dickens*) Asperse is now rare in its literal sense of *sprinkle* it and its derivative noun *aspersion* (especially the latter) are found however as technical terms referring to the method of baptizing by sprinkling the head in contrast with that by pouring water on the head or by immersion "Coleridge his locks *aspersed* with fairy foam" (*W Watson*) Spatter, and its intensive bespatter, more often imply accident than intention they also carry in contrast to *sprinkle* suggestions of more force and sound in the scattering of greater size in the drops of one's own or another's carelessness or of a disagreeable effect such as spotting or soiling as a passing automobile *spattered* his coat with mud the rain *spattered* her silk stockings ink *bespattered* the walls of the schoolroom they were *bespattered* with paint from head to foot In extended use both words may be used in reference to anything that is more or less thickly strewn or scattered as "the bare floor *Spattered* with moonlight" (*Amy Lowell*) a speech *bespattered* with tributes Splash always suggests a violent or careless, profuse and often noisy spattering when it implies soiling or staining it usually suggests a daubing or streaking (or the appearance of these) rather than a spotting as to *splash* water while bathing to *splash* coffee into one's saucer to *splash* a bib with milk to *splash* a mirror with lather

Ana Drench impregnate (see SOAK) moisten dampen (see corresponding adjectives at WET) *scatter disperse dissipate

sprite *Fairy faery fay elf pixy gnome dwarf goblin brownie puck nix shee leprechaun banshee

spruce, *adj* Dashing dapper *stylish fashionable modish smart chic natty nifty nobby posh toffish brave braw

Ana Fussy finical fastidious persnickety (see NICE)

Ant Blowzy

spry *Agile brisk nimble

standpoint *Point of view viewpoint angle slant
Ana Stand *position attitude

stanza *Verse

stare, *v* *Gaze gape glare peer gloat
Ana Look watch *see glower lower scowl *frown

stark. *Stiff rigid inflexible tense wooden.
Ana Settled established fixed set firmed (see SET *v*)
Con *Elastic resilient springy flexible supple fluid *liquid

starry Starry, stellar, astral, sidereal agree in meaning

...

start, *v* *Begin commence initiate inaugurate
Ana Institute *found establish organize *enter penetrate originate proceed *spring

startle Scare alarm terrify terrorize *frighten fright affray affright.
Ana *Surprise astonish astound rouse ar[ouse] electrify *thrill

state, *n* State condition mode situation

...

(*Macaulay*) The term m...

... the *state* of her feelings

...

effect, and a weaker suggestion of the duration of that effect also, *condition* may be used in the plural in the sense of combination of circumstances and of qualities

...

(*Conrad*) There is no possible method of compelling a child to feel sympathy or affection the only possible method is to observe the *conditions* under which these feel...

...

man sought the shelter of trees and banks of caves and hollows so the labourers under somewhat the same *conditions* came to the corner where the bushes grew (*Jefferies*) "Science has to deal with scores of chemical energies which it knows little about except that they always seem to be constant to the same *conditions*" (*H Adams*) Mode (as here compared see also METHOD FASHION 2) is purely a philosophical term as such it is variously defined In general, however despite many differences in definition the term implies an opposition to substance defined as the underlying reality which can be known only from its external manifestations such as ...

...

particular physical phenomena *modes* of matter or extension. "I used to live entirely for pleasure. I shunned suffering and sorrow of ...

the character or circumstances of the person or persons involved, so as to make for difficulty or advantage embarrassment or elation uncertainty or security or the like as, "Such views of life were to some extent the natural begettings of her *situation* upon her nature (*Hardy*), "What he expected of me was to extricate him from a difficult *situation*" (*Conrad*) "That slender un rigid erectness and the fine carriage of head which always made him seem master of the *situation* (*Cather*) The term is also applied to any comparably striking and interesting combination of events in a novel drama or other narrative, especially one whose outcome involves uncertainty or suspense One knows the *situation* in fiction—the desperate girl appealing out of her misery to the Christian priest for help So many women have this touch of melodrama this sense of a *situation* (*R Macaulay*) [Wilkie] Collins was a master of plot and *situation* of those elements of drama which are most essential to melodrama (*T S Eliot*) Posture (as here compared see POSTURE 1) was once used in the sense of *condition* when that represented a state into which one was forced by need of preparation for something to come as, to put a warship in a *posture* of defense to put a house on the coast in a *posture* to receive a storm [Christ] insisted upon a certain *posture* of the soul as proper to man's reception of this revelation (*H P Liddon*) In current use the term is often a closer synonym of *situation* than of *condition* and is chiefly found in the phrase '*posture* of affairs as Eustacia had become considerably depressed by the *posture* of affairs (*Hardy*) Status is strictly a legal term implying reference to one s state or condition as determined by one s legal capacity or one s legal relations to another or others as in marriage in making contracts in inheriting property in citizenship or the like In this sense one s status is often determined by one s age one s sex one s degree of mental capacity one s possession of the right to vote and the like, as the *status* of imbeciles and of insane persons her *status* as a widow entitles her to a third of her husband s estate In more general use *status* applies to the standing of a person or thing with reference to all other persons or all other things of the same kind and as determined by rank social official industrial or other position popular estimation or any other similarly determining factor as In some hazy way he fancied that it was fine and impressive that it gave him a *status* among men (*Kipling*) As adopted by Augustus it [princeps] was a popular appellation defining a *status* rather than an office (*Buchan*) The necessity of readjusting our way of life to Tommy s new *status* of proprietor (*M Austin*) In the opinion of the theologians of the Middle Age the conduct of life had been reduced to the *status* of an exact science (*J W Krutch*) Estate, in its older sense of state or condition now appears in a very few idiomatic phrases as he has come recently to man s *estate*

Ana *Phase aspect plight *predicament quandary dilemma pass *juncture exigency emergency crisis

state, *v* Report *relate, rehearse recite recount narrate describe

Ana Expound, *explain, elucidate interpret *assert affirm declare

stately Magnificent imposing majestic august *grand, noble, grandiose

Ana Princely regal royal *kingly, imperial *splendid glorious superb sublime sumptuous, opulent *luxurious

statement. *Account bill

statesman *Politician politico

station, *n* 1 Station, depot are here considered only as denoting a regular railway stop for the discharge and taking on of passengers baggage (Brit luggage) and freight (Brit goods) or the building or buildings at such a stop Station has always been the approved term in British use (especially in the phrase railway *station*) for the stop and for the building or buildings connected with the transportation of passengers and their luggage It is now often used also of the building or buildings connected with the transportation of goods (a goods *station* ') *Station* (especially ' railroad *station*) is now also the approved term in the sense given in the binding sentence in most parts of the United States. Until the end of the nineteenth century depot was the more common term and it still prevails in certain sections though its use is generally discountenanced *Depot* still occurs in British use as a designation of what is commonly called a freight station" in the United States.

2 *Habitat range

statue *Image simulacrum effigy icon portrait photograph mask

stature. *Height altitude elevation

status Situation posture condition, *state mode estate

statute 1 Ordinance regulation, *law rule, precept canon.

2 *Bill act law

staunch Variant of STANCH

stay, *v* 1 Stay, remain, wait, abide, tarry, linger Stay, the most general of these terms, stresses continuance in a place (sometimes in a specified condition) it often specifically connotes the status of visitor or guest as they could not decide whether to *stay* or to go they went for tea and *stayed* for dinner she was asked to *stay* a week Remain is often used interchangeably with *stay* but in precise usage it means to stay behind or to be left after others have gone as few *remained* in the building after the alarm was given A little Verse my All that shall *remain* (*Gray*) To wait is to stay in expectation or in readiness as at his request no one *waited* for him at the pier the taxi *waited* one hour while they were shopping To abide is to stay at length and usually connotes either stable residence or patient waiting for an outcome She hated the change she felt like one banished but here she was forced to *abide* (*Hardy*) To tarry is to stay or rest when it is time to depart or to proceed as do not *tarry* if you wish to catch the noon train some children like to *tarry* on the way to school Linger, like *tarry* usually implies outstaying one s appointed or allotted time frequently however it also implies either deliberate delay or disinclination to depart "Strange that now she was released she should *linger* by him (*Meredith*)

Ana *Delay procrastinate lag loiter *arrest check interrupt *continue persist

2 Sojourn lodge, put up stop *reside live dwell.

3 *Defer postpone suspend intermit

Ana *Delay retard slow slacken detain *restrain check curb *hinder obstruct impede.

steadfast *or* **stedfast** Stanch resolute constant leal true *faithful loyal

Ana Settled established set fixed (see SET *v*) *steady constant stable durable perdurable *lasting enduring persisting abiding (see CONTINUE)

Ant Capricious

steady, *adj* Steady, uniform even, equable, constant come into comparison as meaning neither markedly varying nor variable but much the same throughout its course its extent or the like Steady is by far the most widely applicable of these terms in general it suggests

lack of fluctuation (as a *steady* market *steady* prices a *steady* flame) or lack of nervousness (as *steady* hands a *steady* voice) or a constant uninterrupted flow pursuit or the like (as a *steady* stream, a *steady* rain *steady* work) Uniform stresses the sameness or alikeness of all the elements parts units instances or the like that

the strident babble —*Kipling* she won and lost with the same *equable* sangfroid —*R Macaulay*) Constant (see also FAITHFUL CONTINUAL) implies fixity in character quality or condition or persistence in kind or type under the same conditions as The sand is frequently yellow but this colour is by no means *constant* (*Lyell*) throughout nature there runs a *constant* association of cause and effect (*Inge*) Science has to deal with scores of chemical energies which it knc ... about except that they always seem to be *consta* same conditions (*H Adams*)

Ana Stable durable perdurable perpetual • enduring persisting continuing (see CONTINUE) stanch steadfast resolute constant (see FAITHFUL) persevering persisting (see PERSEVERE)

Ant Unsteady nervous jumpy

steady, *v* *Stabilize poise balance ballast trim

Con *Shake rock agitate convulse *tip tilt cant careen

steal, *v* Steal pilfer filch purloin, lift pinch snitch

rob (see these words under ROB) now often specifically implies stealing in small amounts or is chosen as a euphemism when *steal* seems too harsh or plainspoken as a *pilfering* servant he refused to employ any small boys because he suspected all of a tendency to *pilfer* ladies of unexceptionable position who are caught *pilfering* furs in shops (*L P Smith*) Filch though close to *pilfer* in its implications of petty thievery carries a more obvious suggestion of the use of surreptitious means or of snatching as Who steals my purse steals trash But he that *filches* from me my good name

often differing little in meaning from the preceding terms, is preferred by careful writers and speakers when there is an intent to heighten the implication of removal carrying off or making away with for one's own use or

to 1552 in the hands of the spoilers But it proposed that all since *purloined* should be given back (*Belloc*) Lift is often used colloquially in place of *purloin* or sometimes of *steal* as Thieves that came to *lift* their cattle (*A Ramsay*) He took to his old courses and *lifted* a purse here and a watch there (*Thackeray*) The word is found also in the intransitive verb *shoplift* (most commonly in the form of the verbal noun *shoplifting*) The other words of the group are all regarded as slang pinch and snitch in their implications coming closest to *filch* swipe (an Americanism) being used in place of any of the others and cop stressing a stealing on the spur of the moment

Ana *Rob plunder rifle loot thieve burglarize embezzle peculate *defalcate

stealthy *Secret covert furtive clandestine sur ... kstairs ... sneak

steep, *adj* Steep, abrupt, precipitous, sheer come into comparison when they mean having an incline approaching the perpendicular The words are here arranged in ascending order of degree of perpendicularity That is steep which has so sharp a slope or pitch that ascent or

sharper pitch or angle of ascent or descent but also that of a sudden break in a level It is the high land nearest to the shore which falls most *abruptly* (*Kinglake*) That is precipitous (in ordinary usage) which suggests a headlong descent and an abruptness like that of a precipice as a *precipitous* height a *precipitous* descent A big ... That is sheer which

Ana *Conduct direct manage control *govern, rule
stellar. *Starry sidereal astral
stem, v Proceed issue emanate derive flow originate *spring arise, rise
stenographer Typist *secretary amanuensis scribe scrivener
stereotyped. *Trite hackneyed threadbare shopworn
Ana Conventional formal (see CEREMONIAL) obsolete archaic antiquated (see OLD) used employed utilized applied (see USE)
Ant Changeful
sterile 1 **Sterile, barren, impotent unfruitful infertile** are here compared as meaning not having or manifesting the power to produce offspring or literally or figuratively to bear fruit **Sterile,** as here compared literally implies an inability to reproduce its kind usually because of a defect in either the male or female organism the term is applicable to a human being or animal (chiefly to a female) to a plant flower and the like as *a sterile* woman the "workers among ants and bees are *sterile* a *sterile* plant flower or fungus In figurative use *sterile* is applicable to many things such as land in which seeds will not take root and grow (as the *sterile* wastes of a desert) to minds that *do* not give birth to ideas and by extension to persons with such minds (as for a year his imagination had been *sterile* a *sterile* author), to money which earns no interest (as *sterile* gold in a safe-deposit box) or to anything which offers persons in particular or in general nothing of value profit or use (as beneath his fun lurked the *sterile* bitterness of the still young man who has tried and given up —*E Wharton*) **Barren** (as here compared see also BARE, 1) applies especially to a woman who has borne no offspring or who is or is believed to be incapable of bearing children as thy cousin Elisabeth she hath also conceived a son in her old age and this is the sixth month with her who was called *barren* (*Luke* i 36) Figuratively (except as considered at BARE) the term usually implies a lack of return or issue as a *barren* conquest which brought him no special repute (*Buchan*) to prove that it [Quakerism] leads to no *barren* and self-centred detachment from social life and its problems (*Inge*) **Impotent** (as here compared see also POWERLESS) usually applies to the male of the species (especially of the human species) lacking power of procreation the term is however applicable to persons or animals (sometimes plants) of both sexes especially when considered as mates or as groups of mates as "Whole groups of animals and plants are rendered *impotent* by the same unnatural conditions (*Darwin*) **Unfruitful** is often used in place of *barren* not only as applied to women or to the female of any species but as applied to land vegetation or efforts of any kind which bear no fruit in any sense of that word as *unfruitful* women an *unfruitful* tree *unfruitful* soil *unfruitful* attempts suggestions zeal **Infertile** is often used in place of *sterile* especially in its literal sense as animals and plants when removed from their natural conditions are often rendered in some degree *infertile* (*Darwin*)
Ana *Bare barren bald naked arid, *dry *meager exiguous empty hollow nugatory *vain
Ant Fertile exuberant — *Con* Bearing, yielding producing turning out (see BEAR) fecund fruitful prolific (see FERTILE)
2 **Sterile aseptic antiseptic** agree in meaning free from danger of infection or infecting That is **sterile** which is free from all living microorganisms including bacteria and their viable spores and certain fungi as distilled water is a *sterile* fluid instruments rendered *sterile* by heat That is **aseptic** which involves asepsis, or the methods or processes of making or keeping free from microorganisms causing disease *Aseptic* implies the use of precautions to prevent infection with pathogenic microorganisms *Aseptic* technique is used in *aseptic* surgery that is surgery in which the attempt is made to prevent pathogenic microorganisms from getting to the incision by such measures as having the mouth and nose of the operators covered with masks and the room instruments and site of operation thoroughly cleansed and disinfected That is **antiseptic** (as here compared applied only to surgery) which involves antisepsis, or the process of killing or inhibiting the growth and activity of microorganisms by the use of certain substances (antiseptics) In *antiseptic* surgery emphasis is placed on the destruction of bacteria at the site of the operation rather than on their exclusion by suitable precautionary measures.
sterilize. 1 **Sterilize, asexualize, castrate, spay, emasculate, mutilate, geld caponize** agree in meaning to render incapable of producing offspring **Sterilize,** the most general of these terms, is applicable to both human beings and animals and is used in referring to any incapacitation of the reproductive power This incapacitation may be accomplished in various ways as by undue exposure to X rays which kill germ cells by a surgical operation such as vasectomy or salpingotomy which prevents the germ cells from reaching the site where fertilization can occur or by removal of the gonads Today *sterilize* often suggests a legalized procedure undertaken to prevent the reproduction of undesirables such as imbeciles and habitual criminals The term does not imply physical disfigurement **Asexualize,** a comparatively uncommon term is sometimes used instead of *sterilize* when the effect rather than the process is emphasized **Castrate,** a narrower term than *sterilize,* strictly means to deprive of the testicles (the male reproductive glands) It is used of both human beings and animals, and usually implies a surgical procedure By extension *castrate* has come to mean also to deprive of the ovaries (the female reproductive glands) and therefore is often used in place of **spay,** the specific term for this operation **Emasculate** is often preferred to *castrate* in the strict sense when the reference is to human beings and especially when there is the intent to suggest enervation and the loss of virile or masculine qualities **Mutilate,** usually a term of much wider significance (see MAIM) is often substituted for *castrate* especially when the intent is to convey strongly the idea of physical disfigurement or violence or when a euphemism is desired **Geld** the oldest term meaning to castrate is now applied chiefly to domestic animals especially the horse and **caponize,** also meaning to castrate is most commonly applied to the male domestic fowl or cock but both are sometimes used humorously of human beings
Ant Fertilize
2 **Sterilize disinfect, sanitize, fumigate** are not close synonyms but they come into comparison when they mean to subject to a process or treatment which has for its end the destruction of living organisms especially microorganisms **Sterilize** suggests special drastic methods such as the application of intense heat boiling the use of strong chemicals and the like which have for their end or effect the destruction of all microorganisms whether they are disease-producing or not. The term usually suggests means taken to avoid infection as in preparation for an operation the nurses and physicians *sterilize* not only every instrument, every bandage or every sponge to be used but put on garments that have been *sterilized* to *sterilize* sewage by chlorination Dis

infect also suggests special methods such as exposure to strong sunlight and fresh air, thorough washing and the like, which have for their end the destruction of all

when the reference is to preventive measures affecting the health of a community, such as the treatment of drinking water, air, and the like and when neither *sterilize* (because it suggests complete destruction of

makes clear their intention Fumigate is associated with these terms only because fumigation was once the usual method of disinfection Literally it implies the use of fumes (smoke, vapor or gas) that are destructive not only of microorganisms but of pests, such as cockroaches beetles, and bedbugs

stern, *adj* *Severe austere ascetic

Ana. Strict *rigid, rigorous stringent *grim, implacable unrelenting *inflexible, inexorable disciplined trained schooled (see TEACH)

Ant. Soft lenient

steward, *n* **Steward, reeve, bailiff, agent, factor, seneschal, major-domo, oeconomus** come into compari

Steward was originally applied to an official in a great household *such as that of a royal person or a noble* who was responsible for the management of the servants the provision and dispensation of supplies, and the proper expenditure of the money or funds entrusted to him for that purpose In the royal household the steward was always a nobleman In current use the term in this sense

who audited accounts and who was responsible for all arrangements that had to do with maintaining or increasing the income derived from the estate In present use *steward* generally implies management of the concerns of a large landholder such as the supervision of employees the collection of rents and the keeping of accounts but it seldom suggests so complete a delegation of power from lord to deputy as was implied in the earlier senses However in all these senses *steward* carries an implication of custodianship or guardianship of goods or moneys which are entrusted to him by his lord or master and for the use of which he must render an accounting in due time This implication has been so heightened by use of the word in the New Testament especially in the parable of the unjust *steward* (Luke

personality "We are Goddes *stewardes* all, noughte of our owne we bare" (*Chatterton*) "A man of business and a vigilant *steward* of the public money" (*Macaulay*) Reeve, which is now purely historical in this sense, and bailiff were used from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century as nearly identical terms Both then implied

designates an employee whose duties correspond to those

steward This distinction between *steward* and *bailiff* is not always kept perfectly clear, however Agent, or *estate agent*, is now often used for *bailiff*, especially in England, factor is the usual Scottish designation Seneschal and major-domo carry with them stronger

tions The difference between the two words is not always clear except that *major-domo* was originally used in reference to other than English (chiefly Italian and Spanish) officials When the term later became applicable to an English steward (of a household) or a butler

occurs (now rarely) in ecclesiastical or scholastic use being applied to the person whose office it is to manage the temporal affairs of a diocese a college, or a religious order or community

stick. 1 **Stick, adhere, cohere, cling, cleave** agree in meaning to be or become closely, firmly, or indissolubly attached Stick, in early use, suggested attachment by infixing or embedding, it now usually implies attachment by affixing, it is when it carries the latter implication that it comes into comparison with the synonyms here

tinct or separate as abdominal tissues sometimes *adhere* after an operation When referred to persons, *adhere*

Cling now usually implies attachment by hanging on as by the arms the roots, the tendrils or the like as to *cling* to a capsized boat the vine *clings* to the wall wet clothes *cling* to the body In figurative use *cling* often implies dependence or the need of support as she *clung* to her father and mother even after her marriage

It implies closeness and strength of attachment wh n

Ana *Tie bind attach *fasten affix, fix infix *implant.

Con Sever sunder part divide *separate *detach disengage.

2 Stickle, balk shy boggle *demur scruple jib strain

stickle, *v* Balk shy boggle jib *demur scruple stick strain.

Ana *Hesitate vacillate falter waver *object kick, protest

sticky. *Adhesive gluey glutinous mucilaginous gummy

stiff, *adj* **Stiff,** rigid inflexible tense stark, wooden come into comparison when they mean so firm hard or

because except in its extended senses it merely implies

g acousness in dealing with others (as "Mrs Haw thorne

something that must be overcome or must be accomplished the term implies unusual difficulty or the need of great exertion (as, a *stiff* ascent a *stiff* opposition a *stiff* examination a *stiff* task) when applied to something that under particular circumstances or in a particular pliability handling *stiff* with other sense (as, a *stiff* violence (tended ser

Ana anal

stiffness that the thing so described cannot be bent or flexed without breaking it as an airship with a *rigid* hull a bridge supported by a series of *rigid* masonry arches a *rigid* crosspiece trees too large and *rigid* to withstand the force of a hurricane **Inflexible** (for extended sense see INFLEXIBLE 2) in its literal sense differs from *rigid* only in suggesting a lack of limberness or an incapacity for being bent rather than a texture or consistency that resists bending or deforming Consequently it is often used when a less precise term is

TIGHT 1) now infrequently occurs in its literal sense and

muscles as *tense* as those of a tiger about to spring on its prey **Stark** in the literal sense of *stiff* or sometimes of *rigid* and in many of the extended senses of *stiff* is now chiefly a dialectal term However one still comes across it in the literature of past centuries and occasionally in the work of modern authors who have a feeling for its special values For the word usually suggests a stiffness that is associated with loss of life warmth power vitality or fluidity and therefore often

contrast with our rather *stark* and *rigid* methods (*Gladstone*) The neo-classic theorists evidently had a faith in law that was too *stark* and literal in a world of flux they tried to set up changeless formulae (*Babbitt*) now style the *stark* bare structure of language was to her a fetish (*R Macaulay*) More often in current use *stark* is merely an intensive (often an adverb) meaning little more than such as is stated or described without qualification as he was *stark* naked he stood in *stark* terror they wrote *stark* nonsense (*Quiller Couch*) **Wooden** comes into comparison with the preceding terms only in its extended sense where it suggests not only the hardness and inflexibility of wood but its dryness its lack of suppleness plasticity and the like consequently the term not only suggests stiffness and lack of life and grace but often clumsiness deadness or heaviness of spirit or the like as despite the gaiety of the conversation no smile lighted his *wooden* countenance Kim took a few paces in a *stiff wooden* style (*Kipling*)

Ana Tough tenacious *strong stout *firm hard solid formal conventional ceremonious (see CEREMONIAL) frigid *cold cool difficult *hard arduous

Ant Relaxed supple

stiff *n* 1 *Body corpse carcass cadaver

2 *Vagabond vagrant tramp hobo bum truant swagman sundowner

stiff necked *Obstinate stubborn mulish dogged

eful *calm

as though it had been a mark of honour (*Macaulay*) They can attach a social *stigma* to the relief by taking away the pauper s vote (*Shaw*) *Brand* carries far stronger impl cations of disgrace and infamy than

use imply a blemish that dim nishes the honor of a name or a reputation or that sullies one s reputation for

Ana *Disgrace d shonor opprobrium od um shame contamination tainting or taint defilement pollution (see corresponding verbs at CONTAMINATE)

still, *adj* Still stilly quiet silent noiseless come into comparison when they mean making no stir or noise

implies also the absence of stir or motion as Oft in the *stilly* night Ere Slumber s chain has bound me (*T Moore*) In the *stilly* fields in the *stilly* ways (*Henley*) Quiet like *still* may imply absence of per ceptible motion or sound or of both but it carries

Coleridge Three mountain tops Three *silent* pinnacles of aged snow —*Tenn*

connotes absence of

or movement (as

They kept the *noi*

Ant Stirring no s

A colon ( ) groups

Ana Provocation excitement stimulation qu ckening galvanizing (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKE) incentive spur goad *motive

Ant Anesthetic anodyne

stimulate Excite *provoke quicken pique galvanize

Ana *Quicken animate enliven vivify activate energize *vitalize rouse arouse *stir rally waken awaken

erve deaden.

Stimulus, stimulant Incitement impetus comparison when they mean a force that person a group of persons an animal an or r the like to activity Stimulus in its earl est a u p ysiological sense applies to anything (substance or agency) that quickens organ c action by pricking it into activity as a drug that serves as a sedative rather than as a *stimulus* is usually required in the treatment of lung conditions In later and now more frequent use the term applies especially to anything that evokes or in duces a reaction or response in any living thing, such as a human being an animal or a plant or in any living

In psychology a *stimulus* is any force that arouses the organism or any of its parts to activity Light is a

pre existing activity is essential in any accurate sur vey of the whole field of activity and thus it is that what we may call the *stimulus* response psychology is of genu ne and fundamental importance (*R S Woodworth*) In more general nontechn cal use *stimulus* applies especially to anything that by pricking or irri tating goads or stirs up not only a person or persons but his (or their) powers into action activity endeavor or the like as No *stimulus* was omitted to excite and in spire the imagination and the sense (*G L Dickinson*) Many persons find stir and movement and the pres ence of a crowd an agreeable *stimulus* (*A C Benson*) For strong emotion the shock of sudden external *stimulus* is necessary (*H Ellis*) A great writer of the past is known by the delight and *stimulus* which he gives to mature spirits in the present (*Van W Brooks*) Stimulant is still occasionally used in place of *stimulus* in this last and most general sense and it is the preferred

tended to drive one into moving or acting quickly rather than the result attained as border incidents s rving as *incitements* to war these things which God sends us as an *incitement* to proceed with more honour and alacrity (*Milton*) Nor could all the *incitements* of its master induce the beast again . . . forward (*Galsw*. . .

also spi

crease i

What . . . *pe us* to the mind of men at th s period was the discovery of the New World (*Hazlitt*) In estimating the social importance of this movement we must be careful to discount the temporary *impetus* it received from the economic slump of th s period (*Day Lewis*) But the term sometimes applies also to a stimulus that in t ates action as It is the *impetus* that I ask of you the will to try (*Quiller-Couch*)

Ana Spur goad incentive *motive inducement excitement piqu ng provocation (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKE) irritation nettl ng (see corresponding verbs at IRRITATE)

stingy Stingy, close, closefisted tight tightfisted, niggardly, parsimonious penurious miserly curmudgeonly cheeseparing, penny pinching come into comparison as meaning unwilling (or manifesting unwillingness) to share one s goods with others or to give to another any of one s possessions Stingy the ordinary colloqu al term impl es mainly a lack of generosity the term is applicable therefore whenever there is a suggestion of a mean or ill beral spirit as sl e is . . . because she . . .

. . . ing ness of nature . . . ey also ordinarily suggest the power to keep a t ght grip upon whatever one has acquired as to be *closefisted* in the expenditure of one s money he is the most *tightfisted person we have ever met* though ver rich he is so *close* . . .
him for
character
closefistec
or amoun
giving or
goods but
to the co
oneself or . . . as poor and *niggardly* as it would be to set down no more meat than your company will . . .
for . . .
a gga
so In
nigga
stress
beca
not
been a spendthrift all his l fe he had now become strictly *parsimonious* and devoted every energy of . . .

penurious
impl es
Ana an

ness as the motive as her [Elizabeth s] expenditure was *parsimonious* and even *miserly* (*J R Green*) a *miserly* contribution to the commun ty chest Curmudgeonly is a highly contemptuous term implying in its . . .

Cheeseparing and penny pinching suggest frugality and parsimoniousness carried to the extreme (as, the *cheeseparing* guard ans of the city's finances, a *penny pinching* appropriation for rel ef)

Ana *Mean sordid ignoble scrimpy skimpy *meager greedy acquis tive avaricious *covetous, grasping *sparing economical frugal thrifty

Ant Generous. — *Con* *Liberal bountiful munificent *profuse lavish prod gal.

stinking *Malodorous, fetid noisome putrid rank rancid fusty musty

Ana Foul filthy nasty, *dirty *offensive repulsive revolting

stint, *n* *Task duty job chare chore assignment

Ana Quantity amount (see SUM) allotment apportionment (see corresponding verbs at ALLOT) prescribing or prescription assigning (see corresponding verbs at PRESCRIBE) sharing *or* share participation (see corresponding verbs at SHARE)

stipend *Wage salary fee emolument pay hire screw

Ana Remunerat . . .

. . . a band (*R Ma* . . . recollect on of it *stirred* him past the point of be ng able to sleep (*M Austin*) *Rouse arouse awaken waken* all presuppose a state of rest or repose often that of sleep Rouse derives its impl cations from its earl est appl cation to the starting of game from coverts or lairs by the cries of hunters or by beating of bushes and in precise use . . .

. . . cattle gather and blare . . . by the feet of running men dazed by the lantern glare (*Kipling*) Antony had spoken words which *roused* the mob to fury (*Buchan*) Arouse though frequently used interchangeably with *rouse* is so much weaker in its implications that it often mean . . . more than to start . . .
ence) and
In the nigh
up into co
also make
hastily arn
. . . asted words.

(not *roused*) and immediately dispelled passions are *roused* (not *aroused*) when they are so stirred up that they exert a harmful influence The effect of the madness [Hamlet s] is not to lull but to *arouse* the king s suspicion (*T S Eliot*) Awaken and waken in literal use like *arouse* frequently imply an ending of sleep in figurative use they are employed chiefly in reference to mental or spiritual powers or faculties which need only the proper stimulation to be called forth into activity or to be elicited as to *awaken* attention to *waken* love the

up s ... strength for a final blow (*Pre* ...

*move drive impel actuate

stir, *n* **1** *Motion movement move locomotion

Ana Acting *or* activity working *or* work behaving *or* behavior reaction (see corresponding verbs at ACT) change alteration variation modification (see under CHANGE *v*)

2 Stir bustle flurry, pother fuss ado are comparable when they refer to the signs of excitement or hurry that accompany an act action or an event Stir suggests brisk or restless movement and ordinarily implies a crowd I hear A busy *stir* of men about the streets (*Shelley*) Many persons find *stir* and movement and the n...

fuss needless worry or effort as he is always in a *pother* about something or other there is no *fuss* when she entertains She could distinctly catch the tramping ...

Ana Agitation disturbance disquieting *or* disquiet (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE) excitement stimulation (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKE) *din uproar hubbub pandemonium

Ant Tranquillity

stitch, *n* *Pain twinge ache pang throe

stocky *Thick thickset squat chunky stubby dumpy

stoic *Impassive phlegmatic apathetic stolid

Ana Detached aloof *indifferent unconcerned imperturbable composed collected *cool unassailable indomitable (see INVINCIBLE) patient long suffering resigned (see corresponding nouns at PATIENCE)

stoicism Impassivity phlegm apathy stolidity See under IMPASSIVE

A colon ( ) groups words discriminated in this book

Ana *Fortitude grit backbone pluck guts sand detachment aloofness indifference unconcernedness *or* unconcern (see corresponding adjectives at INDIFFERENT)

stolid *Impassive phlegmatic apathetic

Ana *Dull blunt obtuse *stupid dull dense crass dumb *heavy ponderous passive supine inert *inactive

Ant Adroit (sense 2)

stolidity Impassivity phlegm apathy stoicism See under IMPASSIVE

Con Quickness promptness readiness aptness (see corresponding adjectives at QUICK) animation enquickening (see corresponding verbs at *passion fervor ardor zeal enthusiasm *Abdomen belly paunch

Stone, gem jewel agree in denoting a particle of hard mineral or similar substance having the beauty of color radiance cutting or the like that fits it for use

diamonds rubies sapphires and emeralds or as *semiprecious stones* a class including stones of somewhat lower value because less rare or less hard such as the garnet amethyst jade and tourmaline Gem, in technical as well as in correct ordinary use applies especially to a precious stone that is cut and polished and has beauty apart from its setting or to a pearl that has beauty of form and quality The term however is also applied to any semiprecious stone that is similarly cut and polished or to any exquisitely carved or engraved

...'s crown or the like as the crown *jewels* are on display the *jewel* That trembles in her ear (*Tennyson*) *jewels* flashed from her throat her ears her breast and hands

is a *gem* a *gem* of a drawing by Rembrandt) and *jewel* stresses rather the value of the thing as an asset to its owner or possessor or as a contribution to his worth strength effectiveness or the like (as Good name in man and woman dear my lord Is the immediate *jewel* of their souls —*Shak* she is a *jewel* of a servant —*Jane W Carlyle*)

stooge *Fool jester clown comedian comic, antic buffoon zany merry andrew pantaloon harlequin

stoop ...

you should *stoop* to lying! Often the term implies a lowering of one's standards as of conduct or a debasement of one's principles or motives for some lower end such as pecuniary gain as Aspiring to be the leader of a nation of third rate men, he had to *stoop* to the common level (*Mencken*) His ambition was still to paint huge historical pictures but meanwhile to keep the pot boiling he was prepared to *stoop* to a pettier kind of art (*A Huxley*) But on the material side Mr Archer if one may *stoop* to consider such things (*E Wharton*) **Condescend** may imply the stooping of one who is actually exalted in power rank or dignity so as to accommodate himself to intercourse with those who are his inferiors in this sense the term usually suggests graciousness and courtesy and a waiving of formalities Spain's mighty monarch In gracious clemency does *condescend* On these conditions to become your friend (*Dryden*) Often however the term implies an assumption of superiority and a patronizing manner that tends to offend or affront the person who is regarded as an inferior as No beggar ever felt him *condescend* No prince presume (*J R. Lowell*) Those who thought they were honoring me by *condescending* to address a few words to me (*F W Robinson*) **Deign** now implies a temperament or frame of mind that makes one haughty arrogant, contemptuous or the like more often than it implies high rank or dignity or high standards of conduct with this limitation especially in current English (in older English *deign* was very close to *condescend* as 'O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats —*Pope*) it usually means to stoop to that which one believes is scarcely in keeping with one's dignity or which one vouchsafes with reluctance therefore the term is most common with *scarcely, hardly* etc or in negative constructions as [The] very dog will hardly *deign* to bark at you (*Arnold*) Richard marched hastily out of the room and through the garden never so much as *deigning* a glance at his wistful little guide wondering a world of fancies about the handsome proud boy (*Meredith*) Mr Critchlow *deigned* no remark (*Bennett*)

Ana *Abase demean humble vouchsafe accord *grant concede favor accommodate *oblige

stoop *n* Porch piazza veranda portico *balcony gallery, loggia

stop *v* 1 **Stop cease quit discontinue desist** agree in meaning to suspend or cause to suspend activity **Stop** applies primarily to action or progress or to that which is thought of as moving or progressing **cease** applies primarily to states and conditions or to that which is thought of as being or as having existence as a train *stops* but does not *cease* the noise it makes both *stops* and *ceases* one *stops* a car but *ceases* driving a car one *stops* work on a book but *ceases* one's efforts to perfect its style one's love may *cease* but scarcely *stop* When I have fears that I may *cease* to be (*Keats*) **Stop** frequently connotes a sudden or definite *cease* a gradual suspension of activity as to *stop* a quarrel to *cease* quarreling I gave commands Then all smiles *stopped* together' (*Browning*) You hear the grating roar begin, and *cease* and then again begin (*Arnold*) **Quit** as a synonym for *stop* and *cease* (see also LEAVE 2) is an Americanism as, he *quit* coming to *quit* smoking the man who does the work of two men before fifty is usually the one who can afford to *quit* (that is stop working or retire) at that age **Discontinue** implies the suspension of some activity especially one that has become a form of occupation or employment or is a practice or habit as to *discontinue* a business (or a friendship or a correspondence or a subscription to a journal or drinking intoxicating liquors) How do we *discontinue* to be friends?" (*Browning*) **Desist** (which is rarely transitive in current use) usually stresses forbearance or self restraint as the motive for stopping or ceasing but it may imply the futility of one's efforts as to *desist from* further questioning, An order requiring such person to cease and *desist* from the violation of the law so charged (*U S Code title 15 §45*) Never *desisting* in my efforts to induce the Indians to join me in that adventure (*Hudson*) He had made two attempts to shave but his hand had been so unsteady that he had been obliged to *desist* (*Joyce*)

Ana *Arrest check, interrupt intermit suspend stay *defer postpone *frustrate thwart foil balk circumvent

Con Start *begin commence initiate *go depart leave

2 Stay put up, lodge sojourn *reside live dwell

stopgap. Makeshift shift expedient *resource resort substitute surrogate

storm, *v* Bombard assault assail *attack

story 1 *Account report chronicle version

Ana *History chronicle annals relation rehearsing recital recounting (see corresponding verbs at RELATE)

2 **Story, narrative, tale, anecdote, yarn** are alike in denoting a recital of happenings less elaborate than a novel **Story** is the most general and the familiar word and may in loose use be interchanged with any of the others of the group except in its generalized sense of legendary lore as in And snowy summits old in *story* (*Tennyson*) A story may be oral or written, actual or fictitious in prose or in verse designed to inform or to entertain but characteristically treats of a connected series of events or incidents rather than a single incident as a fairy *story* one's life *story* the *story* of an opera the *story* of the Crusades a *story* full of incident The short story and a newspaper story may treat of but one incident **Narrative** in its common use is more often factual than imaginative as, a historical *narrative* a *narrative* of discovery or adventure *narrative* is a more formal word than *story* As a literary composition *narrative* usually suggests a plot or causally connected series of motived incidents thus a chronicle or a diary is not called a *narrative* **Tale** suggests in consequence of its historical connection with oral telling a more leisurely and more loosely organized recital characteristically treating legendary or imaginary happenings especially those of ancient times and may be in verse as Oriental *tales* folk *tales* *tales* of the court of King Arthur *Tale* is a more elevated or poetical word than *story* **Anecdote** retaining something of its original sense of an unpublished item is a brief story of a single detachable incident of curious or humorous interest often illustrative of a truth or principle or of the character or foibles of a notable person and generally designed to entertain as, a pithy *anecdote* an *anecdote* of Lincoln's boyhood During the meal he entertained them with *anecdotes* of his travels (*Meredith*) **Yarn** once sailors slang now used only in colloquial language suggests a rambling and rather dubious tale of exciting adventure marvelous or incredible ingenious or fanciful, and not always reaching a clear-cut outcome Without motive a story is not a novel but only a *yarn* (*Caine*)

Ana Narration description (see corresponding verbs at RELATE) *fiction fable fabrication *novel romance

3 *Lie falsehood untruth fib misrepresentation

stout *adj* 1 *Strong sturdy stalwart tough tenacious

Ana. *Brave, bold intrepid valiant valorous indomitable *invincible resolute stanch steadfast (see FAITHFUL) *vigorous energetic lusty

2 *Fleshy fat portly corpulent obese plump rotund chubby

Ana *Thick thickset stocky burly brawny husky *muscular
Ant Cadaverous — *Con* *Lean lank lanky spare angular rawboned skinny scrawny

stout, *n* *Beer lager bock ale porter

straightforward Straightforward forthright, aboveboard when appl ed to persons their actions or the r methods agree in mean ng honest and open That is straightforward which is cons stently d rect and free from

(n its figurative sense) wh ch is free from all traces of

board are also used adverb ally w th the same impl cat ons and connotations as the r adject val forms
Ana Honest *upright honorable just *fair equitable impartial cand d *frank open plain
Ant Devious indirect

straightway *Directly immed ately instantly in stantaneously forthwith at once anon right away

strain, *v* 1 Spra n See under STRAIN *n*
2 *Demur scruple balk j b shy boggle st ckle stick

strain, *n* [1] Streak vein *touch suggest on susp cion soupcon tincture tinge shade smack sp ce dash

strain, *n* [2] 1 *Stress pressure tens on shear thrust tors on

term for a st ffness result ng from muscular *strain* in the arm or leg as of an athlete to *strain* one s back while trying to avoid a fall on a sl ppery s dewalk Sprain

tendons or muscles attached to the jo nt as to *spra n* one s ankle a severe shoulder *sprain*

strait, *adj* *Narrow
Ana Limited restricted confined (see LIMIT *v*)
strict stringent *r gid rig
Ant Wide

strait, *n* 1 Strait strait
narrows are comparable w

A colon ( ) groups words c

comparatively narrow stretch of water connecting two larger bodies Their meanings in geography are here espec ally considered but it should be noted that their use in proper names does not invariably conform to the r

is longer and more extens ve than a strait the term is often appl ed to a long narro v body of water between the mainland and an island or group of islands and therefore at each en l opening into the same ocean or sea or arms of the same ocean or sea as Long Island *Sound*

Islands and opening at both ends into the Gulf of Mexico) Puget Sound in Washington and Paml co and Albemarle Sound in North Carol na are not true sounds in th s technical sense Channel is less frequent than *strait* or *sound* as a techn cal term in the sense here con s dered but when it is so used it denotes a relatively large sound as the Engl sh *Channel* (between southeastern England and the north coast of France) the Mozamb que *Channel* (between the coast of southeastern

Strange singular unique peculiar eccentric

To most of us the art of Ch na and Japan much it may attract and impress is *strange* (*Binyon*) He was in one of those *strange* and novel portents a motor car (*H G Wells*) Singular in prec se use al vays impl es d fference from every other

gests strangeness that puzzles one or piques one s

implies not only s ngularity in its precise sense but the

"He [John Bright] has the almost *unique* distinction of having made speeches which were both effective when delivered and also models of literary eloquence" (*Inge*) Peculiar, as here compared (see also CHARACTERISTIC) implies marked or conspicuous distinctiveness in character quality or the like as "This difference arises from the *peculiar* character of the Government of the United States" (*Ch Just Taney*) "Only subtle and delicate minds . . . catch the characteristic aroma, the *peculiar* perfume" (*Brownell*) "The nineteenth century had like every other limited tastes and *peculiar* fashions" (*T S Eliot*) Often, in looser use *peculiar* is employed where one of the succeeding terms in this article (such as *eccentric* or *queer*) might better be used as he is growing *very peculiar*, recent events have provoked the frequent comment "We live in a very *peculiar* world" Eccentric implies divergence from the beaten track *erratic* adds to *eccentric* a stronger implication of caprice as "his [Carlyle's] taste for the *eccentric* amorphous, and violent in men" (*J R Lowell*) an *eccentric* preference for beginning his dinner . . . in the late afternoon (*Cather*) "geniuses are such *erratic* people and mediocrities so respectable" (*Shaw*) "the workings of his mind were *erratic*" Odd stresses a departure from the usual the normal the regular it sometimes suggests an element of the fantastic queer even more strongly implies eccentricity and often suggests that the thing so qualified is dubious or questionable as "great men whose *odd* habits it would have been glorious piety to endure" (*G Eliot*) "His tail cocks up in a very *odd* way" (*Barham*) "our sense of the *odd* the humorous the grotesque" (*J R Lowell*) "Now Elkanah Settle sounds so *queer* who can expect much from that name?" (*Boswell*) "Alice was not much surprised at this she was getting so well used to *queer* things happening" (*Carroll*) there is something *queer* about this transaction Quaint implies pleasant or especially old fashioned oddness outlandish uncouth or bizarre oddness as a *quaint* village full of half timbered houses "the language . . . *quaint* and old fashioned" (*Cowper*) an *outlandish* custom "A *quaint* procession! Old Solomon in his seedy clothes and long white locks seemed to be luring that decent company by the magic scream of his fiddle" (*G Eliot*) "He wore the prophet's robe with a difference He never let it look *outlandish*" (*C E Montague*) Curious usually implies extraordinary oddness or a singularity that invites close attention, study or inquiry The word is often employed as an equivalent of one or another of the words here considered as *curious* things are happening a *curious* exhibition of feeling Discriminating writers and speakers, however give full value to one or both of the connotations of extraordinariness and singularity and always imply that the thing so described merits notice or investigation as *curious* bits of folklore *curious* customs and habits of speech surviving from an earlier age "That she had chosen for her afternoon walk the road along which she had returned to Casterbridge three hours earlier . . . was *curious*—if anything should be called *curious* in concatenations of phenomena wherein each is known to have its accounting cause" (*Hardy*) "My only guiding principle has been that the examples should be *curious* striking and even in certain cases extravagant" (*A Huxley*)

Ana *Abnormal atypic aberrant *fantastic, bizarre grotesque surprising, astonishing amazing flabbergasting (see SURPRISE)

Ant Familiar

stranger Stranger, foreigner, alien, outlander (*or* outlander), outsider, immigrant émigré are not synonymous except when they are used narrowly to designate a person who comes into a community from the outside and is not recognized as a member of that community This is the primary denotation of some of the words but the secondary sense of the others especially the last three Stranger and foreigner were originally equivalent and applied to one who came from another country (sometimes, especially in dialectal use from another section) as a resident or visitor Their differences in implications however have led to present distinctions in meaning *stranger* stressing the person's unfamiliarity with the language and customs and *foreigner* the fact that he speaks a different language follows different customs or bears allegiance to another government "The time came when I was the observant *foreigner* examining education in France To tell the truth I was not a *stranger* to it, having lived in France as a child and again as a youth" (*Grandgent*) Alien emphasizes allegiance to another sovereign or government and is opposed to *citizen*, one may be called a *foreigner* after naturalization but not an *alien* Figuratively therefore *alien* implies exclusion from full privileges or inability to identify oneself with a group "The older I grow the more of an *alien* I find myself in the world I cannot get used to it cannot believe that it is real" (*L P Smith*) "He is anaesthetic to their theological and political enthusiasms He finds himself an *alien* at their feasts of soul" (*Mencken*) Outlander is the term of Anglo Saxon origin uitlander of Dutch origin for *foreigner* they were specifically applied to English residents in the former South African republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State In its general sense *outlander* is preferred to *foreigner* only for a literary or rhetorical reason or because it carries the implications of *outlandish* "His neighbors were . . . *outlanders* of that particular type to which . . . his own fastidiousness found the greatest objection" (*Tarkington*) Outsider usually implies nonmembership in a group clique, caste or the like largely because of essential differences in origin interests, backgrounds, customs and manners "An *outsider* like myself feels a strong suspicion that the new instrument with which Einstein has presented the mathematicians is being put to uses for which it was never intended" (*Inge*) Immigrant and émigré are often used of foreigners who are residents and no longer aliens The former usually is applied to a foreigner who came searching for subsistence or for a means of earning a living the latter implies that the foreigner was a fugitive or refugee from his native land *Émigré* is often specifically applied to a French refugee in England at the time of the French Revolution

stratagem *Trick ruse maneuver artifice wile feint
Ana *Device, contrivance contraption expedient shift *resource, resort machination intrigue conspiracy *plot

stray, *v* *Wander, roam, ramble, rove range, prowl, gad gallivant traipse meander

streak, *n* Strain vein *touch suggestion suspicion soupçon tincture, tinge shade smack spice dash

stream, *n* *Flow current flood tide flux

streamer. Pennant pennon, banner, *flag ensign, standard color

street *Road roadway highway highroad avenue boulevard terrace drive parkway thoroughfare by way lane, alley alleyway

strength *Power force, might energy puissance arm
Ana Stoutness sturdiness toughness tenaciousness (see corresponding adjectives at STRONG) soundness healthiness (see corresponding adjectives at HEALTHY) *possessions, means resources assets

strenuous Energetic, *vigorous, lusty nervous

Ana. Virile manful manly (see MALE) dynamic, live *active operative *spirited high-spirited mettlesome vehement *intense

stress, *n* 1 Stress, strain, pressure, tension shear, thrust, torsion come into comparison in their mechanical senses when they mean the act on or effect of force exerted within or upon a body or structure *Stress* and *strain* are the comprehensive terms of this group loosely they are employed as close synonyms in the sense given in the preceding sentence, but in strict technical use stress is applied to the force exerted when one body or part of a body presses upon pushes against pulls upon, or tends to stretch compress, or twist another body or part of a body Since in natural bodies and in artificial structures such force meets the opposing force of the thing pressed pushed pulled etc the term *stress* now usually denotes either (1) the reciprocal action of two opposing forces, which are or should be balanced so that either one of the bodies or parts supports the other (as, in a balanced structure stresses equal each other the point of *stress* in a Gothic arch) or (2) the cohesive force or molecular resistance set up in one body or part against the force exerted by the opposing body or part (as, "If the external forces acting on the body increase to the extent that the maximum *stress* that can be developed is unable to balance the external forces, the change in form will increase rapidly and the body will break or rupture —*Kent's Mechanical Engineers Handbook*) Strain, on the other hand in its strict technical sense denotes the alteration in size or shape resulting from stress, either as the force exerted by one body or part upon another or as the resistance developed in opposition to an extern[illegible]

[illegible]

designate a particular type of stress, and in some cases, also of strain. Pressure commonly applies to a stress which is characterized by a weighing down upon or a pushing against a surface and which in fluids, is distributed uniformly in all directions it is usually measurable per unit area of surface affected as, the [illegible]

[illegible]

forces, usually balanced forces, pulling in opposite directions and causing or tending to cause extension. Such stress is measured per unit area of cross section as, Such is the *tension* and friction in the warp on the loom that were the threads themselves not properly lubricated and protected from ravelling by sizes the breakage would offset the advantage of the machine's more rapid action (*A C Morrison*) Shear is applicable either to a stress or to a strain that occurs when a force lying in the plane of one area or section tends [illegible]

[illegible]

to both the strain and the stress as, to measure magnetic attraction and repulsion by the *torsion* of a wire filament. 2 *Emphasis, accent, accentuation.

stretch, *n* *Expanse amplitude, spread.

Ana *Area, tract region extent, magnitude *size.

strict. Stringent, *rigid rigorous.

Ana Stern, *severe austere ascetic *inflexible inexorable exacting oppressive *onerous, burdensome.

Ant Lax loose lenient indulgent.

stricture *Animadversion, aspersion reflection.

Ana Criticism censuring or censure condemnation denouncing or denunciation (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE)

Ant Commendation.

strident. Blatant clamorous, *vociferous boisterous obstreperous.

Ana Harsh uneven, *rough discordant *dissonant.

strife. *Discord, conflict contention, dissension variance

Ana Combat conflict fight affray fray (see CONTEST) dispute controversy *argument *brawl broil, fracas altercation, wrangle *quarrel, squabble.

Ant Peace accord

strike, *v* 1 Strike, hit, smite, slug, slog slap swat, clout, punch, box, cuff come into comparison when they mean to deal or deliver a blow to someone or upon something Strike (as here compared see also AFFECT 1) the [illegible]

[illegible]

tended as, he *struck* the boy hard several times he *struck* at his opponent with his fists but the latter neatly eluded him *Strike* also typically implies the use of one's hand or of a whip stick, bat cane or similar implement as, she *struck* him in the face before he could finish his sentence to *strike* a horse with a whip to *strike* an anvil. Often also the term suggests the making of an imprint, an impression a sound or combination of sounds, or the like by movements which involve a careful aiming at a definite spot and a touching it with just the force necessary to achieve one's end as, to *strike* the keys of a piano to *strike* a chord on a piano A line [in a Chinese painting] once *struck* upon the silk was there for ever" (*Binyon*) to strike a bell to *strike* a medal Otherwise [illegible]

[illegible]

careful writers and speakers prefer it when the stress is upon the impact of the blow or the reaching of the mark aimed at thus, in precise usage the archer *hit* (not *struck*) the target he *hit* (not *struck*) the boy full in the face [illegible]

[illegible]

because it implies both the dealing of a blow and the

Judges v 26) the injuriousness or destructiveness of the effect produced (as thou all shaking thunder Smite flat the thick rotund ty o the world! —Shak 'Liberty

AFFECT 1) when there is the intent to suggest an im press on or emotional reaction that cuts deep into the

nurses and mothers and schoolmistresses clout our heads the moment our conclusions differ from theirs —Shaw) punch (as here compared see also PERFORATE)

Ana *Beat pummel buffet pound baste belabor thrash thresh

2 Impress touch influence *affect sway

impressive *moving

string *n* *Succession progression series sequence set suit suite chain train

stringent Strict *rigid rigorous

Ana *Severe austere stern limiting restricting circumscribing confining (see LIMIT *v*) restraining curbing (see RESTRAIN) exacting oppressive *onerous strait *narrow

strip *v* Strip divest, denude bare dismantle agree in

in contrast to *strip* does not suggest violence implies a taking away of that with which a thing has been clothed or equipped especially of power rank influence prestige or the like criminating use therefore it often connotes a

or a dispossession or a degrading or the like as to *divest* an officer of all authority to *divest* a policeman of his badge Electricity is invested with magnetic qualities when it begins to move *divested* when it stops again (*Karl K Darrow*) Naturalism *divests* life

tainside was *denuded* of trees by the hurricane *Stripped*

pletely *denuded* [and] only words words, words (*J W Krutch*) Bare, although it suggests a removal of that which covers or clothes seldom carries implications

loot plunder *rob

Ant Furnish invest

strip, *n* Strip stripe, band ribbon, fillet come into comparison only when they mean a relatively long and narrow piece or section or something which suggests such a piece or section Strip and stripe have probably under

strip commonly suggests

narrowly of a strip employed in binding confining en circling and the l ke (for synonyms in this sense see BOND 1) Only in the early nineteenth century did it acquire the meaning in which it is here considered in which the stress is on shape rather than on use However the difference is often a matter of emphasis for the word when it means a strip or stripe often also connotes either

(encircling horizontal stripes) of blue silk *bands* of colored l ght in the sky at dawn at closer range the mountain showed three *bands* the lowest green the mid dle gray and the highest white However, in such

Fillet had for its earliest meaning in English a ribbon or other band for confining the hair but in its sense develop ment (somewhat influenced by that of the French word

stripe, *n* 1 *Strip band ribbon fillet
2 Character description nature *type kind sort kidney ilk
strive Struggle endeavor *attempt essay assay try
Ana Work labor toil travail (see corresponding nouns at WORK) cope *contend fight
striving, *n* Struggle endeavor essay assay attempt

strong 1 Strong stout sturdy stalwart, tough tena-

weight of two persons a *strong* foundation) but in ex tended use it may apply to groups whose force is depend

sentiment that is particularly intense or violent (as, a *strong* purple the *strong* light of the setting sun *strong* anger, a *strong* love, a *strong* attachment) Stout (as here compared see also FLESHY) carries a stronger impl ca tion than does *strong* of an ability to resist aggression or destructive forces or of an ability to endure hard use

quell the valour of the *stoutest* heart —*Cowper*) when applied to things it usually also suggests solid substan tial construction (as a *stout* cane a *stout* ship) or a texture that resists stress or strain (as a *stout* canvas a *stout* paper) In fact the term is generally applicable when the suggestion of power to resist or endure is more emphatic than that of a power to do or to effect Sturdy impl es qualities in inanimate as well as in animate things, that suggest the possession of rugged health the term carries no suggestion of powers derived from size, intensity vehemence or the like but connotes rather an inner

ferocious winds of the hills the tremendous rains that blow up from the sea and bitter frost (*Jefferies*) our

den brings his *stalwart* common sense to bear upon the

destroy overcome or the like it therefore stresses hardiness rather than vigor res stant elasticity or wiri ness rather than hardness or sol dity or a capacity for yield ng that is just suff cient to increase rather than to

carries a strong suggestion of holding on or of maintaining strength in spite of all oppos ng forces that would dislodge dispossess thwart or weaken in any particular when applied to substances materials, and the like, it suggests extraordinary res stance to forces that would break out, or the like (as he seemed to hold on to life by a single thread only but that single thread was very *tenacious* —*Arnold* bold and *tenacious* as the bamboo shooting up through the hard ground of winter —*Binyon*) when appl ed to persons it suggests a stubborn hold upon something such as a possession or an opinion that defies the efforts of others to break (as Italians in possession are probably as *tenacious* of their rights as any one else —*Lucas* if the child is starved of pleasures, he will of course cling *tenaciously* to those that are attainable —*B Russell*)
Ana *Vigorous energetic lusty *powerful potent forcible forceful robust, sound, *healthy vehement *intense
Ant. Weak.
2 *Alcohol c spirituous, ardent hard
stronghold Citadel *fort fortress acropolis fastness
structure 1 *Building ed fice fabric pile
2 Structure **anatomy, framework skeleton** are often used interchangeably Structure however is by far the richest in impl cations and the widest therefore in its range of application In general it denotes the formation arrangement and articulation of parts in anything built up by nature or art Oftentimes the word impl es reference to everything that enters into the make-up of a particular body organism edifice substance or the like thus a study of the *structure* of a bra n involves attention to the two kinds of matter (gray and wh te) of which it s composed to the three parts into which it is divided (forebrain midbrain hindbrain) to the subdivis ons of each of these parts to the connections and interrelations between all these divisions and to any pecul arities as in form or arrangement of parts Somet mes however *structure* implies a reference to certain features only as for example (1) the parts or elements wh ch d stinguish the type or species and not the nd v dual (as crocodiles and all gators exhibit certain differences in *structure*) (2) the parts or features which are essential or necessary to a thing s existence as distingu shed from those that are removable detachable etc (as in Gothic arch tecture the pointed arch is part of the *structure* and s not a decorative addition) (3) the parts or features that reveal the underlying des gn as opposed to those that complete the work or bring it into fullness of being (as to study the *structure* of Browning s R ng and the Book) In current use some persons especially some b ologists prefer **anatomy** when the typical structure of an organism or of an organ is ind cated as the *anatomy* of an ape the *anatomy* of the heart *Framework* and *skeleton* are applied to the underlying or support ng structure **Framework** is used chiefly in reference to an art fic al construction which serves merely as a prop or a gu de n bu lding but which is not vis ble in the completed th ng as, the *framework* of a sofa the carpenters are now working on the *framework* for the house **Skeleton** s frequently used in the bu lding trades for a r g d framework especially one made of steel it is often used in place of *structure design outline* in reference to literary construc tions, sometimes to imply that the des gn is carefully developed and its parts definitely art culated (as the *skeleton* of his argument is now fin shed) but more often probably to indicate a sketchy concept on of the whole which serves as a starting point (as he has the *skeleton* of his plot in mind) In either case it is usually further implied that the writ ng out in l terary form and the elaboration of atmosphere details, characters etc remain to be accompl shed
Ana Integration articulation concatenation (see under INTEGRATE) organization arrangement (see correspond ing verbs at ORDER) *system organism scheme complex.
struggle, *v* Strive endeavor essay assay *attempt try
Ana *Contend cope, fight compete (*with*) vie (*with*) *rival, emulate toil, labor work travail (see corresponding nouns at WORK)
struggle, *n* Striving endeavor essay assay attempt try See under ATTEMPT *v*
Ana Toil labor *work travail *contest conflict fight affray fray contending coping (see CONTEND)
strut, *v* **Strut, swagger, ruffle bristle bridle** come into comparison when they mean to assume an air of dignity or importance **Strut** implies a pompous or theatrical affectation of dignity especially as shown in one s gait or by one s bearing in movement A poor player That *struts* and frets his hour upon the stage (*Shak*) Dr Goldsmith went *strutting* away and calling to me with an air of superiority (*Boswell*) **Swagger** always implies ostentation a conviction of one s superiority and often an insolent or overbearing gait or manner He scarcely deigned to set a foot to ground But *swaggered* like a lord about his hall (*Dryden*) What a *swaggering* puppy must he take me for (*Goldsmith*) **Ruffle** a term that was common before 1700 but obsolete thereafter until the first quarter of the nineteenth century is still occasionally found It carries a strong implication of swaggering but it suggests even more rowdiness more defiance and often more absurdly pretent ous display [He] gets drunk *ruffles* and roysters (*Kingsley*) He must *ruffle* it in another sort that would walk to court in a nobleman s train (*Scott*) **Bristle** impl es an aggressive manifestation originally of anger or of zeal but now often of any emot on or des re that causes one to d splay conspicuously one s sense of dignity or importance All the time he stuck close to her *bristling* with a small boy s pride of her (*D H Lawrence*) The bourgeoisie *bristling* with prejud ces and social snobberies (*R Macaulay*) **Bridle** usually suggests awareness of a threat to one s d gnity or a susp cion of one s unimportance that leads one to toss up one s head to draw in one s chin and otherwise to assume a lofty manner By her *brid ing* up I perceived she expected to be treated hereafter not as Jenny Distaff but Mrs Tranquillus (*Tatler*) Everything that poses prances, *bridles* struts bedizens and plumes itself (*Mrs H Ward*)
Ana Expose exhibit flaunt parade (see SHOW *v*)
Con. Cringe cower *fawn truckle grovel flounder (see WALLOW)
stubborn *Obstinate dogged pertinacious mulish, stiff necked pigheaded bullheaded
Ana Rebell ous contumacious *insubord nate intractable recalcitrant refractory (see UNRULY) obdurate adamant inexorable *inflexible self-opinionated *opinionated
Con Pl able pl ant adaptable (see PLASTIC) tractable amenable (see OBEDIENT)
stubby Chunky dumpy stocky *thick thickset squat
student *Scholar pupil disc ple
studied *Deliberate considered advised premeditated designed
Ana *Thoughtful considerate attentive intentional *voluntary will ng wilful
Con *Spontaneous impulsive instinctive
study, *n* Concentration, application *attention.

study, *v* *Consider contemplate weigh revolve excogitate
Ana *Scrutinize examine inspect *ponder muse meditate *think reflect reason speculate.

stultify *Stunt atrophy

reference to men s minds or souls or men s mental or spiritual activities However even in their literal senses they have for their basic meaning to arrest the growth and development of someone or something Stunt implies primarily a dwarfing as the result of abnormal or unfavorable conditions and a failure to attain full height or size So they [trees] slowly come to full growth until warped *stunted* or risen to fair and gracious height, they stand open to all the winds (*Galsworthy*) When used with reference to mental or spiritual development the word commonly suggests a blighting or blasting or a

ity) has gradually extended in significance so that it and its derivative *stultification* now rarely except in law imply imbecility or insanity In its chief current sense it implies one s subjection to such influences that one s mind deteriorates and loses its power of growth Wearing our lives away in dull *stultifying* routine (*New*

a movement a school of thought a form of art) are capable of indefinite progress or development Sometimes little more than a checking of this progress and a rendering nugatory or useless all that has been or is being done are implied The blind folly of his servants had *stultified* his efforts (*M E Braddon*) In very discriminating use however the word also connotes a destruction of usefulness or effectiveness by making a thing ridiculous or despicable. We do *stultify* criticism if we prostrate ourselves indiscriminately before what is good and what is bad (*Quiller Couch*) Common sense demands that we shall begin with non violence and not run the risk of *stultifying* the whole process of reform by using violence (*A Huxley*) Atrophy literally implies a wasting away or a shriveling up because of lack of nourishment or disuse In medicine *atrophy* (both as verb and noun) usually also implies degeneration but the latter is often the result of a prior condition that cuts off or greatly diminishes the blood supply to the affected part as the muscles of a paralyzed arm gradually become *atrophied* In extended use *atrophy* is used chiefly with reference to instincts natural appetites powers of the mind or soul or

elicits the stronger forms of parental affection, in those who avoid this trouble the parental instinct becomes more or less *atrophied* (*B Russell*) The scientific person will become *atrophied* on the mystical side the mystical person will become *atrophied* on the scientific side (*H Ellis*)
Ana Disable cripple sap undermine enfeeble, debilitate, *weaken *arrest check interrupt

stupendous Tremendous prodigious monumental *monstrous

to absorb ideas or impressions or exhibiting such a lack Stupid implies a benumbed or dazed state of mind that

what fury drove us into saying the *stupid* intolerant, denunciatory things we said ? (*L P Smith*) Dull (see also DULL 2) suggests slowness or sluggishness of mind that may be constitutional or the result of lack of mental exercise or of overwork or of a physical condition A person or thing that is *stupid* reveals a deadness or a deadening of the mental powers a person or thing that is *dull* manifests a lack of mental quickness or alertness or heavy labored mental processes thus, constitutionally *dull* pupils progress slowly until they are awakened by good teaching constitutionally *stupid* pupils are usually subnormal physically or mentally a *dull* book is so lacking in brightness liveliness, or other

of various other qualities that reveal lack of perception sensitiveness or subtlety as the teacher of mathematics thought he had a particularly *dense* group of students More virtuous than myself or more *dense* (*Lamb*) Crass suggests fatness or grossness of substance (fatheadedness lumpishness etc) that makes the mind incapable of delicate mental processes such as analysis, discrimina ... refined

compared (see also DUMB 1) is American slang partly affected by the German *dumm* and partly by the ordinary sense of the English word As it is a term of contempt it may be used in place of any of the preceding terms, especially when obtuseness and inarticulateness are also implied
Ana Foolish silly *simple fatuous asinine sluggish comatose stuporous *lethargic inert idle supine *inactive phlegmatic stolid *impassive
Ant Intelligent

... *) indicates place of treatment of each group

INACTIVE) Insensibility anesthesia (see corresponding adjectives at INSENSIBLE)

stuporous *Lethargic torpid comatose sluggish
Ana *Dull obtuse, inert supine passive *inactive enervated spiritless listless, lackadaisical, languorous (see LANGUID)

sturdy Stout *strong stalwart tough tenacious.
Ana Sound robust *healthy *vigorous energetic lusty dogged pertinacious (see OBSTINATE)
Ant Decrepit

stutter *Stammer

Stygian *Infernal chthonian Hadean, Tartarean hellish

style, *n* **1** Diction phraseology phrasing *language vocabulary
Ana *Taste zest, gusto relish *form convention usage convenance.
2 *Fashion mode vogue fad rage craze dernier cri cry
Ana. Modishness smartness chicness spruceness nattiness, stylishness, fashionableness (see corresponding adjectives at STYLISH)
3 *Name designation title denomination, appellation

stylish Stylish, fashionable, modish, smart, chic dapper, dashing, spruce natty, nifty, nobby, posh toffish, brave, braw are here compared as meaning presenting a fine fresh and more or less splendid or elegant appearance Most of these terms as here considered apply chiefly to persons and stress the effect produced by clothes or by clothes and grooming *Stylish fashionable* and *modish* are applicable not only to persons, but to clothes as apart from persons and to several other things These three terms usually imply a conformity to e currently accepted style or fashion Stylish applies any person regardless of class or social station for is reason the term sometimes suggests pretentiousness r showiness as well as up-to-dateness (as the French ian remarked the *stylish* clothes of American girls lthough without much money to spend on clothes she evertheless looks *stylish* Her air though it had not ll the decided pretension the resolute *stylishness* of Miss Thorpe's had more real elegance (*Austen*) But *stylish* is of the shop and belongs to the dialect of milliners apprentices and waiting maids alone in England (*Lady F P Verney*) On the other hand *fashionable* usually connotes some connection with those who move in society or belong to a world apart from and above that of the ordinary man and whose approval of that which is new not only in clothes in furniture in decorations and the like but also in ideas, in books, in writers in artists, etc determines the choice of those who would follow them hence to say that a costume a hat or a type of interior decoration is *fashionable* is not only to say that it is the latest style but that it meets with the approval of those who are regarded as dictators of fashion as In those days it was *fashionable* to stroll along the waterfront on Saturday afternoons Taste is now the *fashionable* word of the *fashionable* world (*Chesterfield*) The *fashionable* disparagement of reason and exaltation of will feeling or instinct (*Inge*) My sister recommended me to read the *fashionable* prophets of the day Carlyle and Emerson and Ruskin (*L P Smith*) Modish differs from *stylish* chiefly in its greater stress on up-to-dateness or conformity with the very latest style rather than on the effect produced it sometimes suggests a step ahead of what is describable as *stylish* or *fashionable* and a daring or startling quality as, this shop offers only *modish* dresses and suits Mr Pen Sir William's son is come back from France A most *modish* person grown a fine gentleman" (*Pepys*) Thomas Moore's high flown and *modish* 'Evenings in Greece (*T Walsh*), Wit of that genuine kind which is free from *modishness* (*Birrell*) Smart often implies extreme modishness in dress and appearance but even more often it retains implications of trimness and neatness derived from an earlier and now comparatively rare sense of the word and connotes a finish or perfection suggestive not only of modishness but of perfect grooming and an awareness of the importance of cut line color accent or the like as she always wears *smart* clothes she makes a *smart* appearance whatever the time of day or night. Chic a term taken from the French but currently carrying implications that are found only in English is sometimes loosely used as meaning *modish* or *smart* In discriminating use however it does not imply conformity to the latest fashion, but an effectiveness in style not only of dress or millinery but of any product of art or craftsmanship which suggests the exercise of a knack or skill and the achievement of distinction thus a *chic* hat has not only a style of its own but distinction and charm a *chic* appearance is produced not by slavish attention to the latest fashion nor by an ignoring of it but by original touches or clever adaptations that distinguish one from those who are merely stylish or fashionable Dapper typically applies to men now usually only to men of small or slight build it always implies stylishness, but it also commonly connotes trimness, briskness and fastidious grooming as Guido's *dapper* Archangel (*N Hawthorne*), Cibber the *smart dapper* little Frenchified coxcomb (*L Stephen*) Dashing applies to men and to women or to things which they wear or use it implies not only stylishness or more often modishness but a bright shining appearance that enables one to cut a figure in any group or assemblage as, 'She had two *dashing* daughters, who dressed as fine as dragons (*Irving*) a pair of *dashing* young brokers a *dashing* carriage and pair Spruce applies most often to men it suggests an almost affected attention to the details of one's appearance in order that one will look not only stylish but smart and fresh in appearance it sometimes connotes a finical almost vulgar concern for the perfection of every detail as Fastidious Brisk a neat *spruce* affecting courtier one that wears clothes well and is in fashion (*B Jonson*) The *spruce* apprentice sets up for a critic (*Goldsmith*) Making themselves as *spruce* as bridegrooms according to the rules of their newly acquired town experience (*Hardy*) Natty differs from *spruce* in stressing neatness and orderliness slightly more than stylishness as As *natty* a beau As Bond Street ever saw" (*Shelley*) Nifty, which is chiefly American slang implies approval of that which is stylish or smart as, that is a *nifty* suit a *nifty* hat Nobby (or originally British slang) posh and toffish (more recent British slang) come close to *fashionable* in their application to the clothes manners, possessions and the like characteristic of the upper classes or of the world of fashion. *Nobby* suggests reference to the nobs, or persons of great wealth or distinction (as, it's a *nobby* place "An outfit described as rather *nobby* —*Quiller-Couch*), *posh* implies a character or appearance that is eminently high-class or wins the favor of the exceedingly rich or aristocratic (as I'd like to have a very cozy car small but frightfully *posh* —*J B Priestley* 'Unfortunately Prufrock became *posh* —*Day Lewis*) *toffish* suggests reference to that which is characteristic of toffs swells, or of dandies (as you certainly look *toffish* in that new suit) Brave or its Scottish equivalent braw suggests showiness or splendor as of dress as to make a *brave* appearance in his first evening clothes

styptic *Astringent constringent

suave Suave urbane, diplomatic, bland, smooth, politic are here compared as applied to persons the r

differences in meaning are apparent Suave suggests qualities that are (or have the appearance of being)

cultivation poise and wide social experience It also commonly suggests an ingrained or inbred courtesy which makes for pleasant and agreeable intercourse among all kinds of men regardless of their social or intellectual standing No one lost anything by granting precedence to a man so flawlessly *urbane* (*A Repplier*)

That peculiarly Roman *urbanity*—the spirit at once of the grown man as distinguished from children of the man of the world and of the gentleman (*J W Mackail*) Since urbanity and an ability to deal with difficult or ticklish situations with great tact are theoretically the qualities of the typical diplomat the adjective diplomatic, when used in reference to nondiplomats carries

bland (*Goldsmi*) Mr Pickwick was producing a constant succession of the *blandest* and most benevolent smiles (*Dickens*) He s simply a distinguished looking old cleric with a sweet smile and a white tie he s just honorable and *bland* and as cold as ice (*Santayana*) Smooth differs from *bland* chiefly in being more positive in its implications and in being more consistently de

applied to persons implies both shrewdness and tact the

Deferential, glad to be of use *Politic* cautious and meticulous (*T S Eliot*)

Ana *Gracious cordial affable genial sociable *disarming ingratiating courteous courtly polite (see CIVIL) *fulsome, unctuous sleek

Ant Bluff

subdue. Subjugate reduce overcome surmount overthrow rout *conquer vanquish defeat beat lick

trol manage direct (see CONDUCT *v*) disci

*unish correct foil thwart circumvent

*suppress repress

iken (*sense 2*) waken

*Tame submissive

k *humble modest lowly *timid timorous

Ana *Subservient servile slavish conditio contingent *dependent relative

Ant Sovereign dominant

2 *Liable open exposed prone susceptible sensitive incident

Ana *Apt likely liable

Ant Exempt

subject, *n* **1** *Citizen national

Ant Sovereign

2 Subject, matter, subject matter, argument, topic

well as the least definite in denotation of these words It may be used in reference to any type of discourse or to a work of art of any kind for it implies merely some restriction in one s field of choice and a governing principle determining the selection of one s material and demanding some concentration in the treatment of it as she is the chief *subject* of conversation at present what is the *subject* of his painting? a writer should stick to his he treated

restricted field or range of material from which selects the specific subject he intends to treat thus the medieval writers of romance or heroic poetry had three *matters* from which to draw situations characters and incidents for their narratives the *matter* of France (the legends of Charlemagne and his companions) the *matter* of Britain (the Arthurian legends) and the *matter* of

deal with the kind of *subject matter* in which I now find myself most at home (*Cather*) An argument is the subject especially the carefully delimited subject, for a particular discourse such as a poem or a part of a poem, that is planned in advance of execution O Spirit Instruct me for Thou know st That to the highth of this great *argument* [the idea to be developed in *Paradise Lost*] I may assert Eternal Providence And justify the ways of God to men (*Milton*) The word sometimes, but far from always implies explicit statement of the leading idea or a summarizing of its development thus Pope prefaced each epistle of his *Essay on Man* with an *argument* of it A topic is a subject (usually one of general interest) chosen because of its possibilities for individual or original treatment or for discussion by different persons holding diverse views as the students were asked to write an essay on one of the assigned *topics* he had exhausted every *topic* of conversation" (*Mrs Radcliffe*) A text, strictly is a verse or passage usually from Scripture chosen as providing or suggesting a subject for a sermon or similar discourse "The excellency of this *text* is that it will suit any sermon and of th s sermon that it will suit any *text* (*Sterne*) In extended use it is often applied to anything (not necessarily a phrase) that suggests itself as a good starting point for a discourse the subject of which is [illegible] defined or which lacks a definite subject Aunt Took this fair day for *text* and from [illegible] (*Tennyson*) A theme is a subject which on [illegible] treatment (especially literary or artistic tre[illegible] cause of its appeal to oneself or its possible appeal to others. *Theme* is applicable to any idea proposition text (or in music melodic phrase) mood or the like which a writer composer or artist proposes to develop (as in a poem) to elaborate upon (as in a movement of a symphony) or to illustrate (as in a mural or series of murals) or which can be detected in a completed work as the dominant object of his concern Fools are my *theme* let satire be my song (*Byron*) Waterfalls are from very early times a favourite *theme* for the painter (*Binyon*) I somehow played the piece [Schumann s *Carnival*] remarked on each old theme I the new dress (*Browning*) *Theme* does not necessarily suggest any clearer definition than *subject* or *topic* (thus a poet chooses love for his *subject* or *theme* an essayist has a wide range of *themes* or of *topics* from which to make a choice) but in distinction from them it invites comparison with the treatment and calls attention to the quality the form the design or the execution of the completed work thus an overworked *theme* implies a lack of freshness in the thought design or the like a compelling *theme* suggests force and enthusiasm in its treatment To produce a mighty book you must choose a mighty *theme* (*Melville*) Motive is restricted in its reference to works of art in which design or pattern is the important element In music it is interchangeable in this sense with *theme* the leading phrase which is repeated with variations during the course of a composition or movement in the decorative arts it is the figure which stands out as the salient and dominant feature of the design and is repeated at appropriate intervals as the chief *motif* of the design is the peacock one much favored by decorative artists Leitmotiv was originally employed in reference to the music dramas of the German composer Wagner In music it designates a specific melodic phrase that is associated with a particular person mood or situation and that is repeated each time this person mood or situation reappears The word has considerable extended use, and is often applied to an insistent or recurrent idea that appeals to a reader as the dominant theme of an author or of a work "'Fate went its way uncompromisingly to the terrible end' This is the *leitmotiv* of this interesting dignified apologia of one of Austria s Elder Statesmen (*Sat Review of Lit*)

subject matter. *Subject matter, argument, topic, text, theme motive leitmotiv

subjoin. *Add append annex superadd

Ana. Attach affix, *fasten *unite conjoin combine

Con. *Detach disengage *separate part sever

subjugate. Subdue reduce overcome surmount overthrow rout *conquer vanquish defeat beat lick.

Ana. Circumvent outwit, foil thwart, *frustrate compel coerce *force

sublimation. *Paragon apotheosis phoenix nonpareil nonesuch

Ana. Ideal beau ideal, paradigm exemplar, pattern *model

sublime. Glorious, *splendid, superb, resplendent gorgeous

Ana. Transcendent transcendental ideal *abstract divine spiritual sacred *holy majestic august noble stately (see GRAND)

sublunary. *Earthly, terre[illegible] rene earthy, mundane worl[illegible]

[illegible] unk

[illegible]

[illegible] ng succumbing bowing caving [illegible] YIELD) compliance, acquiescence resignation (see under COMPLIANT)

Ant Resistance

submissive *Tame subdued

Ana Docile tractable amenable biddable *obedient meek, lowly *humble *subservient servile slavish menial

Ant Rebellious

submit. *Yield capitulate succumb relent defer bow cave in

Ana. Surrender abandon resign *relinquish abide endure suffer *bear

Ant Resist withstand

subordinate, *adj* Subordinate, secondary, dependent, subject tributary, succursal, collateral come into comparison as meaning placed in or belonging to a class rank or status lower than the highest or the first in importance or power Subordinate applies to any person or thing that is beneath another in any way such as by being under his (or its) authority (as all officers of an independent army below the rank of general are *subordinate* officers the house servants are *subordinate* to the butler) or by having a less important or less conspicuous place position or status in the scheme of a whole than some other member part element or the like (as the relation of dominating to *subordinate* features [of a landscape] —*Binyon* ceremony is *subordinate* in the scheme of life as colour is in a painting —*H Ellis*) or by loss of independence and reduction to a lower or inferior position (as, at that time considered as a *subordinate* and inferior class of beings subjugated by the dominant race —*Ch Just Taney* Such a step would tend to make poetry merely a *subordinate* branch of music —*Day Lewis*) Secondary differs from *subordinate* mainly in suggesting a much narrower range of difference for it implies a position an importance or the like that is just below that which may be described as *primary main chief leading* or the like, it is therefore never in precise and discriminating use, applied to a thing which is distant from the highest by two or more steps or degrees as, "What they actually believe is of

something but it also connotes the position or the status

In its commonest use *dependent* implies a loss through subjugation or through weakness of one's independence it therefore frequently stresses powerlessness or debasement more than subordination as England long *dependent* and degraded was again a power of the first rank (*Macaulay*) countries that let themselves become *dependent* on the labor of other countries and settle down into a comfortable and ladylike parasitism (*Shaw*) Subject definitely implies subordination to a dominant power but never carries as *subordinate* sometimes carries an implication of relative importance within a scheme of the whole it often tends to suggest the loss of powers which imply a degree of freedom responsibility self discipline and the like as a *subject* race aristocracy is out of date and *subject* populations will no longer obey even the most wise and virtuous rulers (*B Russell*) Tributary strictly applies to peoples races nations etc that have been conquered and made subject to another people race or nation and that are forced to pay tribute to their conquerors in somewhat looser but correct use it is often interchangeable with

accretions and the like which increase the size or importance of the latter as the *tributary* streams of the Mississippi River the lane receiving two *tributary* lanes from who should say what remote hamlets widened out with this accession (*C Mackenzie*) Succursal was originally applied to churches chapels and monastic

t accede endorse

tributary

subject.

2 Subservient servile, slavish menial obsequious are synonyms only in so far as they agree in meaning manifesting as a person or his acts or requiring as a position or status extreme compliance or abject obedience Subservient, as here compared (see also AUXILIARY) applies directly or indirectly to those who occupy a subordinate or dependent condition or who manifest the state of mind of one in such a position the term may imply nothing more or it may connote cringing or truckling as, Editors and journalists who express opinions in print that are opposed to the interests of the rich are dismissed and replaced by *subservient* ones (*Shaw*) The writers

cringing submission as to occupy a *servile* position

implies the status work or attitude of a slave carries much stronger implications of utter abjectness or de-

Both *servile* and *slavish* are used of unduly close depend

applies to persons who are inferiors or to the words actions manners or the like by which they reveal their

*compliant acquiescent resigned *mean ignoble abject
Ant Domineering overbearing
subside *Abate wane ebb
Ana Dwindle diminish *decrease
subsidiary *Auxiliary contributory subservient ancillary adjuvant accessory
subsidy Grant subvention *appropriation
subsist Exist live *be
subsistence *Living livelihood sustenance maintenance support keep bread bread and butter
substantial *Massive massy bulky monumental.
Ant Airy ethereal.
substantialize Substantiate hypostatize reify *realize actualize embody incarnate materialize externalize, objectify
substantiate 1 Substantialize hypostatize reify *realize actualize embody incarnate materialize externalize objectify
2 Verify corroborate *confirm authenticate validate
Ana *Prove demonstrate try test
substitute, n 1 Surrogate *resource resort expedient shift makeshift stopgap
Ana. *Device contrivance contraption duplicate copy *reproduction
2 Substitute, supply locum tenens, alternate understudy, double stand in, pinch hitter designate a person who performs or is prepared to perform the duties of another during the latter's absence or incapacitation

photograph ... the appropriate ...

particularly needed) is one who substitutes for another in a "pinch" or emergency it usually connotes competence or ability to rise to the demands of the situation
substratal substrative Underlying basic basal *fundamental radical.
subsume. *Include comprehend embrace involve imply implicate
subterfuge Double-dealing fraud *deception trick
ery ch cane
Ana. Ruse
expedient s
equivocat or
Ana analog

subtile *Subtle

by the Latin form Both still basically mean so fine or tenuous in quality or consistency as to be hard to perceive detect or recognize The choice of spelling is often merely a matter of personal preference but in current use *subtle* is by far the commoner form When as now

usually based on very *subtle* factors (*Frankfurter*) It is commonly the preferred term when applied to the mind or a mental power or mental effort then implying refinement of thought insight perception or the like

discriminating use often carries a connotation of artfulness or of a beguiling quality as *Subtle* Litigation's pliant tongue (*Burns*) Hogarth in one of his pieces of coarse yet *subtile engraving* has presented a group of occupants of the pit of a theatre sketched during the performance of some broad comedy or farce (*E. Dowden*) spontaneous variety which people who love English know to be one of its most *subtle* charms (*B Wendell*) *Subtile* is perhaps more often the preferred term when the implied opposition is to *gross* then usually it is applied to something physical as a *subtle* odor he shows us that a matter so infinitely *subtile* and performing motions as inconceivably quick and fine as those which modern science postulates in her explanations has no trace of grossness left (*W James*)

Ana Displace supplant *replace supersede.
Ant Precede.
succession Succession progression series sequence, set, suit suite, chain train, string are here compared as meaning a number of things that come together often to form a larger whole in some order or in accordance with some plan *Succession* always implies that the units (often things, sometimes persons) follow each other

ists (*Inge*) The pecul ar method of composition

(*M Austin*) Reality is a *succession* of concrete and

rather than a *succession* of events Its ch ef use is in mathematics and in music in the former it denotes a succession of quantities between every two of which there is a particular but an unvarying relation (as an arithmetical *progression* a geometrical *progression*) in the latter it denotes a succession of notes or of chords which constitute a melody or a harmony Series applies to a number of things of similar or uniform character that stand in the same relation to each other or achieve the same end often the term is ind stinguishable from *succession* but the separateness of the units is rather more stressed than the fact that they follow each other

(*Cather*) Sequence is more restricted in meaning than *series* for it implies either a closer connection between the things involved such as a causal or logical connec t on a numerical or chronolog cal order or a settled recurrence in the same order as the *sequence* of the

e ther complement each other or are parts of a complete whole as a *set* of chairs a *set* of ch na a *set* of teeth *Set* may also apply to a number of persons who form a closely

together in space (as a *suite* of rooms [i e a group which provide necessary living quarters] a *suite* of biological

three words of the group here compared are all used figuratively Chain applies to a succession or series wh ch forms a logical or causal sequence as a *chain* of argu ments a *chain* of effects It would be possible to trace a

conclusion to which we have come depends on a *chain* of principles which it was necessary to preserve un broken (*Ch Just Marshall*) Train applies to a number of persons animals or concrete things or of effects ideas etc that follow as attendants or as consequences (or sometimes as in the case of causes that precede)

(*Deland*) String applies to a series or succession so uni form in character size qual ty or the like that its units are or seem to be strung on a thread usually there is little impl cation of chronological logical or causal connection as a *string* of fish a *string* of sausages a *string* of victories a *string* of boys filing through the trail Oftentimes in sports the term is used of a group of

der INTEGRATE)

nsecutive sequent sequential serial

*continual constant incessant ro-

see ROTATE)

*concise laconic summary pithy

compressed condensed contracted

compact *close curt brusque

blunt (see BLUFF)

Ant Discursive

succumb *Yield submit capitulate relent defer bow cave in

dent sub-

rupt, im

Quickened hurried speeded accelerated (see D v) *fast rapi l swift fleet expeditious

*Foam froth spume lather scum yeast

Pray plead petition See under PRAYER

Entreat beseech *beg importune implore sup-

te solicit request, *ask *demand cla m, exact,

re

*Adipose marrow tallow lard

e stand brook

submit bow

of each group

sufferance *Permission, leave.
Ana. Toleration, endurance (see corresponding verbs at BEAR): acquiescence, resignation, compliance (see under COMPLIANT)

suffering *Distress, misery, agony, dolor, passion.
Ana. Affliction, tribulation, *trial, visitation, adversity, *misfortune: *sorrow, grief, anguish, woe, heartache.

sufficient Sufficient, enough, adequate, competent come into comparison when they mean exactly commensurate to a requirement or the requirements. That is sufficient or enough which perfectly satisfies a need or desire with nothing wanting or nothing in excess: as, *sufficient* money for a week's vacation; *enough* food for an army; *sufficient* leisure for travel; they never have *enough* work to keep them busy. That is adequate which measures up to a just, fair, or sometimes, inexacting

competent which answers all the requirements or is adequately adapted to the end in view: as, *competent* evidence is evidence that meets the legal requirements for proof; a traveler should have at least a *competent* knowledge of French.
Ana. Ample, *plentiful, plenteous, abundant: satisfying, contenting (see SATISFY): fitting, suitable, meet, proper (see FIT).
Ant. Insufficient: deficient.

suffrage *n.* Suffrage, franchise, vote, ballot come into comparison when they mean the right, privilege, or power of expressing one's choice or wish, as in an election or in the determination of policy. They are here considered only in their current uses and with reference exclusively to public or state affairs. Suffrage is the preferred term when the emphasis is upon the extent to which this privilege or power is enjoyed in a state or community or upon the kinds of citizens in a representative government who legally exercise this power; the word is frequently modified by a term indicating such extent or restriction: as, universal *suffrage*; the long fight that brought about woman *suffrage* in England, the United States, and other countries; household *suffrage*, or the restriction of the right to vote to male householders, existed in Great Britain from 1867 to 1918. Franchise is preferred when the privilege or power

a
n
a
a
s
i

exercise it is to show oneself unworthy of one's citizen ... a class that has not the *vote* lacks the power to ...

successful appeal from the *ballot* to the bullet, and they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost" (*Lincoln*)

suffuse *Infuse, imbue, ingrain, inoculate, leaven.
Ana. *Introduce, interpose, interject: impregnate, penetrate, pervade (see PERMEATE)

suggest 1 Suggest, imply, hint, intimate, insinuate agree in meaning to convey an idea or the thought of something by indirect means. Suggest emphasizes a putting into the mind as the result of an association of ideas, an awakening of a desire, an initiating of a train of thought, or the like: as, in some curious way ... his

Imply (see also INCLUDE; INFER 2) is in general opposed to *express*: the term stresses a suggesting or putting into the mind of an idea, a thought, or a meaning that is involved in a statement, a situation, a word, or the like, and forms a part, but not necessarily an obvious part, of its full signification or significance: as, "the philosophy of Nature which is *implied* in Chinese art" (*Binyon*); "In the Greek view to be a citizen of a state did not merely *imply* the payment of taxes, and the possession of a vote; it *implied* a direct and active co-operation in all the functions of civil and military life" (*G. L. Dickinson*)

(*A. Huxley*); "The sayings of a community, its proverbs, are its characteristic comment upon life; they *imply* its history, *suggest* its attitude toward the world and its way of accepting life" (*Cather*). Hint implies the use of a remote or covert suggestion, often also connoting lack of candor, frankness, or straightforwardness: as,

that he thought, thus *intimating* to his hearers that they might infer that he meant more (*Justice Holmes*). Insinuate, as here compared (see INTRODUCE, 2), is to hint artfully or to convey an unpleasant suggestion in an underhanded manner: as, by his tone and expression, rather

*advance, further: allude, *refer, advert: connote, *denote.
Ant. Express.

2 Suggest, adumbrate, shadow are synonymous when they are predicated of things that serve indirectly to

about the man *suggested* that he was not poor for his degree (*Hardy*) It may be a symbol which calls to mind that which it conventionally represents as the

veals more than it actually denotes Phrases flat and prec se on the surface yet *suggesting* mystery below (*Day Lewis*) The business of words in prose is primarily to state in poetry, not only to state but also (and sometimes primarily) to *suggest* (*Lowes*) One thing adumbrates another when the former very faintly or darkly suggests the latter *Adumbrate* in precise use

Chinese painters this world of nature seemed a more effective way of *shadowing* forth the manifold moods of man than by representing human figures animated by these moods (*Binyon*)

Suggest and *adumbrate* also come into comparison when they mean something less than to propose or propound

colleagues will shamble behind him in whatever proposals he *adumbrates* to his huge majority (*Contemp Review*)

s on series cha n, tra n string

? *Prayer pl a pet

demand ng justice or enforcing a right Though often used interchangeably in the sense of *lawsuit* their differences in etymology and in earl er meanings to a certain

versus Jones ended in victory for the defendant. Action comes very close to *suit* but it is relatively colorless and throws the emphasis on actual proceedings rather than on petition as to bring an *action* in Circuit Court. In strict legal use however it is a proceeding in a court of law which is distinguished from a suit in equity and which has for its end the ascertainment of facts. If the complainant s d agnosis is found correct, then the legal remedy may be applied **Cause**, more a literary than a legal term emphasizes the grounds on which one institutes a suit consequently, like *suit* it impl es the plaintiff s point of view but it suggests even more strongly his sense of the justice of his demand "The customary arts of the pleader the appeal to the sympathies of the public he rejected as unworthy of himself and of his *cause* (*G L Dickinson*) Case some-

the defendant s attorney stated his *case* However *case*

cond gn

Ant Unsuitable unbecoming

sulky Surly, morose glum *sullen crabbed saturnine dour gloomy

Ana Cranky cross testy touchy techy (see IRASCI

gruffness of speech and manner to sullenness or morose-

Pithy, compendious, *concise, terse,

*quick, prompt, ready, apt· com-
concentrated (see COMPACT, v).

ulative, accumulative additive

or mountain, but only the latter suggests a range and

"Though the Filipino seldom smiled, he was by no means *dour*. Kindliness was one of his most charming

unhappy
Ana. Lowering glowering frowning, scowling (see FROWN) spiteful, despiteful, malevolent, *malicious, malign *cynical pessimistic.

sum, *n* Sum, amount, aggregate, total, whole, number, quantity come into comparison when they denote a result obtained by putting or taking together all in a given group or mass Sum denotes the result of simple addition usually of figures, sometimes of particulars, as the *sum* of two and two amount denotes the result reached by combining all the sums, or weights or measures that

dividual forces and efforts' (*J A Hobson*) Total and

suggests an end, or close, as, reserve your strongest argument for the *climax* of your speech Apex is the name given to the tip or top of a thing where all ascending

One forms the *apex* of those systems of philosophical

and *apogee* derive their figurative senses from their

enumerate number

Ana. analogous

XIV, when the nobles were definitively conquered by the crown and the Reformation by the church" (*Brownell*)

ascent but ensuing decline "I have touch'd the highest

prime or height of glory, as the French Revolution reached its *apogee* in the Reign of Terror

summon *or* **summons**, *v* Summon (*or* summons), call, cite, convoke, convene, muster come into compari son when they mean to demand the presence of a person or persons or, by extension of things. Summon (or its

councilors to the palace to *summon* one s secretary to *summon* a person to appear in court I *summon* your grace to his majesty s parliament" (*Shak*) ' She could

in earliest use implied a summons to court either as a principal or as a witness, this sense still prevails (as he was *cited* for contempt of court) but in England *cite* usually suggests a summoning to an ecclesiastical court

courage, strength etc , as "*mustering* courage to come to her side (*G Eliot*), "At length you have *mustered* heart to visit the old place ' (*Dickens*)

Ana *Command, order, bid enjoin evoke, elicit *educe

sumptuous. *Luxurious opulent.

...agnificent, stately, majestic, *grand· *splendid ...ent. gorgeous superb *showy, ostentatious ...ous lavish prodigal (see PROFUSE)

day of rest and worship in the fourth (or, in Roman Catholic versions the third) Commandment The change of this day to Sunday after Christianity was established

divorce

hobo, truant

rs, numerous

ergent *dis- peculiar (see CHARACTERISTIC)

superabound *Teem, abound, swarm overflow

superadd Annex append subjoin, *add

Ana *Fasten attach affix

ment or encumbrance as *supererogatory* apologies *supererogatory* attentions Gratuitous (etymologically pleasing) in the somewhat earlier of its leading senses implies a giving voluntarily without expectation of recompense reward or compensation as many a physician gives his services *gratuitously* to the poor the *gratuitous* education provided by the public schools of the United

often logical absurdity, as the *gratuitous* assumption that the new must surpass the old (*Grandgent*) *uncalled for* interference *uncalled for* advice Wanton (as here considered see also PLAYFUL LICENTIOUS) also implies

stronger' (*Bryce*)
Ana *Free independent autonomous *excessive extreme exorbitant *superfluous supernumerary extra spare

superficial Superficial shallow, cursory, uncritical are not all close synonyms but they come into comparison when

specific meanings in some of these applications the term usually implies a taking in of or a concern with surface

tendency

appreciative and further implies some quality such as pretense ostentation slightness, lack of thoroughness insignificance insincerity and the like as *superficial* people the lecture was very *superficial* Our political theory is hopelessly sophomoric and *superficial* (*Mencken*) these judgments how *superficial* how fragmentary they are! (*V Woolf*) Shallow both in its literal and extended senses implies a lack of depth (as, a *shallow* stream *shallow* breathing) when applied to persons their knowledge their reasoning or their emotions it is almost invariably derogatory and differs little from *superficial* used derogatorily except in its freedom

ideas become more automatic we begin to suspect that they spring from a *shallower* source (*T S Eliot*) Cursory, which literally means hasty or hurried in the extended sense here considered stresses a lack of thoroughness or of care for details rather than a concentration on the obvious it often also suggests haste casualness skipping or the like as even from a *cursory* reading of the book I judge that it is a very fine piece of work

but of any data statements matters events and the like which must be evaluated related estimated or

jectives at PROFUSE)

superfluous Superfluous, surplus, supernumerary, extra spare come into comparison when they mean above or beyond what is needed or is indispensable

tempted as are those who work direct from nature to transcribe *superfluous* detail because it happens to be before their eyes (*Binyon*) Sometimes however the

and inconsistent scenes —*T S Eliot* Authority like a

which exceeds the regular or expected number though in reference to a physical condition it often implies a

departure from the normal as a *supernumerary* tooth a *supernumerary* member of a cast (i e one used for mob scenes etc and called a *supernumerary* often shortened in slang use to *super* or *supe*) *supernumerary* ribs *supernumerary* officers are usually needed by regiments engaged in active warfare Extra is often used colloquially in place of *supernumerary* (as she always kept an *extra* servant to buy a few *extra* Christmas presents in case someone has been forgotten) but it may imply not merely an a l lition in number but in amount (as to ask *extra* work of each employee during the vacation period) or in quality (as *extra* beef *extra* wheat) or in price (as there is an *extra* charge for coffee) Spare is often used

you a *spare* cigarette on you?)

Ana *Supererogatory gratu tous uncalled for wanton *profuse lavish prod gal exuberant *excessive inordinate extravagant extreme

superhuman Preternatural miraculous supranatural *supernatural

Ana Potent puissant *powerful forcible forceful herculean Antaean Cyclopean t tanic gigantic (see ENORMOUS)

superimpose *Overlay superpose appl qué

superlative, *adj* *Supreme transcendent surpassing peerless incomparable pre-eminent banner

Ana *Consummate fin shed accompl shed *splendid glorious subl me superb

supernatural Supernatural supranatural, preternatural miraculous superhuman are not strictly speaking synonymous terms but many persons are confused as to the l mits of their meanings Supernatural (literally

... of or g ... of ... fluence or a participation in some of the attributes of divinity as *supernatural* beings the *supernatural* character of the soul *supernatural* forces to attribute one s recovery from a usually mortal illness to a *supernatural* power Supranat...

... ence as *supranatural* phenomena such as telepathy and thought transference parapsychology deals with the *supranatural* Preternatural (etymologically beyond the range or compass of nat ...

Miraculous (etymolog cally marvelous or exceedingly wondrous) appl es part cularly to events or effects in the physical world that are out of the ordinary course of ...

of Jesus the *miraculous* transformation of water into wine at the wedding in Cana (*John* ii 1–11), the *miraculous* cures attributed to a sa nt The *miraculous* interpositions by which it [Christ anity] was attested and carried on (*Bp Butler*) Superhuman (literally above or beyon l human existence or power) is somet mes loosely used in the sense of *supernatural* However even in this use it does not carry as clear an implication of divinity as *supernatural* does and may therefore imply angelic demonic or similar existence or power as superstitious belief in *superhuman* agency (*J B Mozley*) But *superhuman* is commonly used in a hyper...

its powers do not seem so *superhuman* (*B Russell*)

Ana Divine spiritual sacred *holy blessed *infinite eternal boundless illim table

supernumerary Surplus extra spare *superfluous

superpose Superimpose *overlay appliqué

supersede *Replace d splace supplant

... *aban... FER)

... nbine *unite conjoin co-operate

supervenient *Adventitious adventive advenient

supervision *Oversight surveillance*

Ana Controlling *or* control management direct on con l cting *or* conduct (see correspond ng verbs at CON...

... leading gu ding (see GUIDE)

... 1 *Prone prostrate recumbent recl ning ... it dormant ... ctive inert passive idle ... slothful *lazy indolent fainéant *lethargic ... torpid stuporous apathetic *impassive ... atic

Ant Alert

supplant Displace *replace supersede

Ana *Eject oust d smiss expel uproot erad cate

movements of their arms and shoulders the sure rhythm of their tiny moccasined feet" (*Cather*) Limber also implies great flexibility of muscles and joints, and the power to move quickly or easily but it carries no clear suggestion of grace or of muscular co-ordination, as *limber* country boys jumping from rock to rock, showing

applied chiefly to persons or animals that are slender, supple nimble and usually graceful in movements, as a *lithe* dancer, 'They climbed the wall—your lady must be *lithe*' (*Browning*) 'We could not use the term

Ana Graceful elegant (see corresponding nouns at ELEGANCE) *easy, smooth effortless facile

supplement, *n* 1 *Complement
2 *Appendix, addendum, addenda.

supplement, *v* Complement See under COMPLEMENT, *n*
Ana. *Improve, better heighten enhance, aggravate *intensify.

supplicate. Implore beseech entreat importune. *beg adjure, conjure.
Ana Pray, sue, plead appeal petition (see under PRAYER) *ask, request, solicit.

supply, *n* *Substitute locum tenens alternate understudy, pinch hitter, double, stand in.

supply, *adj* *Temporary provisional ad interim acting

support, *v* **Support, uphold, advocate, back, champion,** and their corresponding agent nouns **supporter, upholder, advocate, backer, champion,** are comparable

Socialism is and why it is *advocated* so widely (*Shaw*) "The *advocates* of the old classical education have been

impl es strong support from the rear to be used whenever assistance is needed to prevent the failure of a person or of his ventures or efforts Sometimes it connotes reserve forces or the use of force sometimes it impl reserves or the promise of financial assistanc father said he would *back* him in business 'St

and small, with...their very practical traders pushing for foreign markets, and their navies and armies to *back* the traders and annex these markets (*Shaw*) Often however, *back* derives its implications from its use in betting (esp in 'to *back* a horse') and suggests a willingness to put money on a person's or thing's chance for success 'I *back* you to hold your own against them all' (*E. Wharton*) Champion always in discriminating use implies public defense of a person or thing believed to be unjustly attacked or too weak to advocate its own

(*Browning*)
Ana *Approve endorse sanction espouse, embrace
fend protect, shield
Maintenance, sustenance, *living liveli
tence keep, bread
Upholder, advocate backer, champion See
sary antagonist

supposed **Supposed, supposititious, suppositious, reputed, putative, conjectural, hypothetical** come into comparison as meaning believed or assumed to be true, real or in accordance with the facts Both supposed and supposititious imply that the person or thing so described is assumed to be actual real or genuine in the relation indicated *Supposed* however, usually implies more

demanded finds no support whatsoever in the British constitution (*Winston S Churchill*) Reputed and putative both imply a basis in tradition or in popular belief The former is now the usual word the latter being reserved for a few legal expressions as a *reputed* millionaire the *putative* father of a child, the *reputed* owner of an estate, a *putative* marriage (i e a marriage which was performed in good faith but is not valid because of

inference from incomplete or defective evidence That which is so described is offered as a possibility or likeli

tion etc) that is invented or put forward as possibly

Ana analogous words *Ant* antonyms

of nebulae the cross-examining lawyer posed a *hypothetical* question to the expert witness in order to get his opinion concerning the inference to be drawn from facts not yet fully established 'I tried to expound such sentiments to my French visitor—who was a real flesh and blood visitor and not like most of his kind a *hypothetical* foreigner invented to point a moral (*Grandgent*) When Nature produces a thunderstorm she is

Ana Assumed presumed presupposed postulated (see PRESUPPOSE) tentative *provisional *doubtful dubious questionable *theoretical speculative academic
Ant Certain

suppress Suppress repress are general terms which mean to hold back by the use of more or less force someone or something that seeks expression activity or other outlet Suppress carries a strong implication of

each case it often suggests the prompt use of effective

"The tendencies which Lycurgus had endeavoured to *repress* by external regulation reasserted themselves in his despite (*C L Dickinson*) When an affection as intense as that is balked in its direct path and *repressed* it usually as we know finds an indirect outlet (*Van W Brooks*) In psychology *suppress* is commonly used with reference to desires instincts emotions and the like which are consciously and forcibly inhibited by the mind from seeking expression or overt activity *repress* usually suggests an unconscious or subconscious process by which a desire or an impulse that is regarded as unacceptable because of one's religious moral or social training is inhibited by a refusal to recognize it or to permit consideration of it and so is left to operate in the unconscious
Ana *Arrest check interrupt extinguish *abolish annihilate *forbid prohibit ban subdue overcome surmount *conquer

supranatural *Supernatural miraculous preternatu

of being first as in rank power influence Supremacy implies superiority over all others as in numbers in

all other dramatists who is universally regarded as the best and the greatest In the Sahara the automobile has begun to challenge the *supremacy* of the camel (*A Huxley*) Perhaps each great race has just strength enough for one period of literary *supremacy* (*T S Eliot*) Ascendancy may or may not imply supremacy but it always involves the idea of domination or of autocratic power thus a country may lose its *ascendancy* over its colonies after it has been deprived of its military and naval *supremacy* an idea has *ascendancy* over one's imagination when it has the latter completely under its sway The whole system of oppression and cruelty by which dominant castes seek to retain their *ascendancy* (*B Russell*) The *ascendancy* which Spain then had in Europe had been gained by unquestioned superiority in all the arts of policy and of war (*Macaulay*)
Ana Pre-eminence transcendence superlativeness peerlessness incomparability (see corresponding adjectives at SUPREME) *power authority dominion control sway

employed with precision but all of them are frequently used rhetorically or bombastically with resulting loss in definiteness It is the precise signification of each that is emphasized in this discrimination Supreme is applica

the *supreme* dramatic poet the *supreme* power in a nation Superlative is applicable to anything which by comparison with all other things of the same kind or with

may admit equals, but it excludes superiors as the *superlative* wit of Alexander Pope the *superlative* genius of Goethe his *superlative* rudeness What makes him a great artist is a high fervour of spirit which produces a

nence It implies both superlativeness and uniqueness within the limits indicated but it seldom in precise use carries a suggestion of supremacy or transcendency as the *pre-eminent* general in that war the *pre-eminent* film of the year the *pre-eminent* example of magnanimity Peerless and incomparable both imply the absence of

'Ph lip Sidney called the *peerless* one of his age

German Empire is

Americanism impl es such pre-em nence or incompara b'l ty tl at the thing so qualified is worthy of being distinguished by some outward mark such as a banner it is more often a term of strong and enthusiastic approbation, rather than of d screct appraisal as the *banner* state a *banner* occas on the *banner* regiment a *banner* year for the company or corporation

Ana *Chief foremost lead ng capital predominant *dominant paramount sovereign

surcharge Gorge surfeit *satiate sate cloy pall glut

Ana Oppress *depress weigh (down)

sure 1 Assured *confident sanguine

Ana Relying trusting depending counting banking (see RELY) inerrant unerring *infallible *safe secure

frequently emphasizes the mere subjective state of assurance certain often suggests more strongly a conviction

of his innocence I am now *certain* of h s guilt More over are we so *sure* that the qual ties that mark successful climbers—self assertion acquisition emula

pected of an educated adult anything m ght be d scussed but it was a trifle vulgar to reach very *positive* conclusions (*B Russell*) Cocksure in earl er use came nearer to *certain* than to *sure* as time goes on however it tends to carry an increasingly stronger implication of presumption or overconfidence in pos tiveness They [quoted passages] show how caut ous and profound a thinker he [T H Huxley] was—how very far from being [an] arrogant and *cocksure* mater alist (*A Huxley*) Certi

dogmatic doctrinaire oracular (see DICTATORIAL)

Ant Unsure

surety 1 Security bond *guarantee guaranty bail

Ana *Pledge earnest token hostage pawn gage

2 Guarantor *sponsor backer patron angel

surfeit, *v* *Satiate sate cloy pall glut gorge surcharge

Ant Whet

surge *n* *Wave undulation billow roller breaker comber beachcomber ripple

surge, *v* *R se arise ascend mount soar tower rocket levitate.

surly Morose glum *sulle dour gloomy

Ana *Rude ungracious boorish churl sh (see unde fractious, *irritable

Ana analogous words

Ant Amiable — *Con* *Gracious, cordial affable

*Conjecture guess

r gather judge deduce conclude *think

incy imagine *cons der regard deem

Conjecture guess See under CONJECTURE *v*

Ana Inference deduction conclusion (see under INFER) *hypothesis theory

surmount Overcome overthrow rout *conquer vanquish defeat subdue subjugate reduce beat l ck.

Ana Surpass transcend outdo outstrip excel *exceed

surpass Transcend excel outdo outstrip *exceed

Ana Surmount overcome beat (see CONQUER)

surpassing Transcendent *supreme superlative preeminent peerless incomparable banner

Ana Excell ng outdo ng outstripping (see EXCEED) *consummate finished accompl shed

surplus, *n* *Excess superfluity surplusage overplus

Ana *Rema nder res due residuum

Ant Deficiency

surplus *adj* *Superfluous supernumerary extra spare

Con *Needful necessary requisite indispensable essential

surplusage Surplus superfluity overplus *excess

Ana & *Ant* See those at SURPLUS *n*

surprise, *v* 1 Surprise, waylay ambush are synonymous terms when they mean to attack unawares Surprise is in m l tary as well as in general use As a techn cal term it impl es strategy in the disposition and movement of troops and equipment and secrecy in the operations it may or may not suggest that the attack l as been successful So we may beat down Edward s guard And seize h mself I say not slaughter him For I intend but only to *surprise* him (*Shak*) An army suddenly attacked within the l nes which it had reckoned upon to ward off its enemy is in a military sense *surprised* (*J F Maurice*) In literary use one may *surprise*

suggests a lying in wait on a road or h ghway Sometimes it implies concealment by the roadside and an evil intent such as robbery or assault as he was *waylaid* on his

grab

2 Surprise, astonish astound amaze, flabbergast agree

because both imply a lack of preparation or a reversal of what is anticipated The older sense commonly takes a personal subject in the active vo ce as her friends

embarrass ng pos tion by h s w fe interrupted her re proof beg nning I am *surprised*— with the retort Not you my dear—I am *surprised* you are *astonished* Modern authorities, however countenance both uses of

true that one can find no precedent for it. Thus a piece

sl ould even speak to her was *ama ing!*—but to speak with such civil ty (*Au ten*) I have been *amazed* to d scover that town bred people sel lom know the po nts

Ana Startle

Ana *Abd cate renounce *forgo forbear sacr fice eschew subm t cap tulate succumb (see YIELD)

tional and immed ate *surrender* could be accepted Submission often impl es surrender as of an army its suppl es its fortif cat ons and the like, but it stresses the acknowledgment of the po ver or author ty of an other and often suggests loss of ndependence t s used

Capitulation also impl es surrender but it suggests a con ditional one on terms agreed upon between the parties or the commanders of the forces concerned In current use *surrender* usually impl es a yield ng to the force or demand of the stronger party *capitulation* usually

eir defeat In Greece to offer earth and s gn of *capitulation* (*Neu nan*)

Underhand underl anded *secret cov backsta rs

king (see LURK)

t exped ent *re-

t on (see under

E) observation *observance

View espy descry behold *see observe mark note perceive d scern

Ana *scrutinize scan inspect examine *see look watch

d um syllabus d gest pandect

last

Ana ...withstand resist

ty (*or* by lated but In str ct

ease when the germs caus ng it get into the body **Hypersensitivity (or hypersensitiveness)** denotes an ex cess ve sens tiveness to some agent and is used in

fore gn substance as ind cated by the reaction to a sec ond (or subsequent) inoculation with *the same germ* or by a second (or subseq tent) introduct on of the same substance into the body The term was coined to cover

a s gn that a const tutional change has been brought about by the prior experience In nontechnical or loose use *allergy* usually means increased susceptibility or sen

usually regarded as the oppos te of *immunity* in the *sense of immunity as freedom from the bad effects of* certain prote n substances

susceptible Sens tive subject exposed prone *liable open nc dent

Ana Inclined disposed predisposed (see INCLINE *v*) alive awake sensible conscious (see AWARE)
Ant Immune
suspend 1 Disbar shut out *exclude eliminate debar blackball rule out
Ana *Eject dismiss, oust *banish exile ostracize
2 Stay intermit postpone *defer

lous agree in meaning hanging or seeming to hang Suspended may suggest a being poised or a being upheld as by buoyancy or the like (as Pure air free from *suspended* matter' —*Jefferies* water clouded by *sus*

(as, a *suspended* ceiling a *suspended* [now commonly a *suspension*] bridge) Pendent now usually describes

suspension *Insolvency bankruptcy receivership failure.
suspicion 1 Mistrust *uncertainty doubt dubiety dubiosity skepticism
Ana Misgiving foreboding presentiment *apprehension distrust mistrust (see under DISTRUST *v*)
2 *Touch suggestion, soupçon tincture tinge shade smack spice dash vein strain streak
sustenance 1 Nourishment nutriment *food aliment pabulum
2 Maintenance support *living livelihood subsistence keep bread
suture, *n* *Joint articulation
swag *n* *Spoil pillage plunder loot booty prize
swagger, *v* *Strut ruffle bristle bridle
Ana Flourish brandish *swing wave brag *boast vaunt, crow gasconade
Con Cower cringe truckle (see FAWN) shrink quail blench wince (see RECOIL)

swarthy. *Dusky tawny
Ana *Dark murky gloomy darkling
swat, *v* *Strike hit smite slug slap clout punch box cuff
Ana *Beat pound pummel baste belabor
sway, *v* 1 *Swing oscillate fluctuate pendulate vibrate waver undulate
Ana Brandish flourish wave *swing *shake rock agitate convulse *tip tilt cant careen.
2 Influence impress strike touch *affect
Ana Control direct manage *conduct rule *govern bias *incline dispose predispose
sway, *n* Dominion, control command *power authority
Ana *Supremacy ascendancy *range reach scope sweep spread stretch amplitude *expanse *govern

gives a solemn pledge with an appeal to God or by laying one's hand on a sacred object such as the Bible that one speaks or will speak only the truth or that one will do what one promises. One affirms before a magistrate or tribunal when one makes a pledge like that of the one who swears and under the same penalties of perjury but without reference to a sacred person or object because one's conscience or creed forbids an oath One asseverates when one insists earnestly and emphatically and (especially in current usage) on one's word of honor that what one says is true or what one promises will be carried out *Asseverate* is often used when the writer wishes to

one makes a statement such as an affidavit or a deposi

Ana Pledge plight covenant engage *promise
swearing *Blasphemy profanity cursing

laneous
swell, *v* *Expand amplify distend inflate dilate
Ana *Extend elongate lengthen *intensify heighten enhance *increase augment enlarge
Ant Shrink. — *Con* *Contract condense compress constrict

point the road *swerves* to the left The great roots of a tree *swerve* upward out of the design —*Binyon*) it may

is frequently used in reference to a change in the course of a wind or of a ship often, in such contexts it suggests either a frequent turning this way or that or a series of turnings in the same direction especially (as in modern

criminating use the term commonly implies a change or series of changes of direction or course under an external influence comparable to the wind (as the world s opinion as usual *veered* completely round —*Meredith*) or a turning aside for a tactical reason such as to avoid an undue influence (as Imagist poetry is right in *veering* away from any tinge of archaism in its diction because it is aiming at an effect with which such diction is inconsistent —*Lowes*) **Deviate** (etymologically to go from the way) implies a turning aside from a customary allotted or prescribed course it is commonly used in reference to persons their minds their morals their actions and the like with the suggestion of a swerving from that which is the norm the law the standard or the right procedure or course as [Shenstone] never *deviates* from the beaten paths for fear of being lost

gent) From a fundamental sincerity he could not *deviate* (*T S Eliot*) The last three words of this group

taught me —*Psalms* cxix. 102) **Digress** in its earliest but now practically obsolete sense was a close synonym of *depart* in current use it commonly implies a departure from the subject of one s discourse that may be voluntary and therefore made with the intent to return (as let me *digress* for a few minutes to indicate the possible results of this condition) or involuntary and the outcome of an inability to think coherently or to stick to the point to be developed (as he *digressed* so often in his speech that he finally lost the thread of his discourse)

two roads *diverging* like the branches of a Y (*Belloc*) rays of light *diverge* as they proceed from the sun

Ant *Turn divert deflect sheer avert *curve bend

*Fast rapid fleet quick speedy hasty expeditious.

*Easy effortless smooth facile headlong *precipitate sudden

swindle, *v* *Cheat overreach cozen defraud

thing so that it moves alternately backward and forward

implies undulating or fluttering motions it also carries a weaker implication of rhythmical regularity than *swing* as to *wave* a flag to *wave* a handkerchief The word moreover commonly implies something more than the

waving something which one holds in one s hand such

on a cold day

Ana Parade flaunt display exhibit (see SHOW *v*) *shake tremble quiver quaver quake

2 Swing sway oscillate vibrate, fluctuate pendulate waver undulate come into comparison when they mean

attached only at one side or at one end as by being suspended hinged pivoted or the like apart from the context the term conveys no definite implication of whether the movement is induced or is automatic, whether it is occasional or constant or whether it is rhythmical and regular or intermittent and irregular as, the tavern s sign *swings* from a hook above the door the red amaryllises *swung* in heavy clusters (*Stark Young*) the door *swung* open to *swing* (i e to hang) a thief from the branch of a tree *swinging* their dinner pails (*S Anderson*) a pendulum *swings* with great regu

padded feet across the desert' (*L P Smith*) a l ght breeze *swaying* the branches. Oscillate also usually im plies a swinging motion, but of something suspended so that it moves in the manner of a pendulum the term usually implies a movement from one side or place or in figurative use from one cond tion attitude or pos tion to another with more or less regularity Move any body as a pendulum in one way and it will continue to *oscillate* in an arch [arc] of the same circle until the known causes make it rest (*Burke*) His adventures

Nostrand s Scie tı fic Ei cyclopedia) In a more extended sense v *brate* usually impl es a trembl ng a quavering a throbbing or the like suggestive of the movements of musical strings when an instrument is being played as

nings when the air *vibrated* with the song of insects (*S Anderson*) Nerve and bone of that poor man s body *vibrated* to those words (*H B Stowe*) Fluctuate ety

worth) The surface rolls and *fluctuates* to the eye (*Bryant*) The term is now chiefly used in an extended sense imply ng constant irregular alternations suggestive

rare word revived n the nineteenth century is a near synonym of *oscillate* implying a swinging between two extremes but it often comes closer to *fluctuate* in its strong suggestion of constant change as The ill starred scoundrel *pendulates* between Heaven and Earth (*Carlyle*) Waver in the l teral sense in which it s here considered (see also HESITATE) carries a stronger impli cation of unstead ness or of uncerta nty in swinging than

wind (*Berners*) Some stars *waver* irregularly back and forth between fairly well defined limits of brightness (*P W Merrill*) Undulate is now more often used than *fluctuate* when a wavelike motion is implied it is also often used figuratively, seldom suggesting violent changes but rather the continuous rolling or rippl ng

ve rotate, gyrate.
ampulate *handle ply
rol manage direct *conduct *execute

va l labor toil *work drudgery grind
steal pilfer filch purloin lift pinch snitch

ircle spin wh rl twirl wheel eddy *turn
ate gyrate pirouette
*Sensuous sensual luxurious voluptuous

*Parasite favorite toady lickspit hanger
ponge
li ber cajoler wheedler (see corresponding
x) fawner truckler (see corresponding verbs

*Compendium digest pandect survey
sket h précis aperçu
onspectus synops s epitome *abridgment brief

end This close and natural connection between the symbol and that wh ch

appl cable ch efly to any pictorial device sometimes an object sometimes a combinat on of objects found on a sh eld a banner a flag or the l ke and intended to
arb trary or chosen symbol of the character
the family the nat on the royal line or the
as adopted it thus the spread eagle the

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

usual *emblem* of the United States is found in its coat of arms and on some of its coins and postage stamps the

andria Type, considered as the correlative to *antitype* (see under PROTOTYPE) is chiefly but not exclusively in theological use It is applied to a person or thing that

wisdom is unchang ng and eternal it is communi cated to us in *types* and shadows dim—in *symbols*—till we grow up into the power of understanding it (*Inge*)
Ana *Sign mark token badge device motif design *figure pattern
3 *Character sign mark note
Ana *Device contrivance diagram delineation out line sketch (see SKETCH *v*)

symbolism *Allegory

symmetry Symmetry, proportion balance harmony are here compared chiefly but not exclusively as used in the arts of des gn and decorat on and as meaning a quality which gives aesthetic pleasure and wh ch depends upon the proper relating of details and parts to each other as in magnitude arrangement or the like and to the consequent effect produced by the whole Symmetry in strict use impl es a median l ne or an axis on either side of

leaf or flower common in decorative design in the placing of pictures on a wall so that on e ther s de of the med an

the measured fitness of every one of its details and the consequent perfection of the whole How sour sweet music is When t me is broke and no *proportion* kept! (*Shak*) In small *proportions* we just beauties see And in short measures l fe may perfect be (*B Jonson*) We care for size but inartist cally we care nothing for *proportion* which is what makes size count (*Brownell*) Balance is sometimes employed as though it were the equivalent of *symmetry* in d scriminating use it implies opposition rather than repetition of details or parts and a massing of different things such as light and shade sharply contrasted colors figures and background so that each one tends to offset the other or to reduce the other s emphasis without loss of s gnificance on either side *Balance* impl es as its aesthetic effect an inducing of a pleasant satisfaction in the thing s quiet beauty or of a delight in the unified yet varied beauty of the whole It is a sim lar principle of unsymmetrical *balance* which the Taoist artists sought in design Space therefore

statue is marked by a certain air of repose every fine picture exists in a state of stable equilibrium brought about by the *balance* of its masses (*J W Krutch*) Harmony, when used specifically in reference to the arts of design and decoration retains as its leading implica tion the same idea as is involved in its general sense (see HARMONY 1) that of beauty resulting from a perfect interrelation of details and tl e r fus on into an agreeable whole However in th s connection it often denotes specifically the aesthet c impression produced by something which manifests symmetry proportion or balance or these qual ties in combination A coloring *harmony* obtained by the aid of a long experience in tl e effects of light on translucent surfaces (*Viollet le Duc transl by H Adams*) We hear harmonious tones but the pleasure they g ve us [is] distinct from the pleasures appropriate to the separate tones it is the pleasure of their relational form which makes us attribute to them and the r physical combination a quality which we call *harmony* (*S Alexander*)

sympathetic 1 *Consonant congenial congruous compatible consistent
Ana Agreeing harmonizing *or* harmonious accordant correspondent (see correspond ng verbs at AGREE)
2 *Tender compass onate warm warmhearted re sponsive
Ana Kindly *kind ben gn benig iant understand ng appreciating comprehending (see UNDERSTAND)
Ant Unsympathetic

sympathy 1 *Attraction affinity
Ana Reciprocality correspondence (see corresponding adjectives at RECIPROCAL) *harmony consonance ac cord concord
Ant Antipathy
2 *Pity compassion commiseration, ruth condolence empathy bowels
Ana Tenderness warmheartedness warmth respon siveness (see corresp ond ng adjectives at TENDER) kindliness kindness benignness benignancy (see corresponding adjectives at KIND)

*contempo- concurrent st cartel e congress

synonymicon *Dictionary lexicon wordbook glossary onomasticon gazetteer

synopsis Brief conspectus, epitome *abridgment, abstract.

synthetic *Artificial ersatz factitious

system 1 System, organism scheme economy net work complex come into comparison when they mean an organized integrated whole made up of diverse but inter

related and interdependent parts or elements System applies both to a natural and to an artificial aggregation all of whose units, when phys cal or material function operate or move in unison or in obedience to some form of control or when immaterial (such as laws, principles theories, etc) fit into each other so as to form a d stinctive and coherent whole as, a telegraph *system* the solar *system* a stellar *system* one s bod ly *system* a *system* of railroads a philosophical *system* Kant sought to mix up aesthetics with his *system* (*H Ellis*) the fault lay not so much in our characters as in the capitalist *system* which we had allowed to dominate our lives (*Shaw*) Organism applies only to a system that has actual life such as the human body where the movement function ing or development of any part or parts is governed by its (or their) relation to all the other parts, or to one that seems to have l fe because it is capable of development and therefore of change and of growth as, unt l definite knowledge became available of the effects of certain substances upon the human *organism* (*V Heiser*) The Church grew, like any other *organism* by responding to its environment (*Inge*), [Augustus] had created a huge and intricate polity and it must have the articulate life of an *organism* and not the mere functional differentiation of a machine (*Buchan*) Scheme is often used in place of *system* especially when it refers to a system that has been or seems to have been planned in deta l and therefore, to have the character of a great design or construction often the term is used with a hint of irony or depreciation but equally often it is free from any derogatory suggestions as, In our complex *system* [that of the United States of America] presenting the rare and difficult *scheme* of one general government whose action extends over the whole (*Ch Just Marshall*) The organ zat on of eighteenth century French society was hopelessly inefficient so that great numbers of in dividual Frenchmen unable to fit into the *scheme* of things suffered acute discomfort (*A Huxley*) a wider Naturalism which will find room for life mind and spirit w thin the *scheme* of nature (*Inge*) Economy as here considered applies to a distinctive system of government or of organization as of a people a land, a church or even of the world (the divine *economy*) or of immaterial things and implies due consideration of the individual cond tions and needs of the governed or of the s gnificance of each part or detail in the organization as The principle may operate successfully in the close *economy* of a good family or even w thin a small rel gious community (*J A Hobson*) Octavius looked beyond the political conundrum to the economic problems of the land The Roman *economy* was unbalanced (*Buchan*), the field of mus c is time that of pa nting space To multiply simultaneous sounds or to make colors follow one another in a ngle file is to change their *economy* (*Babbitt*). **Network** l terally applies to any fabric or structure made of threads cords wires etc crossing each other at intervals figurat vely it applies to any system especially any physical system, that has a corresponding structure with all its intercrossing threads coming under a central government or control as a vast *network* of railroads. **Complex** appl es chiefly to any integrated whole that involves a great variety of parts elements, or factors yet brings them all into relation and unity though the term has specific senses, such as in psychology (for a complicated system of des res and memories that exerts an influence on one s temperament and behavior) it tends to be used when *system organism scheme* etc., are too rich in impl cations or connotations for one s purposes as We do know that a certain *complex* of energies can wag its tail and another make syllogisms (*Justice Holmes*)

Ant Chaos

2 *Method mode manner way fashion

Ana *Plan, project scheme design procedure *process proceeding

systematic, systematical *Orderly method cal regular

Ana Systematized organized ordered arranged (see ORDER *v*) *log cal, analytical

systematize Organize methodize *order arrange marshal

Ana. *Adjust, regulate fix

T

tabernacle *Altar shrine, chantry

table, *n* *List catalogue schedule register roll roster rota, canon inventory

taciturn *Silent uncommunicative reserved ret cent secretive, close close-l pped closemouthed tight l pped

Ana *Dumb mute inarticulate restrained inh bited curbed checked (see RESTRAIN)

Ant Garrulous clamorous (*especially of crowds*) convivial (*of hab ts*)

tackle, *n* *Equipment apparatus machinery paraphernalia outfit gear matériel

tact Tact, address, poise savoir faire are comparable when they name the sk ll and grace with which a well bred person conducts himself in his relations with others Tact stresses skill and grace in one s association with or handling of others whether one s social equals or not It implies del cate and sympathetic perception especially of what is fit graceful, or considerate under given circumstances. Of polit cal wisdom Elizabeth had little or none but her political *tact* was unerring (*J R Green*) His Vicar who had so much *tact* with the natives, so much sympathy with all their short-comings (*Cather*) Without the *tact* to perceive when remarks were unt mely (*Hardy*) **Address** stresses dexter ty and grace in approach as in meeting strangers or in coping w th new or with difficult situations It often connotes adroitness and suavity it commonly implies success in w nn ng favor or in attain ng one s ends Her *address* in rendering them [l er many guests] easy with one another (*Burney*) His acute and flexible logic could support with equal *address* the adverse sides of every possible question (*Gibbon*) He was as reluctant as other men to be found wanting in *address* by a pretty woman (*Shaw*) Poise in current use often impl es both tact and address it stresses however self possess on or equanimity in meeting embarrassing or upsetting s tua t ons Charles Francis Adams was singular for mental *poise* a balance of mind and temper that ne ther chal lenged nor avoided notice nor admitted quest on of superiority or inferiority (*H Adams*) Savoir-faire a French phrase much used in English stresses worldly or social experience and a knowledge of what is the

proper thing to say or do or of how to act under all circumstances The inexperience and want of *savoir faire* in h gh matters of d plomacy of the Emperor and his

suave) *courtesy amenity gallantry
Ant Awkwardness
tag *v* *Follow pursue chase trail tail
tail, *v* *Follow pursue chase trail tag
taint, *v* *Contaminate pollute defile
Ana *Debase deprave corrupt vitiate spo l decompose rot putrefy *decay imbue inoculate *infuse
take 1 **Take, seize grasp clutch snatch grab** agree in meaning to get hold of by or as if by reaching out the

by means of which one gets possession of or control over something (as to *take* a band of th eves to *take* a city) Between these two extremes *take* may imply any of numerous methods of getting hold of something thus one *takes* a prize who w ns it in a competition one *takes* a cottage who h res the use of it one *takes* the temperature of a room by observ ng the thermometer so to *take* a bath to *take* the air to *take* a rest to *take* care **Seize** usually suggests a sudden and forc ble tak ng or getting hold of and it therefore is interchangeable with *take* only when emphasis is placed upon these qual ties as to

could hold the Norman *took* less than he would have l Led —*H Adams*) or the understanding of something extremely difficult to apprehend or analyze (as unless you *seize* this point of view you will not understand the

almost entirely figurative usually suggesting a movement of the mind or spirit or emotions that is comparable to that of tentacles as [Prudentius] *clutches* at rather than *grasps* the Roman verse tradition (*Fitzmaurice-Kelly*) A man was now terribly at the mercy of fate

carries as strong a suggestion of the use of force as does its closest synonym *sei e* rather it often impl es stealth

use one *snatches* only what one can get by chance surreptitiously by prompt action or the l ke as to *snatch* gladly any opportun ty for rest to *snatch* a joy in the r discomfiture to *snatch* a free moment for writing a letter **Grab** commonly implies more rudeness or roughness than *snatch* does at times and it also usually impl es as much force or violence as *sei e* distinctively it often suggests vulgarity and ind fference to t e r ghts of others or to the standards of the community or a more or less

*attract
3 **Take, assume** are very close synonyms when they

or *assumed* is rarely a tangible thing and then usually one that is the sign or symbol of a function an office a duty or a st te in l fe thus to *take* the ve l is to be invested with the habit of a nun (of which the veil is a conspicuo s feature) in a ceremony wl ch includes the pronouncing of vo s to *assume* the toga (*toga virilis*)

hat *assumes* the color of the plant on which it feeds has by implication (not necessarily in fact) some means of imitating that color, a pudding *takes* its shape from the mold in which it is chilled a person's face *assumes* an expression when it reveals what he feels or what he wishes others to think he feels. When a person rather than a thing is the subject of the verb *take* is often more colorless than *assume*, the latter sometimes suggesting arrogation, sometimes deliberate acceptance of a burden sometimes presumption, or the like thus to *assume* charge of another's affairs suggests more initiative than to *take* charge, which may be merely an answer to a request, one *takes* office but one *assumes* power over (wrongly) jurisdiction one may *take* the blame when one does not attempt to answer criticism but one *assumes* the blame only when one removes it from others an actor *takes* a role in a play but a dictator *assumes* the role of lawgiver In these and similar instances *take* may carry the full implications of *assume* by adding to it one of certain prepositions or prepositional phrases thus one says either to *assume* or to *take on* the pose of a martyr to *assume* or to *take upon oneself* new obligations to *assume* or to *take up* the burdens of office

Ana *Adopt, embrace appropriate pre-empt (see ARROGATE) *enter penetrate

4 *Receive accept admit

Ana. Acquiesce accede *assent consent, subscribe

5 *Bring, fetch.

Ana *Carry convey bear deliver (cf *delivery* at DELIVERANCE)

taking Captivating enchanting charming fascinating bewitching alluring attractive See under ATTRACT

tale. *Story narrative anecdote yarn

Ana *Fiction, fable *myth legend saga *novel romance.

talent. Genius, *gift, faculty aptitude knack bent turn.

Ana Capacity, *ability capability *art skill craft cunning endowment enduement (see corresponding verbs at DOWER)

talisman. *Fetish charm amulet periapt

talk, *v* *Speak, converse.

Ana *Discuss, dispute argue *discourse expatiate dilate, descant *chat chatter prate

talk, *n* *Speech address oration harangue allocution lecture prelection, sermon homily

talkative. Talkative loquacious garrulous voluble are here compared chiefly as applied to persons and their moods and as meaning given to talk or talking The same distinctions in implications and connotations are also seen in their corresponding nouns talkativeness loquacity (or loquaciousness), garrulity (*or* garrulousness) and volubility (*or* volubleness) Talkative and talkativeness the least explicit of these terms may imply nothing more than a readiness to engage in talk or they may suggest fluency and ease in talking or a disposition to enjoy conversation as, A *talkative* boy learns French sooner in France than a silent boy (*Sydney Smith*) Good humoured and *talkative* he preferred any company rather than none (*Thackeray*) among them they noticed a beautiful slim *talkative* old man with bright black eyes and snow-white hair (*L P Smith*) Loquacious and loquacity more commonly imply fluency and ease in speech they may variously imply qualities as diverse as the power of expressing oneself articulately or eloquently or a disposition to indulge in chattiness or glibness as Your French friend stuns you with his *loquacity*' (*Smollett*) to become *loquacious* or as it is familiarly called chatty (*Scott*) every glib and *loquacious* hireling who shows strangers about their picture galleries palaces, and ruins" (*Trench*) 'He was not *loquacious* but, when he was forced to speak in public his natural eloquence moved the envy of practised rhetoricians (*Macaulay*) Garrulous and garrulity imply prosy tedious or rambling loquacity and usually suggest much idle talk about trivial things as "a fond *garrulous* old man who loved to indulge his mind in reminiscences of the past (*Trollope*), *garrulous* Pepys (*J R Lowell*) We cannot, therefore explain away this deliberate act as due to the *garrulity* of age or accept the other excuses with which his admirers have sought to palliate it (*L P Smith*) Voluble (for fuller consideration see VOCAL 2) and volubility suggest a free easy and unending loquacity as, *voluble* Latins gesturing continuously as they talked a brilliant swift *voluble*, affectionate, and pleasant creature (*Carlyle*), He sang of the lark and it was the lark's *voluble* self (*Pater*) for it was not a fault in him to dislike Aunt Charlotte whose *volubility* must have assorted ill with his customary reserve (*Arch Marshall*)

Ana. *Vocal, fluent articulate voluble glib, eloquent *vociferous clamorous

Ant Silent — *Con* Reticent reserved uncommunicative secretive (see SILENT)

talkativeness Loquacity garrulity volubility See under TALKATIVE.

Ana Fluency articulateness eloquence volubility glibness (see corresponding adjectives at VOCAL)

Ant Silence.

tall *High, lofty

Ant Short

tallow *Adipose marrow, suet lard

tally, *v* *Agree square accord harmonize correspond, conform comport jibe

Ana *Match, equal coincide concur (see AGREE)

Con Differ from, *differ with

tame, *adj* Tame, subdued, submissive come into comparison when they mean rendered docile and tractable or incapable of asserting one's will either permanently or for the time being Tame implies opposition to *wild* and in its literal sense applies chiefly to animals that have been domesticated and therefore accustomed to control by men (as *tame* versus wild horses the *tamest* of *tame* cats) in extended use it also applies to persons (or less directly to the acts words etc of persons) whose wills have been broken or who have allowed themselves to be dominated by the will of another (as the haughty Katharine became *tame* under Petruchio's treatment They should expose themselves to public contempt on account of their *tame* behaviour —*Hume* The tribunal lately so insolent became on a sudden strangely *tame* (*Macaulay*) Often the term implies little more than a temperamental lack of proper spirit or independence or undue docility or timidity as a *tame* reply *tame* acquiescence in tradition and routine (*Babbitt*) Subdued, in its most general sense implies a toning down with a loss of all vehemence or intensity (as *subdued* voices *subdued* colors) as here considered in reference to persons, their acts, words characters etc it implies complete domination by or subjection to another (or a similar response to circumstances) and a resulting quietness or meekness that suggests a broken will, complete dependence excessive timorousness or the like as Our polished manners are a mask we wear And at the bottom barbarous still and rude We are restrained indeed but not *subdued* (*Cowper*) She had a mild *subdued* expiring look (*Crabbe*). In such a man so gentle and *subdued* A race illustrious for heroic deeds, Humbled but not degraded may expire (*Wordsworth*) Submissive implies the state of mind of one who has yielded his will to con-

trol by another and who therefore unquestioningly or humbly obeys or accepts what is given as In the *submissive* way of one long accustomed to obey under coercion he ate and drank what they gave him (*Dickens*) Meek humble timid persons who are cautious prudent and *submissive* leave things very

tamper *Meddle, interfere intermeddle
Ana *Interpose interfere intervene molest trouble discommode *inconvenience

tang *Taste sapidity flavor savor relish smack
Ana Pungency piquancy raciness (see corresponding *adjectives at* PUNGENT)

tangent, *adj* Abutting adjoining *adjacent contiguous conterminous juxtaposed

tangible Sensible *perceptible palpable appreciable ponderable
Ana *Material physical corporeal objective actual *real true obvious *evident manifest
Ant Intangible

tantalize Tease harass harry *worry annoy plague pester
Ana Vex *annoy irk bother torment torture try *afflict *bait badger
Ant Satisfy

tantamount *Same selfsame very identical identic equivalent equal
Ana Like alike uniform *similar

tar, *n* *Mariner sailor seaman gob matlow bluejacket rating

tardy, *adj* **Tardy** late **behindhand** **overdue** come into comparison when

ever necessar

dinner even a *late* repentance is better than no repentance at all the train is very *late* today spring is very *late* this year **Behindhand** usually applies either directly or

Ana Dilatory laggard *slow delayed detained retarded (see DELAY)
Ant Prompt

tariff Customs duty toll impost excise *tax levy assessment rate tribute tithe teind cess

tarry *Stay remain wait abide linger
Ana *Delay procrastinate lag loiter dawdle dally dillydally

tart, *adj* *Sour acid acidulous dry
Ana Piquant *pungent *sharp keen curt brusque blunt (see BLUFF) *irritable snappish waspish

Tartarean *Infernal chthonian Hadean Stygian hellish

task, *n* **Task,** duty job chare (*or* char) chore stint assignment come into comparison when they mean a piece of work which one is asked to do and is expected to accomplish **Task** distinctively implies imposition by another such as an employer a parent or a teacher as he was given the *task* of cleaning the cellar each day every child was asked to perform a special *task* In extended use *task* often suggests imposition not by a

in Sainte Beuve s opinion was the most important *task* of the critic (*L P Smith*) Sometimes the work to be accomplished is not that of a person but of a thing then *task* comes very close to *function* in meaning Every inch of material up and down from crypt to vault had its *task* giving support where support was needed or weight when concentration was felt

lump) which one is asked to do because of one s occupation trade or business but which one is expected to accomplish only if one accepts the opportunity as to engage a carpenter for the *job* of paneling a room householders needing men for small *jobs* were asked to inquire

you start a *job* stick to it to make a good *job* of a piece
he found polishing the table a disagreeable
esn t believe in parsons standing outside
nly doing soft *jobs* (*R Macaulay*) *Chare*
e former the usual but now obsolescent
the latter the usual American form)

other hand is applied to one of the routine activities that must be regularly performed by one responsible for a home for the care of stock and the like or by some person given this as a task or duty as when Mrs B finishes her evening *chores* she usually goes visiting each child in the family had his daily *chore* He made my health a pretext for taking all the heavy *chores* (*Cather*) *Chore* is often used colloquially without qualification for a difficult or disagreeable yet necessary piece of work as picking up the pieces of a shattered glass bulb is a *chore* *Stint* and *assignment* denote a specific and clearly defined task. But *stint* implies allotment or prescription and suggests that the task is either one's share of a work in which several persons are engaged or the amount of work set for accomplishment within a given period of time as each girl in the family had her daily *stint* which she was expected to finish before noon to work by *stint* *Stint* when used of the amount of work one sets for oneself often suggests a minimum which must be accomplished within a given time Here I took to doing German Romance as my daily work ten pages daily my *stint* (*Carlyle*) *Assignment* suggests that the task is prescribed in character and limited in amount It is used chiefly of a specific task set by one in authority such as a teacher or an editor often for accomplishment elsewhere than in the classroom office or the like The photographers had been sent on an *assignment* and were determined not to return to their papers without pictures (*V Heiser*)

Ana *Function office duty province *work labor toil employment occupation business métier (see WORK)

taste *n* **1 Taste sapidity flavor** (*or* **flavour**) **savor** (*or* **savour**), **tang relish smack** are here compared as meaning that property of a substance which makes it perceptible to the gustatory sense when it comes into contact with the taste buds of the tongue or in popular but scientifically incorrect language with the palate. **Taste** is not only the most inclusive of these terms but it also gives no suggestion of a specific character or quality as to be able to distinguish types of oranges by their *taste* to dislike the *taste* of olives only four *tastes* acid bitter salt and sweet, are fundamental All others are either combinations or more commonly sensations of *taste* modified by smell (*Webster's New Int Dict* 2d Ed) **Sapidity** implies far more than *taste* a decided or highly perceptible sensation thus to say that a given meat or food has no *sapidity* is not to say that it has no taste but that the taste can be described as bland or neutral or not clearly definable so because of its *sapidity* some persons prefer game that is high to that which is fresh fruits lacking in *sapidity* **Flavor** applies to the property of a thing which is recognized by the co-operation of the olfactory and gustatory senses The term therefore usually denotes the combination of tastes and smells perceived when eating or drinking a thing Usually also it suggests the blend of tastes and odors that give a substance a distinctive or peculiar character as this peach has a peculiarly fine *flavor* the *flavor* of a fine tea has been described as a bouquet which can be tasted" My stock of provisions had been so long consumed that I had forgotten the *flavour* of pulse and maize and pumpkins and purple and sweet potatoes (*Hudson*) **Savor** stresses the quality such as sweetness or bitterness that is detected by the organs of taste and smell (sometimes of one more than the other) It often implies sensitiveness of palate (strictly taste buds) or of nose and may refer to the odor of that which is cooking as well as to the flavor of that which is eaten Viands of various kinds allure the taste Of choicest sort and savour (*Pope*) "The *savour* of the stew had floated from the cottage into the porch with such appetizing distinctness that the meat the onions the pepper and the herbs could be severally recognized by his nose (*Hardy*) A traveler describes the *savor* of the durian [a tropical fruit] as a rich butter like custard highly flavored with almonds but intermingled with it come wafts of *flavor* that call to mind cream cheese onion sauce brown sherry and other incongruities (*V Heiser*) **Tang** applies chiefly to a sharp penetrating savor flavor or odor it usually implies a live pungent quality as to prefer apples with a *tang* the *tang* of dry champagne, the *tang* of a salt breeze Happiness to me is wine Effervescent superfine Full of *tang* and fiery pleasure (*Amy Lowell*) **Relish** and **smack** are now comparatively rare in this sense *relish* (see also TASTE 2) comes close to *savor* and usually suggests enjoyment of the taste (as A Laplander or Negro has no notion of the *relish* of wine —*Hume* My first endeavour must be to distinguish the true *taste* of fruits refine my palate and establish a just *relish* in the kind —*Shaftesbury*) *smack* comes close to *flavor* but applies usually to one that is added to or different from the typical flavor of the substance (as ale with a burnt musty *smack* there is a good *smack* of pepper in this stew)

Figuratively these words usually call up one or more suggestions from their literal senses **Taste** usually denotes a strong impression or a heightened sense of the quality of something as the book leaves a bad *taste* in the mouth How comfortable is the feeling and *taste* of grace (*Lyly*) **Flavor** implies a predominant or distinctive quality suggestive of a flavor in its literal sense as The higher heroisms and the old rare *flavors* are passing out of life (*W James*) The passing hour's supporting joys have lost the keen-edged *flavor* (*Meredith*) Your words have no longer their old *flavour* (*Hardy*) *Flavour* in fine is the spirit of the dramatist projected into his work in a state of volatility so that no one can exactly lay hands on it here there or anywhere (*Galsworthy*) **Savor** (see also ATMOSPHERE 2) differs from *flavor* largely in suggesting a stimulating or enlivening character or quality that like salt spice or other seasoning gives life or pungency to a thing as a Puritanism that still strove to keep in its creed the intense *savor* which had long gone out of its faith (*J R Lowell*) no one treats me like a child now and the *savour* has gone out of my life (*H Ellis*) **Tang relish**, and **smack** come still closer to their literal senses The language has a *tang* of Shakespeare (*Gray*) Yankeeisms whose salt sea *flavor* has its own peculiar *tang* in it (*J R Lowell*) The full *flavor* the whole *relish* of delight (*H W Beecher*) Your lordship hath yet some *smack* of age in you some *relish* of the saltness of time (*Shak*) The Saxon names of places with the pleasant whole some *smack* of the soil in them (*Arnold*)

2 Taste palate relish gusto zest come into comparison when they mean a liking for or an enjoyment of something because of particular qualities that literally afford one's taste buds (or in idiomatic but scientifically inaccurate English one's palate) a pleasurable sensation or that figuratively produce comparably pleasant mental or aesthetic impressions **Taste** (as here compared see also TASTE 3) implies a liking that is either natural or acquired the term is often used to designate any deep-seated or ingrained longing for something that lies behind one's predilection for it one's bent to it one's aptitude for it or any predisposition to enjoy one thing more than another as to cultivate a *taste* for olives he had no *taste* for the law Had he discovered in himself a capacity and a *taste* for that sort of thing [arguing preaching

remonstrating]? (*Conrad*) More often *taste* refers to a

taste namely the power of correct or discriminating aesthetic judgment that the two meanings tend to over lap and are sometimes confused In the first case however *taste* is not an abstraction but a concrete thing referable to an individual or a group of individuals and therefore subject to evaluation as good bad indifferent etc We have our *tastes* in painting as in confectionery Some of us prefer Tintoretto to Rembrandt as we do chocolate to cocoanut (*Brownell*) If he found this room more to his *taste* than any other in the house either the house or his *taste* must have been deficient (*Arch Marshall*) In the latter sense *taste* is an abstraction used commonly without reference to individuals Like all abstractions it is tenuous variously defined and *not clearly established in meaning* In general however it implies a capacity characteristic of only the finest minds and spirits for discerning true beauty and the

same time original has had the task of creating the *taste* by which he is to be enjoyed (*Wordsworth*) Palate (literally the roof of the mouth once popularly regarded and still spoken of as the organ of the sense of taste) may be used either literally or figuratively in the sense here considered a liking dependent upon pleasurable physical sensation may be suggested (as cooked according to the *palate* of an epicure a wine taster must have a discriminating *palate*) but the term refers equally if not more often to pleasure afforded the mind (as Any subject that was not to their *palate* they condemned —*Milton* I heard a little too much preaching and lost my *palate* for it —*G Eliot*) Relish often suggests a more distinct or a more exciting flavor in the thing that evokes enjoyment or a liking it usually however implies a keener or more personal gratification than *taste* as a man of a quick *relish* for pleasure (*Macaulay*) He walked up-hill as the rest of the

Montague) Gusto usually implies either the hearty relish with which one sometimes may attack a meal execute a piece of work (especially a work of art) or go about the performance of any task duty or the like or a quality in the thing which is executed or in the work which is performed that indicates vital or enthusiastic interest keen delight and intense imaginative or emotional energy in the doing of it [He] argues that the chief contribution of [Theodore Roosevelt] to American life was the example of his gigantic *gusto* his delight in toil and struggle his superb aliveness (*Mencken*) [Prescott's] swing and *gusto* his abundant detail and the swift excitement of his narrative (*Times Lit Sup*) This dramatic sense gives Rostand's characters—Cyrano at least—a *gusto* which is uncommon on the modern stage (*T S Eliot*) Zest like *gusto* applies either to the spirit in which one approaches something one likes to do make encounter or the like or the quality imparted to the thing done made envisioned etc. as a result of this spirit In contrast with *gusto* it suggests eagerness avidity or a perception of a thing's piquancy or peculiar flavor rather than a hearty appetite indicative of abounding energy The Elizabethan theatre had its cause in an ardent *zest* for life and living (*Arnold*) No one has painted the riotous merriment of a country fair with such *zest* as Rubens (*Binyon*)

Ana *Predilection prepossession partiality appreciation understanding comprehension (see corresponding verbs at UNDERSTAND) inclination disposition predisposition (see corresponding verbs at INCLINE) *discernment, discrimination penetration insight acumen

Ant Antipathy

tasty Savory sapid saporous *palatable appetizing toothsome flavorsome relishing

Ant Bland

tat, *v* *Weave knit crochet braid plait

tattle *Gossip blab

Ana Divulge disclose betray *reveal

taunt, *v* Mock deride *ridicule twit rally

Ana *Scoff jeer gibe flout affront insult *offend outrage scorn disdain scout (see DESPISE) chaff *banter quiz

it tense

*Verbiage redundancy pleonasm circumlocution periphrasis

*Gaudy garish flashy meretricious

Ana *Showy pretentious vulgar gross *coarse flamboyant *ornate florid

tawney Variant of TAWNY

tawny *Dusky swarthy

tax, *n* **Tax levy assessment rate excise, impost customs duty tariff toll tribute tithe teind cess** come into comparison when they mean a compulsory contribution exacted by some recognized authority or by some

tax

amount by some method of proportioning or of distribution of the burden as a sales *tax* an income *tax* a poll *tax* Levy stresses compulsory raising and collecting as here compared it is applied chiefly to special or emergency taxes but it may also be applied to any contribution that is collected by the exercise of legal or constituted authority or by the exercise of force as by an invader or conqueror and that consists of money or of supplies

as to pro

by constituted authority etymologically it implies a prorating of the amount but this implication is not invariably conveyed as a real-estate tax is an *assessment* upon property the stockholders *assessment* to cover bank losses was fifty percent of the par value of their shares the society levied an *assessment* on its members of one dollar each to pay for the entertainment Rate which is in British use is distinctively applied to a tax on property assessed at so much in the pound of valuation and levied especially for local purposes thus

borough rates in England roughly correspond to *city taxes* in the United States, a *ratepayer* in England is the equivalent of the American *taxpayer* when the latter term as is usual, implies reference to property owners An excise is a tax levied on the manufacture sale, use and consumption of certain commodities such as liquor cigarettes, and automobiles, or on the pursuit of various occupations or sports such as liquor-selling and hunting that require a license to be legally engaged in An impost in its specific and more common sense is a tax levied on imports it is also called customs (now rarely if ever in the singular form *custom*) or a duty, as to pay the *impost* or the *customs* or a heavy *duty* on diamonds bought in Amsterdam. In general usage however *impost* is often more inclusive and refers to any revenue-raising tax laid upon a person indirectly or directly In England popular language dubs all *imposts* by a non-sovereign body, *rates* and all *imposts* by a sovereign or like a colony, quasi-sovereign body *taxes customs* or *excise* (*F Palgrave*) *Customs* was once wider also in its range of application, for it designated any tax levied on goods or merchandise on its way to market but especially on those being exported from or imported into a country *Duty* especially in British use is a particularly comprehensive term, in general it includes all taxes known as *customs* and *excises* and a variety of other taxes on possessions and on certain transactions such as the transfer or succession of property, the legal acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments or the probate and execution of a will, as stamp *duties* death *duties* Tariff when it designates a tax specifically means the scheduled duty on an import, as, the *tariff* on raw wool was generally regarded as too high Toll which now commonly denotes a tax paid for a privilege such as a right to use a public highway or a bridge was once so general in its application that it covered any of the various taxes now known as *customs* and *excises* When the King raised his *tolls* on foreign merchandise the courts still decided in his favour" (*Belloc*) Tribute as here compared is now chiefly historical or figurative in its use Originally it denoted a tax levied upon a people not for their own or their ruler's use but for payment to another government or ruler in acknowledgment of their subjection to or dependence upon it or him Millions for defence but not one cent for *tribute* (*inscribed on memorial of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney*) Tithe or in Scots use teind (literally a tenth of something) historically designates either a voluntary or a compulsory contribution for religious or charitable uses paid in money or in kind representing a tenth of the annual increase arising from the profits of one's stock, one's industry or the like In British or other ecclesiastical and legal use it came to mean any tax levied for the support of the church or of its charities Cess, which is chiefly in Irish but also in Scottish and English dialectal use is in Ireland the equivalent of *rate* and in Scotland the equivalent of *land tax* It always implies assessment (with which it is etymologically associated) and in some extended use connotes extortionate levying of money and supplies for specific purposes

teach. **Teach, instruct educate train discipline, school** are here compared as meaning to cause others (or sometimes oneself) to acquire knowledge or skill Teach implies a direct showing to another with the intent that he will learn it usually suggests the imparting of information, but in addition it often also connotes the giving of any help that will be of assistance to the learner in mastering such difficulties as are involved in putting the new knowledge to use or in making it a part of his mental or physical equipment as the older child is *teaching* the younger one how to read to *teach* arithmetic to *teach* the Gospel, to *teach* dancing "The common notion is that Darwin *teaches* that all history is development towards a goal (*Inge*) Instruct stresses the furnishing, especially the methodical furnishing of necessary knowledge or skill to a person or persons as a reserve officer was sent to *instruct* the boys in military tactics. "Schoolmasters will I keep within my house Fit to *instruct* her youth (*Shak*) "He is wise who can *instruct* us and assist us in the business of daily virtuous living" (*Carlyle*) Educate, although it implies or presupposes teaching or instruction as the means in discriminating use stresses the intention or the result the bringing out or development of qualities or capacities latent in the individual or regarded as essential to his position in life as, to determine that his children should be *educated* in the best schools available, schools that *educate* boys for the ministry or priesthood In my eyes the question is not what to teach but how to *Educate* (*Kingsley*) Train, on the other hand even when it is used as a close synonym of *educate* almost invariably suggests a distinct end or aim which guides teachers and instructors it implies, therefore such subjection of the pupil as will form him or fit him for the state in mind, as "*Train* up a child in the way he should go (*Proverbs* xxii 6), Universities exist on the one hand to *train* men and women for certain professions (*B Russell*) In current use, *train* is especially employed in reference to the instruction of persons (sometimes animals) who must be physically in best condition, mentally proficient quickly responsive to orders or the like for a given occupation or kind of work as to subject new recruits to three months intensive *training* to *train* dogs to catch hares to keep members of a football squad in *training* from early September until the end of November Discipline, even more than *train* implies subordination to a master or subjection to control often self-control Great natural geniuses that were never *disciplined* and broken by rules of art (*Addison*) He consciously seeks to *discipline* himself in fine thinking and right living" (*H Ellis*) One must not let one's thoughts run on like this one must *discipline* one's mind (*V Sackville West*) School though it is not infrequently found in the sense of *educate* (as some of them have been *schooled* at Eton and Harrow —*Shaw*) and in the sense of *teach* or *instruct* (as *Schooled* by my guide it was not difficult to realise the scene —*S C Hall*) is now chiefly used in the sense of *train* or *discipline* often however with the added implication of enduring that which is hard to bear That I can bear I can *school* myself to worse than that (*Wilde*) He had to *school* himself into keeping quiet when Miss Youghal went out riding with some man who tried to flirt with her (*Kipling*)

Ana Impart *communicate *practice drill exercise inculcate instill *implant.

tear, *v* **Tear, rip, rend, split, cleave rive** agree in meaning to separate forcibly one part of a continuous material or substance from another or one object from another with which it is closely and firmly associated Tear implies pulling apart as by main force it often suggests jagged rough edges or literally or figuratively laceration as to *tear* one's coat to *tear* a piece of paper lengthwise to *tear* one's skin on a nail he took hold of it [a bush] with his powerful hands and *tore* it out by the roots" (*S Anderson*) so furious that he could *tear* the hair from his head to *tear* oneself away from one's home the grief *tears* her heart Rip usually implies a forcible pulling or breaking or cutting apart, sometimes but not always along a line or juncture (such as a seam, a joint, a connection) as Macduff was from his mother's womb Untimely *ripp'd* (*Shak*) to *rip* one's

Ana Irksomeness tediousness tiresomeness weari

plies a breaking apart or fracture through the entire length or less commonly width or depth especially in

amount usually it stresses profusion Distant forests aglow with tropical colours and *abounding* with strange forms of life (*Jefferies*) It is often used w th reference

dance Waste unreason moral confl ct everywhere *abound* (*J A Hobson*) This is especially true of its particip al adjective *abounding* The life of ultimate

Ana Slit slash *cut *pull drag damage *injure impair

tease Tantalize pester plague harass harry *worry annoy

Ana *Bait badger hector chevy importune adjure *beg fret chafe gall (see ABRADE)

techy *or* **tetchy** *Irascible choleric splenetic testy touchy cranky cross

ceeding capacity as he *overflows* with good nature sometimes it suggests glutting as, the market *overflows* with goods

Ana *Bear produce yield turn out *generate engender breed propagate multiply augment *increase

del berate

Ant Exciting

teeny, Tiny little diminutive *small petite wee weeny minute microscopic miniature

*reveal disclose betray bewray ... licate *relate rehearse recite ... unt apprise ... gent sound *val d ... *powerful potent *effective ... *conclus ve decisive determina

... kless foolhardy daredevil dar ... *precipitate

of l stlessness dreariness and unrest result ng eitl er

temerity Temerity, audacity, hardihood, effrontery nerve cheek gall are here compared only as mean ng

failure to estimate one's chances of success, as such *temerity* in attack could be expected only of young and

speech, 'he had committed the supreme *audacity* of looking into her soul' (*V. Sackville-West*) "'Lew ..

employed as a term of contempt almost equivalent to

Ana Rashness recklessness foolhardiness, daring venturesomeness (see corresponding adjectives at ADVENTUROUS) precipitateness impetuosity abruptness ... imperti ... sponding

caution.

temper, *v* 1 *Moderate qualify attemper

Ana *Adjust regulate, fix mitigate alleviate lighten assuage, allay, *relieve mollify *pacify appease

Ant Intensify

one *tempers* hardened steel intended for razors by reheating it to 450°, and that intended for swords or springs to 570° *Anneal* stresses the intent to toughen or make less brittle, it implies a subjection to high heat and either a gradual cooling as in the case of glass or steel or a sudden quenching as in the case of copper or brass. *Anneal* in reference to glass usually implies a reduction of brittleness that has resulted from a prior treatment

temper, *n* 1 *Mood, humor, vein.

Ana Mettle, spirit (see COURAGE) emotion *feeling affection, passion attitude, *position stand

2 *Disposition, temperament, complexion, character personality individuality

on composition (see corresponding verbs *state, condition, posture situation ty, attribute

*Disposition, temper complexion chary, individuality.

Ana. Composition, constitution (see corresponding verbs

of ostentation, as, *sobriety* of demeanor, *sobriety* in dress Abstinence usually implies voluntary deprivation. 'Their poor ancestors, whose life was passed in melancholy *abstinence* from the joys of this beautiful earth (*Arnold*) 'The Cynic preached *abstinence* from all common ambitions rank, possessions power, the things which clog man's feet' (*Buchan*) Abstemiousness now suggests

(*Dryden*) In its specific sense it stresses self restraint in

(*Jer Taylor*)

Ana Forgoing forbearing *or* forbearance sacrificing *or* chewal (see corresponding verbs at FORGO) paringness, thriftiness (see corresponding adj- SPARING) restrained curbed, checked (see

*Moderate gentle, lenient, *soft *steady, even tant restrained curbed, checked (see

rate inordinate

tinent unimpassioned

ring, frugal economical abstaining refraining (see REFRAIN) dispassionate just *fair

temporal 1 *Temporary
Ana *Earthly mundane worldly mortal transitory *transient ephemeral passing
Ant Eternal
2 *Profane secular lay
Ana *Material objective physical corporeal
Ant Spiritual

temporary 1 Temporary, temporal are sometimes confused in the sense of existing or enduring for a limited time only. Temporary (see also TEMPORARY 2) is the commoner of these terms. It is opposed in meaning to *permanent* and *lasting* and applies equally well to that which serves only an immediate need and to that which endures over a very long space of time but is bound to come to an end, as a scaffolding is a *temporary* structure. "Like the planet Mercury surrounded by the lustre of sunset her permanent brilliancy passed without much notice in the *temporary* glory of the situation" (*Hardy*). "But unfortunately owing to a recent though quite *temporary* coldness between the Chaplain General and the Potter press, Mr Potter's wire-pulling was ineffectual" (*R Macaulay*). "Where such deep rooted tendencies as fetishism are concerned all that reformers can hope to abolish is the *temporary* form, not the abiding substance" (*A Huxley*). Temporal in its stricter use implies an opposition to *eternal*; it is chiefly used when there is a reference to the difference between things of this life and things of eternity, and is found chiefly in idiomatic expressions thus *temporal* matters refer to those which are related to life on earth as opposed to those which are related to the future life; the *temporal* punishment due to sin usually refers to the punishment for sin endured in one's life and, in Roman Catholic use, also in Purgatory as opposed to the eternal punishment suffered in Hell. Consequently *temporal* often implies an opposition to *immaterial* or *spiritual* as well as to *eternal* "as we may therefore whenever we wish treat the *temporal* as if it were potentially the eternal" (*W James*). "it is the only way in which I can think of the relation of the world of becoming to the world of being, of the *temporal* to the eternal" (*Inge*). Often *temporal* (for this sense see PROFANE 1) is used in the sense of being concerned with temporal or worldly as opposed to spiritual or eternal affairs, matters, or concerns, and is applied to sovereigns, rulers, or others who deal with these affairs in opposition to those whose concerns are mostly spiritual, as *temporal* lords (or lords *temporal*). "His sceptre shows the force of *temporal* power, The attribute to awe and majesty" (*Shak*). Consequently *temporal* is often used in the sense of *secular*, *lay*, or *civil* as distinguished from *clerical* or *ecclesiastical*, sometimes with little reference to the time element. "If such *temporal* pride is ridiculous, surely the spiritual is odious and detestable" (*Fielding*). "The court of Madrid, unlike that of Vienna, would have thought more of *temporal* aims than of ecclesiastical" (*Belloc*).
Ana Transitory *transient ephemeral passing *brief short
Ant Permanent lasting
2 Temporary, provisional, ad interim, acting, supply are here compared as applied to a person holding a post for a limited time, to the post held by that person, or to his appointment. Temporary merely implies that the post is not held on tenure but may be terminated at the will of those having the appointive power. It is interchangeable with many of the other words but is not so explicit, as a *temporary* position, *temporary* clerks, a *temporary* appointment. Provisional is applied chiefly to a government or to the head (or leading officials) of a government that is set up in a new state or after a revolution until a permanent government can be established, as following the revolution of September 1930 the *provisional* president of Argentina was José F Uriburu. Ad interim definitely suggests appointment for an intervening period as between the death or resignation of an incumbent and the appointment or election of his successor, as an *ad interim* pastor. In the United States it is also applied to an appointment made by the president when the Senate is not in session and confirmation is not possible until after the recess, as an *ad interim* appointment as ambassador. Acting is applied to the person who during a vacancy in an office or during the absence of the incumbent assumes temporarily by appointment or by fixed procedure the powers given the person regularly appointed or elected, as the president of the common council becomes *acting* mayor when the mayor is on vacation. Supply implies the performance of duties of another or service as a locum tenens, as a *supply* pastor, a *supply* teacher.
Ant Permanent

tempt Entice inveigle *lure decoy seduce
Ana Allure *attract *invite solicit court woo *induce persuade prevail on *or* upon

tenacious Tough stout *strong sturdy stalwart
Ana Dogged pertinacious *obstinate stubborn resolute staunch steadfast leal true (see FAITHFUL) persevering persisting (see PERSEVERE)

tenacity Resolution spirit mettle *courage
Ana Pluck grit guts sand *fortitude backbone *decision determination hardihood audacity nerve (see TEMERITY)

tend Tend, attend, mind, watch are here compared only as meaning to take charge of or look after someone or something especially as a duty or in return for a wage, fee, or other remuneration. In general tend is not only more colloquial than *attend* but it usually suggests a more menial employment and takes for its object something that requires routine or unskilled care as in looking out for accidents, mishaps, signs of danger, or the like, or merely mechanical operation; thus, one who *tends* a lock is employed to work the devices adjusting the level of the water in the canal when a boat approaches; a shepherd is one who *tends* a flock of sheep; a stoker is one who *tends* a furnace (especially on a ship) and supplies it with fuel when needed. "Standard roses *tended* by her hands" (*Meredith*). Tend is used in reference to the care of persons only when a menial or a ministering rather than a professional relationship is implied, as to employ a girl to *tend* to the children for a few hours each day; sacrificing her leisure to *tend* the sick and helpless poor in their homes. Attend, since it seldom loses its earliest implication of turning the mind to, is the appropriate word when the services given are of a professional character or are the prerogatives of a post that one holds as a mark of honor or merit, as Dr White *attended* the governor in his last illness; ladies in waiting are ladies of high degree who as members of the royal household *attend* a queen or princess. *Attend to* (*tend to* is dialectal in this sense) often carries not only the idea of looking after or taking charge of but also the idea either of disposing of the work that is entailed (as, he has *attended to* [not *tended to*] all the letters awaiting answer) or of giving one's full attention to the matter or person concerned, as, *attend* strictly *to* (not *tend* strictly *to*) business; he asked his assistant to *attend to* (not *tend to*) patients coming in between three and four. Mind is closer to *tend* than to *attend* but it usually implies more casual looking after or less close attention to duties, as, a kind neighbor *minds* the children when their mother is away. "The men were gone to dinner; I stayed to

and the furnace' (*Edgeworth*) Watch (in its earliest

elapse or change for the worse The term therefore

he worked to destroy the *tendency* to dreams in him elf' —*S Anderson*) but even more often especially when used in reference to groups or communit es or their activ ties or the course or direction they take with or

Lycurgus had endeavoured to repress by external regula tion reasserted themselves —*G L Dickinson*) Trend is

throughout its entire course or with n given l mits of space or of time as to g ve a talk on the *trend* (or *trends*) of current fiction the general *trend* of democracy has been from decentralization of po ver to centralizat on he

The whole dr ft of their institut on is contrary to that of the w se legislators of all countries —*Burke* pro gramme music shows most clearly the *drift* of mus c along with the other arts to vard impressionism —*Babbitt* the whole *drift* of our law s to vard the absolute proh bition of all ideas that diverge in the slightest from the accepted platitudes —*Mencken*) but it also may

apply to the direct on or course taken by something such as speech writing teaching and the like that has a mean ng a purpose or an objective which is not defi n tely stated or made clear but which is to be gathered or inferred by aud tors readers observers or the like

documents and carries a much stronger impl cat on of

course that is clearly defined though not necessar ly un alterable in its direction and that has the dist nct

*Offer proffer present prefer
pose purpose des gn (see INTEND) *suggest

*Overture approach advance bid

adj Tender, compassionate sympathetic, armhearted responsive are here compared in

emotions with a delicacy and gentleness that are espe cially grateful to the person concerned as H s mother was very *tender* with him she saw the effort it was costing (*D H Lawrence*) there always rema ned with me long af er

Compassionate impl es a temperament or a d spos tion hat is e ther easily moved by the sufferings or hardships of another or is qu ck to show pity w th tenderness or

mercy as He was quite incapable of any *compass onate* feel ng about the boy or about h s fate (*Di kens*) Out of the hardsh ps of h s boyhood he had p eserved a clean sense of honour and a *compassionate* heart (*Cather*) To vax *compass onate* over a b rd and remain hard as fl nt to a beast s poss ble only to human ty

very *sympathet c* That was what made Tony l ke her so

ab l ty to enter nto the l ves of others and share the r emot ons but a capac ty for apprais ng or treat ng men

fervency it suggests less softness of f el ng or com

tle from *wa m* n meaning but t usually carries a s ronger mpl cat o
often compass on
woman He s of
Esau (*G El ot*)
Exper ence has nev
ness (*D ken*) Respons ve d ffe s from the preced ng terms n usual y s ggest ng sens t eness to another s d s

tenement *Rooms lodg ngs chambers quarters apartment flat d gg ngs d gs
tenet *Doctrine dogma.
Ana Bel ef conv ct on persuas on view (see OPINION) *pr nc ple fundamental ax om *creed confess on
tenor *Dr ft current trend* **tendency*
Ana Movement *motion move procedure proceed ng (see PROCESS) *mean ng s g ficance mport
tense *adj* 1 *T ght taut
Ana Strained (see corresponding noun at STRAIN) nervous unqu et uneasy j ttery (s e MPATIENT)
2 *Stiff rig d inflex b e s ark ooden

tension 1 *Stress strain, pressure shear thrust tors on.
2 Equ l brium equipoise *balance poise.
tentative *Provis onal
Ana *Temporary ad nterim acting testing trying demonstrat ng prov ng (see PROVE)

ph bol

2 *Word vocable
*V rago sco d shre v vixen barge amazon
Final conclud ng *last latest eventual
me
ending terminating concluding (see

terminate End *close conclude f nish complete
Ana *Abol h ext ngu sh abate d ssolve pro ogue
op ce se d scont nue
*End end ng term nus
issue outcome (see EFFECT) con lud ng
completion clos ng *or* close (see corre-
s at CLOSE)
el on source
terminus *End ter ninat on end ng
art ng po nt
1 Embankment bank *mound dune tumu
ow
boul vard drive parkway *road roadway
ghroad street thoroughfare byway lane
ay
Also **terrene** *Earthly earthy mundane
orld y mortal sublunary

*fearful awful
(see FRIG TEN)
urb ng (see D S-
CO IPOSE)
horr ble

D SCOM POSE)
*F ghten f ght scare alarm terror ze startle
aff ght
Ana Ag tate upset pertu b d squiet (see D SCO IPOSE) *d smay appall horr fy daunt co v * nt m date brow beat bulldoze
territory 1 Colony dependency *possess on dom n ion protectorate mandate
2 Domain prov nce *f eld sphere ba l w ck
Ana Reg on tract *area zone belt lim ts confines bounds (see s ngular nouns at LI IT)
terror Pan c consternat on *fear dread fr ght alarm d smay horror trep dat on
Ana Apprehens veness fearfulness (see correspond ng ad ect es at FEARFUL) ag tat on, d squiet perturbat on up ett ng *or* upset (see corre pond ng verbs at D SCOM-POSE) appall ng daunt ng d smay ng (see D S AY)
terrorize Terr fy *frighten fright alarm scare startle affray aff ight
* nt m date cow bulldoze browbeat coerce *force drive impel, *move agitate upset (see SE)

*) nd cates p ace of treatment of each group

terse *Concise, succinct laconic, summary pithy compendious.
Ana *Brief short *compact, close *expressive sententious, meaningful *incisive crisp clear-cut

test, *n* Trial proof demonstration See under PROVE
Ana Experiment *experience examination inspection scrutiny (see under SCRUTINIZE) verification substantiation corroboration, confirmation (see corresponding verbs at CONFIRM)

test, *v* Try *prove demonstrate
Ana. Assay essay (see ATTEMPT *v*) examine inspect *scrutinize experiment experience (see corresponding nouns at EXPERIENCE) verify substantiate *confirm

testify *Swear affirm asseverate depose depone
Ana *Certify attest witness vouch for

testimony, *Evidence deposition affidavit
Ana. Trial test proof demonstration (see under PROVE) witnessing *or* witness attesting *or* attestation certifying *or* certification vouching for (see corresponding verbs at CERTIFY)

testy. *Irascible, choleric splenetic techy touchy cranky cross
Ana *Irritable peevish snappish waspish hasty sudden, impetuous (see PRECIPITATE) captious carping caviling faultfinding (see CRITICAL)

tetchy Variant of TECHY

text Topic argument theme *subject matter subject matter motive leitmotiv

thalassic. *Aquatic marine, oceanic neritic, pelagic abyssal bathysmal, bathybic.

thankful. *Grateful
Ana Appreciating *or* appreciative valuing prizing cherishing treasuring (see corresponding verbs at APPRECIATE) satisfied content (see under SATISFY)
Ant Thankless.

that. *Who which.

thaumaturgy. *Magic sorcery witchcraft witchery wizardry alchemy

thaw, *v* Melt, dissolve *liquefy deliquesce fuse
Ant Freeze

theatrical, *adj* *Dramatic dramaturgic melodramatic histrionic
Ana *Artificial factitious formal conventional *ceremonial, ceremonious affecting pretending assuming simulating feigning (see ASSUME) *showy pretentious pompous ostentatious

theft Theft, larceny robbery burglary come into comparison as meaning the act or crime of stealing especially as differentiated in legal use The same differences in implications and applications are observable in the agent nouns thief, larcener (now extremely rare) robber burglar, denoting one who steals Theft and thief are the most general and the least technical of these terms they imply the taking and removing of another's property usually by stealth or without his knowledge and always without his consent The terms are often so broad in current use (even in legal use) that they may include reference to any form of taking another's property without his consent such as pilfering purloining swindling embezzling or plagiarizing as the *theft* of a fellow-employee's purse the *theft* of the city's money by grafters a *thief* removed his watch from his pocket *thefts* of good plots from recent plays Larceny especially and larcener when now used are strict legal terms implying theft in the usual sense but excluding swindling embezzlement plagiarizing etc The terms always connote an unlawful or felonious act a removal of another's property from the place where it belongs and complete possession even for a moment by the thief, as she was seen shoplifting but was not apprehended until she had left the store so that there would be proof of *larceny* the servant was found guilty of *larceny* *Grand larceny* and *petty* or *petit larceny* though now rare in legal use are common in ordinary use as indicating respectively a theft of an appreciable (formerly a stated) amount, and a theft of a negligible amount Robbery and robber in their strict legal use imply the taking of another's property from his person or in his presence by means of violence or intimidation, as, highway *robbery* the paymaster was attacked and deprived of his payroll money by armed *robbers* Burglary and burglar in all legal use imply a breaking and entering with an intent to commit a felony, usually but not invariably (though almost always in popular use), that of larceny or robbery In the laws of different states and nations the other details vary such as the time of occurrence (nighttime often being stipulated) or the actual commission of the felony (the accomplishment of the intent usually being regarded as not relevant), as the *burglary* of their home was committed during their absence for the evening she lived in constant fear of *burglars*

the Lord's Day. See *Lord's Day* at SUNDAY

theme 1 Text topic argument *subject matter, subject matter motive, leitmotiv
2 Composition paper *essay article

then *Therefore hence consequently accordingly, so

theorem *Principle axiom fundamental law
☞ *Do not confuse* theorem *with* theory

theoretical. Theoretical (*or* theoretic), speculative, academic are here compared as applied to minds types of reasoning or philosophizing branches of learning and the like and as meaning concerned principally with abstractions and theories, sometimes at the expense of their practical basis or application Theoretical (or less often, theoretic) in its most usual and nonderogatory sense applies to sciences or other branches of learning which deal with the inferences drawn from observed facts and from the results of experiments and with the laws or theories that explain them In this sense the term is often opposed to *applied* which describes sciences or branches of learning which have to do with the putting of these laws and theories into use as in mechanics in industry or in social reform, as, *theoretical* versus applied chemistry *theoretical* physics has contributed more to modern invention than human ingenuity applied ethics is grounded upon *theoretical* ethics A purely *theoretical* definition would be that a person is emotionally sensitive when many stimuli produce emotions in him (*B Russell*) But *theoretical* often implies a divorce from actuality or reality that either makes one unable to see things as they are or to see them only in the terms of one's ideas or theories about them In this sense it is opposed to *practical* My *theoretical* and his practical knowledge together could not have failed He should have worked upon my plans (*Austen*) Life demands from us that we should be prepossessed in favour of goodness and her sisters But we must study these practical prepossessions without *theoretical* prepossession (*S Alexander*) Things that had seemed dreamily *theoretical* dry axiomatic platitudinal showed themselves to be great generalisations from a torrent of human effort and mortal endeavour (*A C Benson*) Speculative (as here considered see also THOUGHTFUL 1) goes further than *theoretical* in suggesting a deep interest in theorizing or in forming theories or hypotheses and often additionally implies a daring use of the imagination as He is too *speculative* a writer to awaken confidence in his results (*Sir H Davy*) Oftentimes however

there is very little difference evident in the use of these terms He [the Roman] was a great inventor and

Academic (as here cons dered see also PEDANTIC) carries

Apart from its *academic* tendency to divorce form from matter I cannot believe that any such theory of poetry bu lt on a neuros s is admirable or adequate (*Day Lewis*)

Ana Conjectural hypothetical (see SUPPOSED) postulated premised presupposed (see PRESUPPOSE)

theory *Hypothesis law

Ana Judgment conclusion deduction inference (see under INFER) postulate presumption assumption presuppos tion (see under PRESUPPOSE)

Ant *Practice*

☞ *Do not confuse* theory *with* theorem.

there *Thither

therefore Therefore, hence consequently, then accordingly, so are here compared as adverbs used as connectives to ind cate logical or causal sequence or both They vary in the degree of closeness of connection suggested as well as in the kind of sequence impl ed Therefore and hence are employed chiefly in strict reasoning to indicate that what follows is a necessary

often used to introduce a deduction does not always imply necess ty in the inference Rather it suggests good

Then when used to ind cate logical sequence is employed chiefly in the consequent clause or conclusion in a cond tional sentence as if A is true *then* B is false Accordingly usually ind cates logical or causal sequence but connotes naturalness or usualness in that wh ch follows as a consequence rather than necess ty or inevitab l ty as he sa d he was hungry *accord ngly* they shared their meager lunch with him So is largely col

writers

thesaurus 1 Treasury archives *museum l brary gallery

2 Treasury garland *anthology florileg um corpus chrestomathy chapbook

Thespian *Actor player impersonator tro[illegible] performer mummer m me

thick 1 Thick thickset squat stocky chunk

A colon ( ) groups words discriminated in th

dumpy vary widely in their range of appl cation but they

reference to plane figures or to surfaces it may sometimes be used in place of *deep* or *broad* or *wide* when these terms refer to one of the three dimens ons of a more or less solid body substance or mass thus a *thick* board a *thick* layer a *thick* covering of snow suggest reference to the measurement from the top to the bottom or from the outs de to the ins de (but one says a *deep* [not

though *short* is often added to *th ckset* in descriptions as, he was *thick set* of figure (*Wilde*) too *thickset* For jockeying (*Masefield*) Squat appl es more generally than *thickset* and is commonly depreciative it also definitely implies both extreme shortness and th ckness he was sshapen *rming*)

fitted for hard work on the farms *stocky* young trees

child) *stubby* a resemblance to a stub as of a tree cut

f gure)

Ana *Broad wide deep

Ant Thin — *Con* Slender sl m sl ght tenuous rare (see THIN *adj*) *lean spare

2 Compact *close dense

Ana Condensed compressed contracted (see CONTRACT *v*) concentrated compacted (see COMPACT *v*)

3 Close confidential chummy *famil ar intimate

thickset Stocky *thick squat chunky stubby dumpy

Ana Bulky *massive massy *fleshy, stout portly pl mp

thief Robber burglar larcener See under THEFT

thin, *adj* **Thin, slender, slim, slight, tenuous, rare** come into comparison as a group of adjectives of wide range of application (cf LEAN, MEAGER) that are in general referable not only to measure in width or amount but also to quantity or quality and that agree in meaning not broad, or thick or abundant or dense **Thin** basically implies comparatively little extension between two surfaces of a thing (as a *thin* layer of cement a *thin* stratum of rock, a *thin* coin) or the comparatively small diameter of a cylindrical or nearly cylindrical thing in proportion to its height or length (as a *thin* body a *thin* trunk of a tree, a *thin* wire) In its extended senses the term usually implies the lack of flesh or substance or something comparable to flesh and substance that fills out a thing to its normal or usual extent and gives it fullness richness substantiality compactness density or the like as, a *thin* face, *thin* wine, a *thin* argument a *thin* forest *thin* hair, *thin* pebbly earth which was merely the rock pulverized by weather (*Cather*) like the air of a mountain top—*thin* but pure and bracing (*Inge*) Would make a sound as *thin* and sweet As trees in country lanes (*Millay*) **Slender** in the earliest of its senses (and still its leading sense) applies to the bodies of men and of animals, implying leanness or spareness without however, a suggestion of gauntness or lankiness in fact in present usage it carries also a connotation of gracefulness and usually of good proportions as, a *slender* girl a *slender* dog *Slender* white hands (*S Anderson*) *Slender* is preferred to *thin* in describing things of narrow extension when the thinness is an element of beauty as a *slender* vase, the *slender* legs of a Sheraton chair the pure *slender* lines [in a painting] of water falling from the abrupt wooded crag (*Binyon*) In its extended use *slender* is often employed with little distinction from *thin* but it is often preferred by good writers when quantity or amount rather than quality is stressed as, A few attempts had been made with *slender* success (*Macaulay*), being a discreet woman when her pupils went [she] packed up her *slender* belongings and sought for employment afresh (*Kipling*) With *slender* forces he [Octavian] had to face the formidable Sextus (*Buchan*) such a vision [of life] as might come as the result of few or *slender* experiences (*T S Eliot*) **Slim** differs little or in some use not at all from *slender* when applied to the figures of persons or animals it tends however to suggest fragility or gauntness rather than grace and lack of flesh rather than excellent proportions as, their children are too *slim* In its extended senses however *slim* usually carries a clearer implication of meagerness or scantness than *slender* which though it suggests smallness in amount or quantity implies less commonly than *slim* a falling short of adequacy or sufficiency thus *slim* resources are by suggestion more meager than *slender* resources so he has a *slim* chance of recovery his hopes for success are *slim* there was a *slim* attendance at the meeting **Slight** through most of its variations in meaning carries a more obvious implication of smallness than of thinness when applied to persons it seldom suggests height or length as *slender* usually does or *slim* sometimes does (as *slight* in figure a *slight* middle-aged man) when applied to things it is often derogatory and usually implies mere appreciableness or a failure to come up to a level of that which is commensurate adequate or the like as Away *slight* man! (*Shak*) a *slight* and transient fancy (*Arnold*) a *slight* difference his success was *slight* There is ground to recognise a *slight* intellectual superiority in the upper social class (*H Ellis*) he liked the following because it was a *slight* thing born of immediate impulse (*A Huxley*) **Tenuous** basically implies extreme thinness or absence of perceptible thickness the term in its literal senses is applied to lines, cords, wires and other things of great length or height and of minute diameter (as, the most *tenuous* of threads, as *tenuous* as the filament of a spider's web) or to fabrics, textiles, and the like which are exceedingly sheer or gauzy (as a *tenuous* film covered the scalded milk, the *tenuous* web of a spider, *tenuous* fabrics such as tulle and chiffon) In its now more common extended senses, *tenuous* often describes something which covers an expanse but lacks density compactness solidity or the like (as "Some [stars] are extremely dense and compact others extremely *tenuous*"—*Eddington* "*tenuous* evening mists"—*Karl K. Darrow*), or something which is so finespun or so fine-drawn as to be exceedingly subtle abstruse visionary or the like (as "a *tenuous* idealism"—*Binyon* poetry ...so *tenuous* in thought and feeling that only the most exquisite diction can justify its perpetuation in cold print —*Grandgent* I did not despise the golden, *tenuous* imaginings starting in my own spirit —*Galsworthy*) **Rare,** in the sense here compared (see also INFREQUENT, CHOICE) is now uncommon except in reference to air and gases This is, however the earliest and basic sense of the term originally implying a loose arrangement or wide separation of the component particles or units As applied to air gases and the like it suggests tenuity, or lack of density or compactness, as he was unaccustomed to the *rare* atmosphere of the high mountains Nova Pictoris which brightened and faded several times may have encountered now a dense and now a *rare* mass of such dark matter as it plunged on (*W Kaempffert*)

Ana *Lean, spare lank lanky gaunt *meager, exiguous scanty cadaverous pinched wasted *haggard attenuated extenuated diluted (see THIN *v*)

Ant Thick.

thin, *v* **Thin, attenuate, extenuate, dilute, rarefy** **Thin** is the most inclusive of these terms and is interchangeable with any of the others though not without loss of precision or of specific connotations Literally it implies reduction in thickness or in density figuratively, it implies a diminution of strength depth intensity, or the like thus a diet of foods which are not flesh or fat builders *thins* the body one *thins* a forest by removing surplus trees one *thins* wine by adding water one's voice *thins* when one raises its pitch to *thin* paint constant use *thins* silver *thinned* ranks of soldiers. **Attenuate** in literal use implies thinning by mechanical chemical or other processes such as drawing out spinning fine culturing repeatedly (as a strain of bacteria) or the like or as the effect of conditions which emaciate such as disease or starvation, as, to *attenuate* wire by drawing it through successively smaller holes to hammer brass in order to *attenuate* it a wave of potential or current *attenuates* in magnitude and phase as it travels along a transmission line to *attenuate* a virus by heating it The powerful frame *attenuated* by spare living' (*Dickens*) In figurative use which is very common *attenuate* implies the loss of properties that are necessary to a thing's strength richness effectiveness, vitality or the like and it often connotes overrefining over subtilizing or overemphasis on the opposite We may reject and reject till we *attenuate* history into sapless meagerness (*F Palgrave*) If she had had a little more self-control she would have *attenuated* the emotion to nothing by sheer reasoning (*Hardy*) Illusions which science can *attenuate* or destroy but which it is powerless to enrich (*J W Krutch*) **Extenuate,** as here considered (see also PALLIATE) originally meant and still occasionally means to emaciate and exhaust. Peasants so *extenuated* by hunger that they could scarcely hold the

thought opin on and manners is to *extenuate* the responsib lity of human nature not merely on the moral side but equally on the sp ritual s de " (*C Mackenzie*) Dilute both in l teral and in figurative use implies a thinning of that which is concentrated by the add tion

usually an expans on in volume or a decrease in weight or

flame that *rarefies* and expands her whole being (*Hazlitt*)

Ana Reduce lessen diminish *decrease *liquefy melt dissolve

Ant Thicken

thing

thing to be seen observed contemplated or the l ke

tinction from *thing* when either word is used to denote something that can be seen or touched or less often tasted heard or smelled For *object* in this its ordinary

chair is an *article* of furniture *articles* of apparel

*Item detail particular

1 Think, conceive, imagine fancy, realize en-

brings it into being as It was among the ruins of the Capitol that I first *conceived* the idea of a work wh ch has amused and exercised near twenty years of my life

ence of the powers of nature (*G L Dickinson*) Imagine carries a far stronger implication than *conceive* does of visual zat on or of definitely imaging a thing as one can *conceive* but scarcely *imagine* a world of four dimen

but I ever rece ved any impulse to write t

seems actual or true "As Father Vaillant remarked at Rome they did not seem to *realize* that it was no easy matter for two missionaries on horseback to keep up with the march of history (*Cather*) "People say that they cannot *realize* these big numbers. But that is the last thing anyone wants to do with big numbers [of miles in astronomical distances]—to *realize* them (*Eddington*) **Envisage**, and the much more recent **envision**, imply a conception or imagination actually or potentially so clear or so detailed that one does or can contemplate it as though it were before one as the radicals demanded changes which they did not clearly *envisage* (*Buchan*), *envisaging* the future without fear (*Bennett*), "His blackest hypochondria had never *envisioned* quite so miserable a catastrophe (*L. Strachey*)
Ana *Consider, weigh revolve, study contemplate *understand comprehend appreciate surmise, *conjecture, guess.

2 Think, cogitate, reflect, reason, speculate, deliberate come into comparison chiefly as intransitive verbs meaning to use one's powers of conception judgment or inference in regard to any matter or subject which concerns one or interests one **Think** (as here considered) is the general term implying mental activity for the sake of forming ideas or of reaching conclusions the term may or may not suggest closeness of application clearness in the ideas formed or correctness in the conclusions reached though when used without qualification it often does suggest the attainment or approximation of these as, "When I was a child I spake as a child I understood as a child I *thought* as a child but when I became a man I put away childish things (*I Corinthians* xiii 11) colleges are places where at least some men learn to *think* (*Lippmann*) I am even prepared to be told that when you paid the price of this book you were paying me to *think* for you (*Shaw*) **Cogitate** places more stress on the process than upon the results of thinking it is often used somewhat humorously or ironically to suggest the appearance or the atmosphere of profound but not necessarily valid thinking Still *cogitating* and looking for an explanation in the fire (*Dickens*) Mrs Berry had not *cogitated* long ere she pronounced distinctly and without a shadow of dubiosity My opinion is (*Meredith*) **Reflect** usually implies a turning of one's thoughts back upon or back to something that exists has occurred is without explanation or the like it implies quiet and serious consideration or study as [he] stood *reflecting* on the circumstances of the preceding hours (*Hardy*) All the most important things in his life [he] sometimes *reflected* had been determined by chance (*Cather*) "When on a calm night I look up at the stars I *reflect* on the wonders of creation the unimportance of this planet and the possible existence of other worlds like ours (*L P Smith*) **Reason** implies consecutive logical thought beginning with a postulate or postulates a premise or premises or definite data or evidence and proceeding through inferences drawn from these to a conclusion or judgment as to *reason* about the nature of matter few can *reason* clearly or consecutively for any length of time since where all is uncertain we must *reason* from what is probable of human nature (*Quiller-Couch*), No man as near death as I was feeling could I *reasoned* be absorbed by such trifles (*Lucas*) **Speculate** implies the processes of reasoning but stresses either the uncertainty of the premises or the incompleteness of the data and therefore usually imputes a hypothetical or theoretical character to the conclusions reached [Tiberius's retirement] was a strange incident in a life of vigorous action and Rome *speculated* assiduously on the cause (*Buchan*) It is interesting to *speculate* whether it is not a misfortune that two of the greatest masters of diction in our language Milton and Dryden, triumph with a dazzling disregard of the soul" (*T S Eliot*) **Deliberate** suggests slow and careful thought or reasoning on the part of an individual or group, especially before announcing a conclusion or decision; as Please you *deliberate* a day or two (*Shak*), "The future relations of the two countries could now be *deliberated* on with a hope of settlement (*Froude*)
Ana *Ponder meditate muse ruminate *infer, deduce, conclude judge

thirst, *v* Hunger, pine yearn *long hanker
Ana Covet crave, *desire wish want

thither. **Thither**, **there** indicate a point or place away from the one where the speaker or writer is **Thither** was formerly in common use with verbs of motion (such as *come bring send* etc), there with verbs of rest (such as *be live stay* etc.) In modern usage *there* has displaced *thither* except in poetic or elevated style and is now employed after verbs of motion as well as of rest

thoroughfare. Highway highroad *road roadway street avenue boulevard terrace, drive parkway byway lane alley alleyway

though **Though**, **although**, **albeit** introduce subordinate clauses stating something that is or may be true in spite of what is asserted in the main clause **Though** the most widely used of these words is less formal than *although* which comes close to it in meaning the clause it introduces may state an established fact or a supposition (either a hypothesis or an admission of possibility or probability), in the former case the conjunction is usually followed by a verb in the indicative mood in the latter by one in the subjunctive mood as *though* the work has many good points, it is open to severe criticism let us not defer our trip *though* it rain tomorrow *Though* he slay me yet will I trust in him" (*Job* xiii 15) In modern formal writing **although** is usually preferred to *though* when it introduces an assertion of fact when the subordinate clause precedes the main clause, and when there is no ellipsis, as, *although* his policy has not yet been fully declared, we have reason to believe that it will be acceptable to all *Although* the necessity of renunciation is evidence of the existence of evil yet Christianity in preaching it has shown wisdom The belief that what must be renounced is bad *though* sometimes false is far less often false than untamed passion supposes (*B Russell*) **Albeit**, though widely regarded as archaic, is often used in good modern prose when the idea of admission of that which seems a contradiction is expressed A worthy fellow *Albeit* he comes on angry purpose now (*Shak*)

thought. *Idea concept, conception notion, impression
Ana *Opinion view, sentiment, belief conviction persuasion

thoughtful 1 **Thoughtful, reflective, speculative, contemplative meditative pensive** are here compared as applied to persons, their moods attitudes expressions utterances and the like and as meaning characterized by or manifesting the power to engage in thought especially in concentrated thinking **Thoughtful** may imply either the act of thinking concentratedly or the disposition to apply oneself to the careful and serious consideration of problems or questions at issue as he has a shrewd rather than a *thoughtful* face Marlowe—not excepting Shakespeare or Chapman the most *thoughtful* and philosophical mind though immature among the Elizabethan dramatists (*T S Eliot*) So now you

know why it [social sm] is advocated so widely by thoughtf il and experienced people in all classes (Shaw) Reflective d ffers from thoughtful in its stronger implica tion of orderly processes of thought such as analysis logical reasoning or the like and in its suggestion of a definite aim such as the understanding of a thing s nature or of its relation to other things or the reaching of a definite conclusion Men of reflective and analytical habit eager to rationalize its [plutocracy s] instincts and to bring it into some sort of relationship to the main streams of human thought (Mencken) Speculative (etymolog cally spying out) implies a tendency or in clination to think about things d rect knowledge of which is either impossible or so extremely l mited that any conclusions are bound to be uncertain as economics is regarded by many persons as a speculative sc ence speculat ve writing about the state (Frankfurter) Hence the term often impl es theorizing or conjecturing without cons deration of the evidence or with l ttle attention to the evidence as About a thousand prac tical and positive top cs the Frenchman who speaks from experience and examination finds our views specu lative and immature (Brownell) The philosophical background of Ch nese culture has always tended to

know or comprehend (such as God the Absolute the future l fe) as The women were the crown ng joy of h s contemplati e mind Dear demonstrative crea tures! (Meredith) Practical curiosity becomes con templative and exam nes things for their own sake when

purpose such as understand ng a th ng or reach ng a con clusion regarding it The term therefore often comes close to thoughtful though it usually impl es some con secutive reason ng and sometimes suggests pleasure rather than seriousness in the exe

indulge

ment

mind

is not

though es s g suggestion of dreaminess of wistfulness, or of melancholy as For oft when on my couch I l e In vacant or in pensive

Ana *Serious earnest grave sober engrossed absorbed *intent *abstracted preoccupied

2 Thoughtful, considerate, attentive, as here compared are applied to persons and their acts in the sense of mind ful of the comfort or happiness of another or of o hers Thoughtful usually implies unselfish concern for others

concern for the feel ng of others or thoughtfulness in preventing or in rel eving pain suffering or the l ke

social only gregarious not considerate only pol te (Shaw) Attentive emphasizes continuous thoughtfulness, or impl es repeated acts of kindness or courtesy I as never more surprized than by his behaviour to us It was more than civil it was really attentive (Austen) There was a very tender feeling between David and Aunt Marian as he called her He was almost more attentive to her than her own children (M Austin)

us concerned careful anxious (see under

cous polite gallant chivalrous (see CIVIL)

tless

*Careless heedless inadvertent

reckless foolhardy (see ADVENTUROUS)

inconcerned incurious aloof lax remiss

tful

thrall *Serf villein vassal slave bondslave bonds man bondman peon Helot

thrash, *v* 1 Thresh *beat pound pummel buffet baste belabor

Ana *Strike smite slug slap winnow (see SIFT)

brandish *swing wave

manipulate swing ply *handle

Shopworn *trite hackneyed stereotyped

lated obsolete archaic (see OLD) exhausted

ined impoverished (see DEPLETE)

Threaten menace agree in meaning to fore-

ord look or other means an evil an injury

fliction likely to be visited upon one Threaten

mplies an attempt to d ssuade or influence by

punishments you do not mean to inflict ll) However the term has been so extended in its meaning that it is now often used without reference to persons who issue such warnings or who promise such penalties and with reference to things such as events conditions or symptoms which presage or otherw se in d cate something often but not necessarily something d re or d sturb ng to happen as overcast skies that threaten rain disputes wh ch threaten a rupture The recollection of the forty tons of dynamite in the body of the Ferndale not the sort of cargo one thinks of with equanimity in connexion with a threatened coll s on (Conrad) Without invoking the rule of strict construc tion I think that so near as to obstruct means so near

an alarming or a definitely hostile character or aspect, as, he did not actually *threaten* me but his tone was *menacing*; conditions that *menace* our liberty; "Is it not experience which renders a dog apprehensive of pain when you *menace* him?" (*Locke*); "Her subjects were incited to rebellion, her life was *menaced*" (*Macaulay*)

Ana *Intimidate, bulldoze, cow, browbeat: forebode, portend, presage, augur (see FORETELL): *warn, forewarn, caution.

thresh, *v* Thrash, *beat, pound, pummel, buffet, baste, belabor.

Ana Winnow (see SIFT): *strike, smite.

thrifty Economical, *sparing, frugal.

Ana Provident, prudent, foresighted (see under PRUDENCE): saving, preserving, conserving (see SAVE).

Ant Wasteful.

thrill, *v* Thrill, electrify, enthuse are here compared as meaning to fill a person with emotions that stir or excite one physically and mentally or, less often, to be stirred by such emotions. Thrill (etymologically, to pierce) suggests pervasion by emotions that set one's nerves tingling or quivering with pleasure, horror, or the like; commonly it implies an agreeable sensation even when the exciting cause is painful; as, a *thrilling* detective story; he *thrilled* his audience with his stirring appeal for action; I *thrilled* in response to his appeal; "Me mightier transports move and *thrill*" (*Tennyson*); "Why should not mind be able to pass on to mind its *thrilled* sense of a storm or a flower?" (*C. E. Montague*). Electrify differs from *thrill* in suggesting effects comparable to those produced by an electric current that shocks rather than stuns; it implies a sudden startling and violent stimulation of the nerves or by the mind by a power that for the time being holds one obedient to its will or under its sway; as, "Those heights of courage which *electrify* an army and ensure victory" (*Burke*); "She was not eating anything; she was using up all her vitality to *electrify* these heavy lads into speech" (*Cather*). Enthuse, a back formation from *enthusiasm*, has not been accepted by careful writers and speakers; it is often used carelessly or by undiscriminating writers and speakers to imply a stirring of or a being stirred by strong emotions such as ardor, fervor, zeal, and the like; as, to *enthuse* an audience with his suggestions for home defense; the people were not *enthused* over the prospect of war; he was always *enthusing* about the latest play he had seen.

Ana Excite, stimulate, galvanize, quicken (see PROVOKE): *stir, arouse, rouse, rally: penetrate, pierce, probe (see ENTER): quiver, tremble, shiver (see SHAKE).

throb, *v* Beat, *pulsate, pulse, palpitate.

throb, *n* Beat, pulsation, pulse, palpitation. See under PULSATE.

throe *Pain, ache, pang, twinge, stitch.

throng, *n* *Crowd, press, crush, mob, rout, horde.

Ana *Multitude, army, host, legion: assembly, congregation, gathering, collection (see under GATHER).

through *By, with.

throw, *v* Throw, cast, fling, hurl, pitch, toss, sling are synonymous terms when they mean to cause to move swiftly forward, sideways, upward, or downward by a propulsive movement, as of the arm, or by means of a propelling instrument or agency. Throw, now the general word, is often but not always followed by an adverb such as *off, away, down, up*, etc. to indicate not only the direction of that which is being propelled, but sometimes, especially in idiomatic phrases, its destination or disposal; as, "people who live in glass houses should not *throw* stones" (*Proverb*); "*Throw* physic to the dogs; I'll none of it" (*Shak.*); the fire engine *throws* a long stream of water; this gun *throws* a huge shell; to *throw* away food; to *throw* off one's coat; "The sceptic cannot *throw* his opponent if his own feet are in the air" (*Inge*). Cast is often interchangeable with *throw* but in current use it seems somewhat archaic unless that which is thrown is light (as, to *cast* a net; to *cast* dice) and is either directly aimed (as, to *cast* one's line in angling) or scattered more or less carefully (as, to *cast* seed) or is thrown only in a figurative sense (as, to *cast* a black look); "He that is without sin among you, let him first *cast* a stone at her" (*John* viii. 7); "Every tree therefore which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and *cast* into the fire" (*Luke* iii. 9). Fling implies much more violence in throwing or propulsion than either of the preceding words; commonly it also implies a force gained from strong emotion such as anger, contempt, or enthusiasm; "I would sooner take Empedocles's leap and *fling* myself into Mount Etna" (*Cowper*); "Then he loathed his own beauty and, *flinging* the mirror on the floor, crushed it into silver splinters beneath his heel" (*Wilde*); "It's no use!" cried Constance, *flinging* away her work" (*Bennett*). Hurl stresses driving and impetuous force that makes for speed and distance; as, to *hurl* quoits; "Him the Almighty Power *Hurled* headlong flaming from the ethereal sky" (*Milton*). Pitch more than any of the preceding words implies a sense of direction and of a definite aim in throwing; it is the preferred term in some competitive games such as baseball where skill in determining what course the thrown thing will take is important and in some employments, such as farming, where things are thrown to a definite spot; as, to *pitch* a spear; to *pitch* a ball; to *pitch* hay. Toss implies light, careless, or more or less aimless throwing; as, "he . . . *tossed* me some pieces of money" (*Dickens*); she rested on a log and *tossed* the fresh chips (*Frost*); the angry bull *tossed* the boy over the wall; to *toss* a coin to decide which should go. The term often also suggests a throwing to and fro or up and down (as, an hour's play in *tossing* a ball; "They discussed a doubt and *tost* it to and fro" —*Tennyson*). Sling does not as often, as in earlier English, imply the use of a sling or an instrument for throwing or hurling missiles such as stones or shot. When it does not, however, it retains its implication of a sudden, violent propulsion and of directness of aim; as, to *sling* snowballs.

Ana Drive, impel (see MOVE *v*): propel, thrust, shove, *push: heave, raise, *lift, boost.

throwback *Reversion, atavism.

thrust, *v* *Push, shove, propel.

Ana *Throw, cast, fling: drive, impel, *move: *enter, penetrate, pierce.

thrust, *n* *Stress, strain, pressure, tension, shear, torsion.

thug *Ruffian, desperado, gangster, Mohock, apache.

thwart Foil, *frustrate, baffle, balk, circumvent, outwit.

Ana *Hinder, impede, obstruct, block, bar: defeat, overcome, surmount (see CONQUER): check, curb, *restrain: *prevent, forestall, anticipate.

tickle *Please, regale, arride, gratify, delight, rejoice, gladden.

Ana Divert, *amuse, entertain: *thrill, electrify.

tide, *n* 1 Time, *opportunity, occasion, chance, break, bent.

Ana *Juncture, emergency, exigency, contingency.

2 Flood, *flow, stream, current, flux.

tidings *News, intelligence, advice.

tidy *Neat, trim, trig, snug, shipshape, spick-and-span.

Ana *Orderly, methodical, systematic.

Ant Untidy. — *Con.* *Slipshod, slovenly, sloppy, unkempt.

tie, *v* Tie, bind agree in meaning to make fast or secure They are often used interchangeably without marked

knotted and the attachment of one thing that may wander or move by that cord or rope to another that is stable I ll *tie* them [our horses] in the wood (*Shak*) Bind, on the other hand impl es the use of a band or

attachment is not connoted or is very weak *t e* still im pl es knotting and *bind* the use of an encircling band (such as a bandage or bandeau) or a bond (such as a

strength or mutual support (as the common danger *bound* all classes together And vows of faith each to the other *bind* —*Shelley*) or a be ng held down by a

world (*Shelley*)
Ana *Fasten attach *secure rivet anchor moor *jo n, connect link,
Ant Untie

tie *n* *Bond band

tiff *n* *Quarrel bickering spat squabble wrangle altercation.
Ana Scrap rumpus row *brawl bro l var ance d s sens on contention *d scord

tiff *v* Spat bicker quarrel squabble wrangle altercate See under QUARREL *n*
Ana D spute argue (see DISCUSS) differ from *differ with *contend fight

wh ch it is here chiefly considered but even in the latter

tight the gra n w ll leak out almost a shoveled in —*Grandgent*) when appl ec

A colon ( ) groups words d scriminated

it may imply either secretiveness (as 'and loose

take refuge in gaps find themselves in a *tight* place when the gaps begin to close —*Inge*) When the empl as s is upon pull ng or stretching a cord a rope a fabric, or the l ke to the po nt where it can be stretched no more with

closely and firmly or is stretched to the limit between

than nautical or mechanical use *taut* often carries a sug gestion of strain especially of nervous strain as the full l ps thrust out and *taut* like the flesh of animals distended by fear or des re (*Cather*) in exchanging

phys cal or more often nervous strain or that manifests

(*W James*) Just as a bicycle chain may be too *tight* so may one s carefulness and conscientiousness be so *tense* as to hinder the running of one s mind (*W James*)
Day after day I searched among the ruins and viewed with a *tense* anx ety the hundreds of corpses constantly being carried to the morgues (*V Heiser*)
Ana Strict stringent (see RIGID) *close compact con str cted contracted compressed condensed shrunken (see CONTRACT *v*) snug shipshape (see NEAT)
Ant Loose

2 Also **tightfisted** *Stingy close closefisted nig gardly parsimonious penurious, miserly curmudgeonly cheeseparing penny pinching
Ana *Me n ignoble sord d abject

ucated *drunk drunken inebriate in

*S lent uncommun cative taciturn pped closemouth ed ret cent reserved

tilt, *v* *Tip cant careen heel l st

chance break

exigency
able pat
r su table (see
ntial.

no fear! 1 and

(*Cather*) A *timid* person would rather remain miserable than do anything unusual (*B Russell*) Timorous on the other hand stresses domination by fears and apprehensions it implies a temporary or habitual frame of mind which causes one to shrink from any action or activity which requires independence decision, self assertiveness or the like it therefore suggests terror rather than extreme caution, as Murray, the most *timorous* as Byron called him of all God s booksellers (*Scott*) in another moment she seemed to have descended from her womanly eminence to helpless and *timorous* girlhood (*E Wharton*), *timorous* and fearful of challenge (*Mencken*)

Ana *Fearful apprehensive afraid *cautious circumspect calculating wary chary *cowardly pusillanimous

Ant Valiant.

timorous *Timid

Ana *Fearful, apprehensive afraid recoiling shrinking quailing blenching (see RECOIL) trembling quivering shivering shuddering (see SHAKE)

Ant Assured

tincture, *n* *Touch suggestion tinge suspicion, soupçon, shade smack spice dash vein strain, streak.

tinge *n* 1 Tint shade hue, *color chroma

2 Tinge *touch suggestion shade suspicion, soupçon, smack spice dash vein strain streak

tint, *n* Hue shade *color chroma tinge.

tiny, Minute miniature diminutive wee *small little teeny weeny

tip, *v* Tip tilt cant careen heel list agree in meaning to cause something to incline from a vertical or horizontal position or to suffer such an inclination Tip now often depends on a succeeding adverb or adverbial phrase to indicate how far this inclination goes or what direction it takes as, to *tip* over a vase or a chair the boat is *tipping* over to *tip* dirt out of a cart to *tip* up a mattress to *tip* one s chair backward When used without such a word or phrase the term usually implies either any possible direction or the conventional direction as, you will *tip* the boat if you all stand on this side to *tip* one s hat in saluting Tilt etymologically carries a stronger implication of unsteadiness or of tottering than *tip* but it has lost this connotation in all but one of its senses when it suggests swaying or pitching as of a ship in rough seas The floating vessel with beaked prow Rode *tilting* o er the waves (*Milton*) Otherwise *tilt* suggests a distinct and often a permanent slope or slant for this reason although the terms are interchangeable careful writers and speakers show a preference for *tip* when the reference is to things that are not stationary and for *tilt* when the reference is to things that are fixed in position as the board *tips* slightly the tree *tilts* to the south "That *tilted* cobble street winding down a hill (*Cather*) Cant is also often used in place of *tip* or *tilt* but it is preferred to either when that which is tipped or tilted is inclined at or near an angle of 90° thus a *tipped*-over boat by implication overturns a *canted* (or *canted*-over) boat by implication (unless corrected by the context) lies on its side *Cant* sometimes carries so strong a suggestion of throwing or tossing that the term carries little or no implication of tipping or inclining "What if the wave ebbed with me? Whereas it *cants* you to another crest (*Browning*) Careen and heel as transitive verbs are chiefly used in reference to ships that are turned on one side especially for cleaning and repairing the parts below the waterline Consequently both verbs but especially *careen* often also imply cleaning caulking and the like Finding a convenient harbor he unloaded and *careened* his vessels (*Irving*) As intransitive verbs they are chiefly used in reference to ships, especially sailing vessels that cant obviously or dangerously because of a strong wind or unbalanced loading *Careening* as if never more to right (*W Falconer*) Eight hundred of the brave Had made the vessel *heel* And laid her on her side (*Cowper*) List, which is commonly but not exclusively an intransitive verb also is a nautical term It differs from *careen* and *heel* chiefly in suggesting a dangerous loss of balance owing to the shifting of the cargo to one side the entrance of water into the hold or the like as it was not until they noticed the *listing* of the ship that they discovered that the emergency bulkheads had not been closed

Ana Incline *slant slope lean.

tippler, *Drunkard, inebriate, alcoholic dipsomaniac sot, soak toper tosspot

tipsy, Intoxicated, inebriate inebriated *drunk drunken, tight

tire, *v* Tire weary fatigue, exhaust, jade, fag tucker agree in meaning to make or in some cases to become disinclined or unable to continue because of loss of strength or endurance Tire is the general and ordinary word and usually implies the draining of one s strength or patience it may suggest any of several causes such as overexertion long continuance at a task, boredom a sense of futility or the like, and usually it requires textual amplification to indicate the cause and the degree of the effect "It *tires* me to death to read how many ways the warrior is like the moon or the sun, or a rock or a lion, or the ocean (*Walpole*) Music that gentlier on the spirit lies Than *tired* eyelids upon *tired* eyes (*Tennyson*) Then to the visible embarrassment of his young associates he suddenly *tired* of it all [fashionable society] and joined the Anglo-Catholic persuasion (*Day Lewis*) "We shall not fail or falter we shall not weaken or *tire* (*Winston S Churchill*) Weary as often suggests an incapacity for enduring more of the same thing or an unwillingness to continue one s effort one s interest or the like as a depletion of that strength or that interest The others would never even raise their eyes when this happened as men too well aware of the futility of their fellows attempts and *wearied* with their useless repetition (*Kipling*) "Ah I am worn out—I am *wearied* out— It is too much—I am but flesh and blood And I must sleep (*Millay*) "The Muses are vindictive virgins, and avenge themselves without mercy on those who *weary* of their charms" (*L P Smith*) It did not last the Crofts marriage In the spring of '95 Stanley *wearied* of her husband s infidelities, and could not bear them any more (*R Macaulay*) Fatigue is stronger than *tire* and implies great lassitude brought on by overstrain or undue effort It usually implies an incapacity for further strain or effort without untoward effects as his physician ordered him to avoid *fatiguing* himself until he had regained his strength [My head] is so *fatigued* by breakfast time I am utterly incapable of sitting down to my desk again" (*Cowper*) She flung herself upon a sofa, protesting that she was *fatigued* to death (*Burney*) Exhaust (as here considered see also DEPLETE) heightens *fatigue s* implications of drained strength or a worn-out condition of mind or of body as, she is too *exhausted* to sleep "I am so *exhausted* as not to be able to write (*Cowper*) Jade (etymologically from *jade* a worn out horse) implies weariness or fatigue that makes a person (sometimes a thing) lose all freshness and spirit and become dull and languid The term seldom carries as clear a suggestion of physical or mental overexertion as *fatigue* and often implies even more satiety than *weary* it is especially useful when the implication of overindul

gence in someth ng or the overworking of some power is

weariness or fatigue I worked at correcting manu script which *fags* me excessively (*Scott*) And man to man with a gasp for breath Said Lord what a run I m *fagged* to death (*Masefield*) Tucker usually with

impoverish bankrupt

tire, *v* Attire *clothe dress apparel array, robe vest invest

Ana, *Ant*, & *Con* See those at ATTIRE

tire, *n* Attire *clothes clothing dress apparel raiment vesture array

tireless *Indefatigable weariless untiring unwea

tiguing exhausting jad ng fagging (see TIRE *v*) arduous *hard d fficult

tiro Variant of TYRO

titanic *Enormous immense huge vast g gantic giant gigantean colossal mammoth elephantine herculean Cyclopean Antaean Gargantuan Brob d ngnag an

tithe, *n* *Tax levy assessment rate excise impost customs duty toll tariff tribute teind cess

title, *n* 1 *Cla m pretens on pretense

Ana *Right priv lege prerogative b rthr ght *reason ground argument proof *due desert merit

2 *Name designation denomination appellation style

tittle *Particle bit mite smitch smidgen whit atom iota jot

toady, *n* *Parasite sycophant favorite lickspit hanger-on leech sponge

toady, *v* *Fawn truckle cringe cower

Ana Ingratiate insinuate (see correspond ng adjectives at DISARMING) *follow tag trail tail blandish cajole wheedle (see COAX)

toboggan, *v* Coast *slide slip glide skid gl ssade slither

tocsin, *Alarm alarum alert

Ana Signal *sign

toff *Fop dandy beau coxcomb exquisite élegant dude macaroni buck spark swell nob

toffish *or* **toffy** *Styl sh fashionable mod sh smart chic dapper dashing spruce brave braw natty nifty nobby posh

toil, *n* Labor *work trava l swink drudgery grind

t

2 *Pledge earnest pawn hostage gage

Ana *Guarantee guaranty security surety

tolerance Forbearance leniency indulgence clemency ness See under FORBEARING

lercy charity grace, lenity *patience long longanimity

lerance loathing

*Forbearing lenient indulgent clement,

haritable benevolent humane forgiving ex cusing condoning (see EXCUSE *v*)

Ant Intolerant severe

tolerate Endure abide *bear suffer stand brook

Ana Accept *receive submit *yield bow succumb

*Tax levy assessment rate excise impost cus-

property character

tongue *Language dialect speech idiom

tonguelash, *v* Upbraid rate berate *scold jaw bawl out wig rail revile vituperate

tonic *Restorative alterative

jaws or in some cases on the wall of the mouth or of the pharynx of vertebrates and used cl efly in the grasping the b ting and the mastication of food Tooth is the general term but it is used so frequently with reference to the appendages on the jaws of human beings and many of the higher vertebrates that it is rarely employed in

such as the elephant the walrus, the narwhal and the wild boar and which typically projects from the mouth even when the mouth is closed and serves as a means of digging up food or as a weapon or the like Fang is a long sharp tooth characteristic of carnivorous animals

suggests a thing which eats or destroys (as the *tooth* of time Fell sorrow s *tooth* —*Shak*) or denotes a taste or appetite for food such as is described (as a sweet *tooth*) *t sk* is used contemptuously of abnormally large project ing human teeth (as when he opened h s mouth he

—G Eliot

ry sap d

somaniac.

nent text

torment, *v* Torture rack grill *afflict try

Ana *Worry annoy harry harass plague pester

d stress *trouble *bait badger hector agonize *writhe
tornado

passive stolid
Ant Agile
torpidity Torpor stupor *lethargy languor lassitude
Ana Inertness inact v ty idleness passiveness (see cor respond ng adject ves at INACTIVE)
torpor Torp d ty stupor *lethargy languor lass tude
Ana Apathy phlegm mpass v ty stolid ty (see under IMPASSIVE) inertness *or* inert a pass veness inactiv ty (see correspond ng adjectives at INACTIVE)
Ant Animat on.
torsion *Stress stra n pressure tens on shear thrust
tort Injury wrong gr evance * n ustice
tortuous *Winding anfractuous s nuous serpent ne flexuous.
Ana *Crooked devious labyrinth ne mazy (see corre-spond ng nouns at LABYRINTH) roundabout circuitous *indirect
☞ *Do not confuse* tortuous *w th* torturous
torture *v* Rack torment gr ll *afflict try
Ana. *Writhe agonize persecute oppress * vrong *d stress, trouble *worry annoy harry harass *maim mutilate mangle
toss *v* P tch sl ng *throw cast fl ng hurl
Ana Impel drive (see MOVE *v*) thrust propel (see PUSH *v*)
tosspot *Drunkard nebriate alcoholic d psomaniac sot soak toper t ppler
total *adj* *Whole entire all gross
Ana Complete *full plenary nclud ng *or* inclus ve comprehend ng *or* comprehens ve (see correspond ng verbs at INCLUDE)
total *n* *Sum aggregate whole amount number quantity
total *v* *Add sum figure cast foot
totalitarian *adj* Totalitarian authoritarian as appl ed to a government or state requ re d scriminat on for

author ta an state is so organized that the final and

Chancellor in 1933 became a *total ta ian* state.
totter *Shake tremble quake quaver qu ver shiver shudder wobble teeter shimmy d dder d ther

Ana Rock agitate *shake convulse sway *swing fluctuate osc llate waver

1 *Affect influence impress strike sway ouse *st r exc te st mulate qu cken (see) * n ure harm damage hurt impa r ach rival *match equal

touch *n* Touch suggestion suspicion, soupçon tincture tinge shade smack spice dash, vein strain

Touch often suggests an impress on left on someone or

(*Altered t*) a subject ve *t nge* entered nto the n ne-teenth-century descr pt on of natu e (*Jeans*) Imag st

ol p a s, w th the pleasant wholesome *sma k* of the so l n them (*Arnold*) Not only *sp ce* but also dash suggests a sl ght admixture or nfus on especially such as

He had (*M W lk*

a *strain* of eccentricity amounting in some cases almost to insanity (*L P Smith*) Streak, like *strain* is applied chiefly to one s character but it less often implies

Ana *Trace vestige contamination pollution defilement tainting (see corresponding verbs at CONTAMINATE) *impression impress imprint stamp print

touching Affecting *moving impressive poignant pathetic

Ana *Tender responsive sympathetic, compassionate *pitiful piteous pitiable

touchstone Criterion *standard gauge yardstick

Ana Test proof trial demonstration (see under PROVE)

touchy *Irascible choleric splenetic testy techy cranky cross

Ana *Irr table fractious snappish waspish peevish

table refractory recalcitrant headstrong (see UNRULY) dogged pertinacious *obstinate stubborn

Ant Frag le

tour, *n* *Journey voyage trip cru se expedition jaunt excursion pilgrimage

tow, *v* Tug haul hale *pull draw drag

tower, *v* Mount ascend soar rocket *rise arise levitate surge

toxic *or* **toxical** *Po sonous venomous virulent mephitic, pestilent pestilent al miasmatic miasmic miasmal

toxin *Poison venom virus bane

toy, *v* *Trifle dally flirt coquet

Ana *Play sport disport frol c fondle *caress pet cuddle dandle

trace *n* Trace vest ge t ack rack ...

winter s *traces* (*Swinburne*) it was the Indian s way to pass through a country and leave no *trace* (*Cather*) the *trace* Of higher tides along the beach (*Millay*) But the term is more often used w thout reference to a line to suggest any mark material or

the sense of a l ne of perceptible marks especially in

the marks made by the little feet on the virgin snow and he followed their *track* to the furze bushes (*G Eliot*)

sense of a driving mist or in the dialectal sense of a track or in the sense of wreckage (as in *rack* and ruin) has not been definitely established but the term still occurs in

trace, *v* *Sketch outline d agram delineate draft plot blueprint

Ana Copy duplicate reproduce (see corresponding nouns at REPRODUCTION) map *chart graph

tracing, *n* Sketch outl ne d agram delineation draft plot blueprint See under SKETCH *v*

Ana *Reproduction copy dupl cate *plan project scheme plot design

track, *n* *Trace vest ge rack

Ana Print stamp imprint (see IMPRESSION) *s gn, mark token.

tract *Area region zone belt

Ana *Expanse stretch spread amplitude *locality d str ct v c n ty sect on sector *part portion.

docile *obed ent submissive subdued (see

Con Ungovernable re- headstrong willful (see UNRULY) stubborn te

1 *Trade craft handicraft art profession* are here compared as general terms which des gnate a type

ss agriculture and s applied chiefly to r mechanical labor the *trade*

lve not only manual or less freedom for and the like many ll carried on inde- ent of each group

machine work, it not only implies handwork but usually

consistently used of these words, it is found in such phrases as the manual *arts*, the industrial *arts*; the mechanic *arts*; the household *arts*, the decorative *arts*; the

hieved and the exercise of personal judgment or taste, is often difficult, however, apart from the con termine whether the word *denotes* a pursuit or que, as, the *art* of navigation, the *art* of

XCHANGE).

Commerce, *business, industry

rade, v Barter, *sell, vend, auction.

*Malign, asperse, vilify, calumniate, defame bel.

ecry, detract from, derogate from depreciate, : revile, vituperate (see SCOLD, v)

1 *Business, commerce, trade industry

insportation, conveyance, carrying (see corre- verbs at CARRY).

ess, trade

lling, vending, bartering, trading (see SELL)

urchasing (see BUY)

course, commerce, dealings communication on, commune, conversation, converse, correspondence

hain, string

*Teach discipline, school instruct, educate tice, exercise, drill. *habituate, accustom, *harden inure, season.

ect, point, level, lay

i, divert, deflect

*Wander, stray, roam, ramble, rove, range, gallivant, meander

Treacherous, perfidious, *faithless false,

ant, renegade, apostate (see *corresponding* ENEGADE) seditious, mutinous rebellious RDINATE): disaffected, estranged, alienated GE).

*Hamper, fetter, shackle, clog manacle,

der, impede, obstruct, block, bar *restrain, c, inhibit *limit, restrict, circumscribe

tramp, tramper. *Vagabond, vagrant, hobo, truant, bum, stiff swagman, sundowner.

tranquil Serene, placid *calm, peaceful halcyon.

ill, silent, noiseless *soft gentle, mild ful, *comfortable *cool composed,

rpass *exceed excel outdo outstrip , overcome (see CONQUER)

1 Surpassing, superlative, *supreme, inent, incomparable, banner

mate, finished accomplished *perfect, itact

tal ideal *abstract.

*ultimate, categorical *infinite bound-

al. Transcendent, ideal, *abstract.

itural, supranatural categorical, *ulti-

opy, carbon copy, duplicate, *reproduc- replica.

transfer, *v* 1 *Move, remove, shift.

Ana. *Carry, convey, transport, transmit *commit, consign

2 **Transfer, convey, alienate, alien, deed** are here compared chiefly as legal terms meaning to make over property from one owner to another **Transfer** is the general term, it is applicable when the property is real or personal and when it is passed from one owner to another by sale gift, foreclosure, or the like **Convey** stresses the legalistic aspects of the transfer, it is the precise term when a sealed writing or deed, plays an essential part in the transfer It is therefore used chiefly of the transfer of real property and of ships **Alienate** and the less used **alien** are not always clearly distinguished from *transfer* or *convey*, in strict legal use however, they imply the passing of a title by the act of the owner as distinguished from its passing by the operation of the law, as in the case of inheritance by descent, thus entailed property cannot be *alienated* *Alienate* however may be used when the sale of property is not voluntary but is ordered or enforced by a court as in foreclosure or in condemnation proceedings In nonlegal use, *alienate* often implies diversion as by force or by a sovereign power an imperative need or the like 'He pleaded for the resumption by clerics of Church revenues *alienated* into lay hands' (*Belloc*) **Deed** is a popular rather than a legal term but it is equivalent to *convey*

transfiguration. Transformation metamorphosis, transmutation conversion, transmogrification See under TRANSFORM

Ana Exaltation magnification (see corresponding verbs at EXALT) enhancing, heightening intensifying (see INTENSIFY)

transfigure *Transform, metamorphose, transmute convert transmogrify

transformation, metamorphosis, transmutation, conversion, transmogrification, transfiguration (*or, rarely* transfigurement) **Transform** etymologically implies a change in outward form or shape but in its extended

transformed in a moment into imperious angry fire (*Pater*), the task of *transforming* a heterogeneous selection of mankind into a homogeneous nation (*B Russell*) Every phenomenon of nature night and rosy fingered dawn, earth and sun winds rivers and seas sleep and death—all have been *transformed* [by ancient Greek religion] into Divine and conscious agents' (*G L Dickinson*) **Metamorphose** is etymologically akin in meaning to *transform* Actually however it carries im

swine) or of a change in structure and habits that marks

startling, or violent change, as "this kind of passive, plastic nature, where the whole man is *metamorphosed*

struments subsequently *metamorphose* into messages of sound, television, etc." (*Jeans*). **Transmute**, originally not clearly distinguishable from *transform*, was early

of Mrs Struthers's easy Sunday hospitality they were

Lewis) **Transmogrify** implies a thoroughgoing metamorphosis, often, a grotesque bewildering or sometimes preposterous one the term is often used humorously but

already the most diffused throughout Shakespeare's world (*T S Eliot*) 'The classical heroes and heroines were *transmogrified* into mediaeval knights and ladies' (*Lowes*) **Transfigure**, which is strongly influenced by

Metamorphosis, transmutation conversion transmogrification transfiguration See un

responding verbs at TRESPASS) slip lapse *error *offense s n vice crime

transient, *adj* Transient, transitory passing ephemeral, momentary, fugitive, fleeting evanescent short lived

trans tory modes in which they appear' —*Burke* a *pass ing* fancy The confounding of the *Passing* with the Permanent —*A Austin*) Ephemeral etymologically implies existence for a day in this strict sense it is applied to certain l ving things as *ephemeral* insects *ephemeral* flowers In extended use it implies marked shortness of life or duration as of influence or appeal

ng ve l eeti g evanescent s ort lived

Ant Everlasting perpetual

translation. Translation, version, paraphrase, metaphrase construe are here compared only as denoting a rendering in intell g ble language the meaning or sense

have taken [in a translation of the Aene d] is not so straight as *metaphrase* nor so loose as *paraphrase* (*Dryden*) Construe is chiefly an academic term for an exercise in translation which emphasizes close adherence to he gramma ical ... al and its

limpid

*bright

nunicate

orphos s
ee under

ansmute

Transformation metamorphos s con grification transfiguration See under

*Transform metamorphose convert nsfigure

nt *Clear luc d pellucid diaphanous transpid

que — *Con* *Turbid muddy ro led ro ly

*Happen, hap occur chance befall betide

v I *Carry bear convey transmit

ve remove shift transfer *br ng fetch take

*banish exile expatriate ostracize extradite

el *eject, oust

transport, *n* *Ecstasy rapture.

Ana Enthusiasm *passion fervor ardor *inspiration fury frenzy bliss beatitude blessedness fel city *happiness

*Reverse invert

hange interchange swap transfer shift (see

ure bait decoy snare

agem ruse *trick maneuver artifice wile

nbush, ambuscade intrigue machinat on piracy

ntrap snare ensnare bag *catch capture

Ana Seize *take clutch grasp betray beguile delude (see DECEIVE)

travail 1 Labor *work swink toil drudgery grind
Ana *Effort exertion pains trouble
2 Labor, *childbirth parturition, delivery accouchement

traverse *Deny gainsay contradict negative impugn contravene
Ana Controvert confute refute *disprove rebut
Ant Allege

travesty, *n* *Caricature parody burlesque

travesty, *v* Caricature parody burlesque See under CARICATURE *n*
Ana *Copy mimic ape mock imitate

treacherous Perfidious traitorous *faithless false disloyal
Ana Betraying deceiving misleading double-crossing (see DECEIVE) recreant dastardly (see COWARDLY) seditious mutinous rebellious (see INSUBORDINATE) *dangerous perilous jeopardous

treason *Sedition
Ana Revolution revolt *rebellion uprising insurrection betrayal deceiving *or* deception double-crossing (see corresponding verbs at DECEIVE) overthrowing *or* overthrow subverting *or* subversion (see corresponding verbs at OVERTURN)
Ant Allegiance (sense 2)

treasure, *v* Prize value *appreciate cherish
Ana Esteem respect regard admire (see under REGARD *n*) *revere reverence venerate *save preserve conserve

treasury. 1 Thesaurus *museum library gallery archives
2 *Anthology garland florilegium thesaurus corpus chrestomathy chapbook

treat, *v* Parley negotiate *confer commune consult advise
Ana *Discuss dispute argue debate *consider weigh revolve study *think reason deliberate

treaty *Contract bargain compact pact entente con

. .

qua l shrink wince (see RECOIL)

tremendous Stupendous monumental prodigious *monstrous
Ana *Enormous immense huge vast gigantic colossal astounding amazing flabbergasting (see SURPRISE) terrifying alarming startling frightening (see FRIGHTEN)

trench, *v* Entrench encroach invade *trespass infringe
Ana See those at ENTRENCH

trenchant *Incisive clear-cut cutting biting crisp
Ana Piercing penetrating probing (see ENTER) *sharp keen acute *sarcastic satirical ironical sardonic *caustic mordant acrid scathing poignant *pungent piquant

trend *Tendency drift tenor current
Ana Movement *motion move inclination disposition predisposition (see corresponding verbs at INCLINE) progression *progress

trepidation Horror terror panic consternation *fear dread fright alarm dismay
Ana Apprehensiveness fearfulness (see corresponding adjectives at FEARFUL) anxiety worry concern solicitude *care awe *reverence fear

trespass, *v* Trespass encroach, trench entrench (*or* intrench), infringe, invade are not close synonyms for some are intransitive and usually require a preposition such as *on* or *upon* whereas the others may be used both transitively and intransitively Nevertheless they come into comparison because they all mean to make inroads upon the property territory or rights of another **Trespass**, which is now almost always an intransitive verb implies an intrusion often one that is either an unwarranted and unpardonable or an unlawful and offensive intrusion it is usually but not necessarily followed by *on* or *upon* as to warn hunters against *trespassing* on his land shall probably *trespass* on your hospitality till the Saturday se nnight following (*Austen*) what is the difference between the legitimate music of verse and the

implies gradual or stealthy entrance upon another s territory or assumption of another s rights or possessions the term may imply either the act of persons or

excessive demands upon certain incomes or forms of property a State may injuriously *encroach* upon the true costs of pecuniary incentives necessary to make capital ability or labour function with full efficiency (*J A Hobson*) The once more common **trench** and the currently more commonly **entrench** throw less emphasis upon unlawful intrusion and more upon cutting into or digging one s way into what belongs to another or should be used in another way or is outside one s sphere than do the preceding words as demands that *entrench* too much upon one s time questions *trenching* on rudeness It does not appear that he *entrenched* upon his own or

(

mental principles as they have been understood by the traditions of our people and our law (*Justice Holmes*) **Invade** which is more often a transitive than an intransitive verb implies a definite entrance into the territory or rights of another usually (but not now always) with hostile intent and with injurious effect as, to *invade* the enemy s country the gangrene has *invaded* healthy tissues where there is a legal right there is also a legal remedy by suit or action at law whenever that right is *invaded* (*Blackstone*) a crowd of tourists *invade* the town each week end
Ana *Intrude obtrude interlope butt in interfere intervene *interpose

trespass, *n* Transgression violation infraction *breach infringement contravention
Ana Invading *or* invasion entrenchment encroachment (see corresponding verbs at TRESPASS) intrusion obtrusion (see corresponding verbs at INTRUDE) *offense sin vice crime

trial 1 Test proof demonstration See under PROVE

Ana Experiment *experience inspection examination scanning, scrutiny (see under SCRUTINIZE) *process proceeding procedure

2 Trial tribulation ...

heightens the emphasis on the suffering or anguish involved in *trial;* even more often than the latter it connotes divinely ...

tribe, *n* Tribe, sib, clan, horde, sept are here compared

Israel each of which was believed to have been descended from one of the twelve sons of Jacob or as the ...

in the female line only) from a real or supposed ancestor Both the tribe as a whole and each of the sibs may have a distinct and characteristic form of worship Clan was

originally and still is most commonly applied to any of ...

g verbs at WRONG) *sorrow grief, anguish, ss suffering misery, agony

tribute, *n* 1 *Tax levy, assessment, rate excise ...

direction and ingenuity and, often by cunning Trick originally ...

not be entirely sure that he was not after all merely using a trick ...

admire" (*Hudson*) Ruse always implies an attempt to give a false impression as by diverting others' attention

doorstep' (*Bennett*) "A favorite *ruse* of the opium smugglers was to insert a hypodermic needle into an egg

applied to a r se by h ch an

display his pow rs

place comply. Conceal his force nay seem sometimes to fly

accomplishment of definite ends (as peacetime *maneuvers*, or exercises) rather than strategy, the employment of military or naval forces in such a way as to get an advantage over the enemy In extended use it commonly

quarter of an hour after everybody else was gone

Artifice suggests the employment of invented manufactured or mechanical devices or contrivances it usually connotes

He was no longer a mild old man to be worked on by the

use, the term commonly implies the employment of a stratagem or m

enemy's forces from B—— where the successful attack was launched

cumvent (see FRUSTRATE) cajole, wheedle blandish *coax

*Deception, double-dealing, chicanery, chicane, subterfuge, fraud

deceit, dissimulation, guile, cunning, duplicity

re, cheat, fraud, sham, fake, humbug, counter-

nstrated, tested (see PROVE)

trifle, *v* Trifle, toy, dally, flirt, coquet come into comparison as meaning to deal with a person or thing without seriousness earnestness close attention or purpose Trifle is the most comprehensive term of the group, for it may be used interchangeably with any of the others, implying any of several attitudes such as

"You see what s to be done and you hear what I say and you know I m not going to be *trifled* with any longer" (*Hard*

with his watch chain, he was not hungry and only *toyed* with his food There is evidence that Augustus like Julius *toyed* with the idea of giving the Assemblies

of the

interpose a little ease. Let our frail thoughts *dally* with false surmise" (*Milton*), I *dally* with my subject because to myself the remembrance of these times is

League called that of Hebron. Richelieu was *coquetting* with it" (*Belloc*). "Some of the Modernists have *coquetted* with this philosophy [pragmatism]" (*Inge*).
Ana Palter, fib, equivocate, prevaricate, *lie: waver, vacillate, falter, *hesitate: dawdle, dillydally (see DELAY).

trifling Trivial, *petty, puny, paltry, measly, picayunish, picayune.
Ana Inane, wishy-washy, banal, jejune, vapid, *insipid: *vain, idle, otiose, nugatory, empty, hollow: *venial, pardonable.

trig Trim, *neat, tidy, spick-and-span, snug, shipshape.
Ana *Orderly, methodical: spruce, dapper (see STYLISH): *debonair, jaunty.

trigger man Gunman, assassin, finger man, cutthroat, bravo.

trim *v* *Stabilize, steady, poise, balance, ballast.
Ana *Adjust, regulate, fix: counterbalance, counterpoise, offset, *compensate.

trim *adj* *Neat, tidy, trig, snug, shipshape, spick-and-span.
Ana *Clean, cleanly: compact, *close: *debonair, jaunty, perky, chipper.
Ant Frowzy.

trip *n* *Journey, voyage, tour, excursion, cruise, expedition, jaunt, pilgrimage.

trite Trite, hackneyed, stereotyped, threadbare, shopworn come into comparison when they mean being without freshness or power to evoke attention and interest. That is trite (literally, worn by rubbing) which has been spoiled for use by one's long familiarity with it; the term therefore imputes lack of novelty, commonplaceness, and often loss of vital force or power to impress us. "It is a *trite* but true observation, that examples work more forcibly on the mind than precepts" (*Fielding*). "a dreary expanse of *trite* sentiments and languid words" (*Sydney Smith*). "our most permanent aesthetic satisfactions arise as a rule from things familiar enough to give the pleasure of recognition, yet not so *trite* as to rob us of the other pleasure of surprise" (*Lowes*). That is hackneyed (literally, worn out in service as an overworked horse) which has been used so much and so constantly that all its significance has been dulled or all its spirit has been taken out of it. *Hackneyed* is applied especially to words and phrases that once were impressive and full of meaning but have become vulgarized and almost meaningless in the service of ordinary writers and speakers (cf. *cliché* under COMMONPLACE): as, *hackneyed* expressions such as "the cruel waves," "a clinging vine" (as applied to a woman), "honeyed kisses." "the *hackneyed* comparison betwixt blank verse and rhyme" (*Smollett*). "language ... worn and *hackneyed* out of all sense and meaning" (*Austen*). "the *hackneyed* melancholy of street music" (*L. P. Smith*). That is stereotyped (literally, produced from a stereotype) which falls invariably into the same pattern or form as though made by a mechanical impression rather than invented or contrived for the occasion. The word suggests lack of originality in attitude or creativeness: as, "the use of old *stereotyped* phrases ... to save the trouble of making a new living phrase to suit our meaning" (*H. Ellis*). "The contemporary thriller is in danger of becoming *stereotyped*" (*T. S. Eliot*). "Their [spiders'] cold intelligence, their *stereotyped* unremitting industry repel me" (*L. P. Smith*). That is threadbare (literally, worn as the fabric of much used garments, rugs, etc., until the nap or pile is wholly or partly removed) which has been so frequently used or dealt with that all its possibilities have been exhausted and there is no likelihood of awakening further interest in it: as, *threadbare* plots; a *threadbare* theme or subject. That is shopworn which is worn and marred by constant handling, as goods in a shop or as things comparable to them: the term suggests a loss of qualities that are necessary to make an appeal to those who can be stimulated only by what is bright, fresh, and new: as, *shopworn* methods of advertising; *shopworn* ideas of decoration.
Ana *Old, antiquated, archaic, obsolete: banal, flat, jejune, *insipid, vapid: depleted, exhausted, drained, impoverished (see DEPLETE).
Ant Original: fresh.

triumph *n* *Victory, conquest.
Ana Vanquishing, subjugation, surmounting, overthrowing, routing (see corresponding verbs at CONQUER).

trivial Trifling, *petty, puny, paltry, measly, picayunish, picayune.
Ana *Small, little, diminutive: *futile, vain, fruitless, bootless: slight, slim, slender, *thin, tenuous.
Ant Weighty: momentous.

troop *n* Band, troupe, *company, party.
Ana *Crowd, throng, press: assembly, gathering, collection (see under GATHER): legion, host, army, *multitude.

trot *v* Pace, single-foot, walk, gallop, run, canter, lope, rack, amble. See under TROT *n*.

trot, *n* Trot, pace, single-foot, walk, gallop, run, canter, lope, rack, amble all denote gaits, especially or only of the horse, and are used as nouns or verbs. In the trot the legs move in diagonal pairs and the feet are typically on the ground in the following order: right fore; right fore, left hind; left hind; all feet off ground; left fore; left fore, right hind; right hind; all feet off ground. In the pace the legs move in lateral pairs, and the feet are typically on the ground in the following order: right hind; right hind, right fore; all feet off ground; left hind; left hind, left fore; all feet off ground. In the single-foot each foot strikes singly, and there are alternately two feet and one foot on the ground, thus: right hind, right fore; right fore; right fore, left hind; left hind; left hind, left fore; left fore; left fore, right hind; right hind. In the walk there are alternately three and two feet on the ground, thus: left hind, left fore, right hind; left fore, right hind; left fore, right hind, right fore; right hind, right fore; right hind, right fore, left hind; right fore, left hind; right fore, left hind, left fore; left hind, left fore. The gallop is a rapid, springing gait in which the feet are typically on the ground in the following order: left hind; left hind, right hind; right hind; right hind, left fore; left fore; left fore, right fore; right fore; all feet off ground. The run is a much-quickened gallop. The canter is a gallop-like gait in which the bounds or leaps are moderate and easy. The feet are typically on the ground in the following order: right hind; right hind, right fore; right hind, right fore, left hind; right fore, left hind; right fore, left hind, left fore; left hind, left fore; left fore; all feet off ground. The lope is an easy canter. The terms rack and amble are sometimes used interchangeably with *single-foot*, sometimes with *pace*.

troubadour Trouvère, *poet, versifier, rhymer, rhymester, poetaster, bard, minstrel, scop, gleeman, jongleur, minnesinger, scald.

trouble *v* 1 Trouble, distress, ail come into comparison when they mean to cause one to be uneasy or upset. Trouble suggests loss of tranquillity or serenity and implies disturbance of any sort that interferes with one's convenience, comfort, health of body, or peace of mind: as, I shall not *trouble* you to move; the silence *troubled* him. "'Tis not my speeches that you do mislike, But 'tis my presence that doth *trouble* ye" (*Shak.*). Let not

your heart be *troubled* ye believe in God believe also in me (*John* xiv 1) Distress implies subjection to strain

anxiety distracts or crushes one a person is financially

or

set

ag tate vex irk *annoy bother

rry

oil

troupe Troop band *company party

trouper *Actor player performer mummer mime Thespian impersonator

trouvere Troubadour *poet versifier rhymer rhymester poetaster bard minstrel scop gleeman jongleur minnesinger scald

truant, *n* *Vagabond vagrant tramp hobo bum stiff swagman sundowner

truce, *n* Truce, armistice agree in meaning a suspension of hostil ties or an agreement to suspend hostilities *Truce* is more widely applicable than **armistice**, which definitely suggests laying down of arms and therefore is

[the fight against Philistinism] was vain if we say that

and permits resumption of activities at any time provided the enemy is given warning prescribed by the terms of the agreement thus four *armistices* were signed by belligerents in the World War in 1918 (one each with Bulgaria Turkey Austria and Germany) thereby pav ing the way for the Versailles Treaty which became effective in 1920

truckle *Fawn toady cringe cower

Ana Defer succumb bow cave in *yield submit *follow tag tra l tail

truculent *Fierce ferocious barbarous savage in human cruel fell

Ana Intimidating cowing bulldozing browbeat ng bullying (see INTIMIDATE) terroriz ng terr fy ng frightening (see FRIGHTEN) threatening menacing (see THREATEN)

true 1 *Faithful loyal leal constant stanch stead fast resolute

Ana *Reliable dependable trustworthy, tried persevering persisting (see PERSEVERE) *sincere wholehearted whole-souled unfeigned

Ant False (sense 2) fickle.

2 *Real actual

Ana Genuine *authentic veritable bona fide exact precise *correct right typical natural *regular

Ant False

*Commonplace platitude bromide cl ché riteness threadbareness (see correspond ng ad at TRITE) banality jejuneness inanity (see

an absolute and assured resting on that wh ch is its object it often suggests a basis upon other (not neces sar ly weaker) grounds than experience or sens ble

Confidence may or may not imply defin te grounds for one s assurances such as the support of experience or of convincing evidence when it does it carries less sugges tion of emotional factors than *trust* and a stronger implication of an assurance based upon the evidence of one s senses as those in whom we had no *confidence*

compared for most common sense see BELIEF 1) in pl es confidence but it often suggests a degree of credul ty or the acceptance of something capable of

it was a long time before he lost *faith* in his doctor s powers

Ana Assurance conviction certitude *certainty *belief fa th credence cred t

Ant Mistrust.

2 *Monopoly corner pool syndicate cartel

trust, *v* *Rely depend count reckon bank.

Ana Confide entrust, *commit, consign hope *expect look

trustworthy *Reliable dependable trusty tried

Ana. *Safe secure veracious truthful (see corresponding nouns at TRUTH) stanch constant steadfast *faithful honest, *upright, scrupulous.

Ant Deceitful dubious

trusty. Trustworthy tried *reliable dependable

Ana *Faithful stanch steadfast constant *reliant self reliant

truth. Truth, veracity, verity, verisimilitude come into comparison as terms denoting an abstraction often a quality or property of a person or thing that keeps close to the facts or to things as they are and avoids lies fictions, misrepresentation and the like Truth is in general such conformity to facts or reality It may however denote an abstraction that is purely an ideal construction (as to seek the *truth* to implant the love of *truth*) or is regarded as the final goal of the individual s intellectual endeavor (as, ye shall know the *truth* and the *truth* shall make you free —*John* vi 8 32) or it may denote utterances statements acts or feelings (either singly or collectively) that manifest thus conformity (as he always tells the *truth* since his actions belied his words they said there was no *truth* in him, every heart that loves with *truth* is equal to endure —*Tennyson*) Veracity denotes a quality of persons as manifested chiefly in their utterances or of the utterances themselves the term implies a rigid respect for truth and accuracy and also either habitual adherence to truth or a willingness to face the truth whatever the cost as to vindicate [Geoffrey s] *veracity* as an historian (*Pope*) a man of perfect *veracity* in thought word and deed (*Carlyle*) It [Tennyson s charm] lay in a great *veracity* of soul (*Watts Dunton*) ' But his passion for *veracity* always kept him from taking any unfair rhetorical advantages of an opponent (*A Huxley*) Verity as here considered denotes the quality of a thing that is truly what it purports to be or is in full accordance with the facts as I could almost as soon doubt the Gospel *verity* as his *veracity'* (*Coleridge*) the great seal attests the *verity* of the presidential signature (*Ch Just Marshall*) Verisimilitude denotes a quality of representations as in art or in literature that convince one of their truth to life either in detail or in their suggestion of universal conditions often the term implies a conformity not to things as they are actually or momentarily but to things as they are universally and eternally as There is no *verisimilitude* in the characters but there is *verisimilitude* in the thoughts they are true to life and are always passing through our minds (*Jowett*) Scott satisfied himself with seeking *verisimilitude* rather than antiquarian accuracy (*Sir W Raleigh* [d 1922]) the mathematical picture [of nature] shows a distinct preeminence over the others in that so far as we know it depicts the phenomena of nature with complete *verisimilitude* (*Jeans*) the more one knows of seventeenth-century England the more one marvels at its [*Pilgrim s Progress's*] *verisimilitude* (*Lowes*)

Ana Exactness precision correctness rightness (see corresponding adjectives at CORRECT) authenticity genuineness veritableness (see corresponding adjectives at AUTHENTIC)

Ant Untruth lie falsehood

try, *v* 1 Test *prove demonstrate

Ana *Judge adjudge adjudicate inspect examine *scrutinize

2 *Afflict torment torture, rack grill

Ana *Worry, harass harry plague pester *trouble distress irk, vex bother, *annoy

3 *Attempt endeavor essay assay strive struggle

Ana. *Aim, aspire. *intend, mean, propose, purpose design

try, *n* Attempt endeavor essay, assay striving struggle See under ATTEMPT *v*

Ana. *Effort exertion trouble pains test trial proof (see under PROVE)

tryst. Rendezvous assignation *engagement appointment date

tucker Fatigue exhaust jade fag *tire weary

Ana *Deplete drain exhaust impoverish, bankrupt

tug, *v* Tow hale haul, drag *pull draw

tumid. *Inflated flatulent, turgid

Ana *Expanded distended swollen dilated pompous pretentious *showy ostentatious bombastic, grandiloquent, magniloquent, *rhetorical.

tumor Tumor, cancer *Tumor* and *cancer* are mutually exclusive terms only in strict medical use Tumor often designates any morbid swelling or mass of tissue of which there are two kinds benign (popularly designated simply as a *tumor*) and malignant (formerly designated simply as a *cancer*) In the strict medical sense a *tumor* is an abnormal growth of tissue that serves no useful purpose in the body It does not spread to other parts and usually causes difficulty only by pressure or obstruction. Common forms of benign tumors are *adenoma* (of glandlike structure or of glandular origin) *fibroma* (consisting of fibrous tissue) *chondroma* (consisting of cartilage) *lipoma* (consisting of fatty tissue) *myoma* (consisting of muscular tissue) *osteoma* (consisting of bone) A cancer is a malignant growth of tissue usually ulcerating tending to spread to other parts of the body and associated with general ill health and progressive emaciation. The term *cancer* is often applied to either of the two forms of malignant growth more specifically denoted by *carcinoma* (a malignant growth originating in epithelial tissue as in the skin or in the lining of the stomach) or *sarcoma* (a malignant growth derived from nonepithelial tissue as lymphoid tissue cartilage bone etc)

tumulus *Mound bank, dune embankment terrace barrow

tune, *n* *Melody air

tune, *v* *Harmonize attune

Ana *Adjust regulate fix *adapt accommodate reconcile conform

turbid Turbid, muddy, roiled (*or* riled), roily (*or* riley, rily) agree in meaning not clear or translucent but clouded with sediment or with something like sediment That is turbid either literally or figuratively which is stirred up and disturbed so that it is darkened obscured confused or the like as the *turbid* water of a river on a stormy day, careless handling of a bottle makes wine *turbid* ' the *turbid* ebb and flow of human misery (*Arnold*), the air without had the *turbid* yellow light of sand-storms (*Cather*), for already the phrases at least of Nietzsche were trickling into the *turbid* current of British thought ' (*H G Wells*) That is muddy which is turbid or opaque as a result of being mixed with mud or with something similarly slimy or heavy or which is merely mud-colored (as *muddy* coffee a *muddy* pond) In figurative use the term carries a stronger suggestion than *turbid* of a dull heavy or muddled character as a *muddy* complexion a *muddy* style Dost think I am so *muddy* so unsettled? (*Shak*) *Turbid* ecstasy' is surely not good *Turbid* rather suits the *muddy* kind of inspiration which London porter confers

(*Lamb*) That is roiled or roily (or in colloquial use in the Un ted States riled or riley) wh ch is turb d and ag tated as that wh ch bubbles from a *roiled* mind (*J Beaumont*) the motorboat left behind it a wake of *roily* water

Ana Obscure *dark murky opaque *dirty foul nasty

Ant Clear limpid

turgid Tumid *inflated flatulent

Ana Expanded distended ampl fied swollen (see EXPAND) magniloquent grand loquent *rhetorical bombast c

turn *v* 1 Turn, revolve rotate gyrate circle spin whirl twirl wheel eddy swirl pirouette come into com par son when they mean to go or move or less often cause to go or move n a circle or circles **Turn** the most general of these words may imply movement in circle after circle or merely in a complete circle or part of a c rcle like many other of the verbs in Engl sh which

speed to *turn* a sp nn ng wheel he *turned* when he heard his name the dressmaker asked her to *turn* slowly so that she could see if the hem was even the door *turns* on its hinges **Revolve** always impl es a turning either round and round someth ng as a center or upon a p vot as the planets *revolve* around the sun at the entrance is a *revolving* door Both *turn* and *revolve* may also imply

used trans tively as well as intrans tively and are com monly the preferred terms when the mot on is induced by a human agent as to *spin* a top to *whirl* one s arms to *whirl* a st ck For bod es wh ch *revolve* or *whirl* or

or turns or twists through many gyrat ons often in

flared or vagrant star dust *swirled* (*Kipling*) Pirouette

Gould)

Ana *Swing oscillate vibrate fluctuate pendulate undulate

Divert in d scriminating use is preferred to

world came to him" (*V Heiser*) When used in reference to a person's thoughts interests attention intentions, and the like it often presupposes mental concentration, fixity of attention or resoluteness of purpose therefore when an attempt to distract to dissuade to sidetrack or the like is to be suggested *divert* is the appropriate word as, it is hard to *divert* his attention when he is engrossed in study Had I spoke with her I could have well *diverted* her intents (*Shak*) Could France or Rome *divert* our brave designs, With all their brandies or with all their wines? (*Pope*) Deflect in contrast to *divert* implies a turning from a straight course or a fixed direction it is therefore the preferred word when that which turns or is turned normally or rightly follows such a course or keeps such a direction as to *deflect* a ray of light by passing it through a prism to *deflect* a magnetic needle In its extended use it is chiefly referred to thoughts purposes, interests, that pursue a rigid or clearly defined course or direction consequently the word sometimes connotes deviation, aberration or the like He underwent all those things—but none of them *deflected* his purpose (*Belloc*) After all she had perhaps purposely *deflected* the conversation on from her own affairs (*E Wharton*) Avert implies a turning away from that which is before one physically or mentally it is used chiefly in reference to something at which one has been looking or of which one has been thinking and carries commonly a strong implication of avoidance and often a further suggestion of repugnance as to *avert* one's glance from the sight before one She avoided looking that way as much as possible but it was hardly in human nature to keep the eyes *averted* when the door slammed (*Hardy*) The last drop of her magnanimity had been spent and she tried to *avert* her shuddering mind from Charlotte (*E Wharton*) Sheer was originally and still is used in reference to the turning of a boat or ship from its course especially under the guidance of the helm and in an emergency It is usually followed by an adverb such as *to off away alongside* and *up* which indicates the direction of the turn with reference to another vessel the shore or the like as the yachts *sheered* to so that their captains could speak to each other to *sheer* off the boat just in time to avoid collision with a rock In its extended use the word commonly implies a sudden or conspicuous divergence from a path or course that has been followed. An age when the interests of popular liberty and of intellectual freedom had *sheered* off from the church (*J R Green*) They [men] often were interested in me but I was never in the least conscious of what drew them or caused them to *sheer* away' (*M Austin*)

Ana *Swerve veer deviate diverge, digress depart *move shift

3 *Curve bend, twist

Ana *Swerve veer incline *slant slope lean *reverse invert transpose

4 *Resort refer apply go

5 In form **turn out** *Bear produce yield

Ana *Make form fashion shape manufacture fabricate propagate breed, *generate engender

turn *n* *Gift bent faculty aptitude genius talent knack

Ana *Inclination disposition predisposition bias propensity proclivity penchant *leaning flair

turncoat *Renegade apostate recreant backslider pervert

Ana Deserter forsaker abandoner (see corresponding verbs at ABANDON)

tusk *Tooth fang

twinge *n* *Pain ache pang throe stitch

twinkle, *v* *Flash gleam glance glint sparkle glitter glisten, scintillate coruscate glimmer shimmer, glister spark

twinkling, twinkle *Instant moment minute second flash trice jiffy split second

twirl, *v* *Turn revolve rotate, gyrate circle spin whirl, wheel eddy, swirl pirouette

twist, *v* Turn bend *curve

Ana Spin twirl whirl (see TURN *v*) contort distort gnarl (see DEFORM)

twister *Wind breeze gale hurricane whirlwind cyclone typhoon tornado waterspout gust blast flaw zephyr

twit, *v* *Ridicule deride mock taunt rally

Ana Reproach chide *reprove reprehend blame censure (see CRITICIZE) *scoff jeer gibe

type, *n* 1 *Symbol emblem attribute

Ana *Sign mark, token intimation suggestion (see corresponding verbs at SUGGEST 1) adumbration shadowing (see corresponding verbs at SUGGEST 2)

Ant Antitype

2 **Type, kind, sort, nature, description character, stripe kidney ilk** come into comparison when they denote a number or group of persons or of things thought of as a class or category because of the close resemblance of the individuals in some particular way or ways *Type* is usually the preferred term for such a group when the resemblances are so strong clearly marked or obvious that the distinction between that group and related groups cannot be questioned as there are at least four *types* of literary prose—narration description exposition and argument the seedless *type* of orange the disappearance of the *type* of poem now known as the popular ballad that most dangerous *type* of critic (*T S Eliot*) Kind may be very explicit or very vague in its reference When explicit the term usually implies likenesses that are the result of the fact that all the individuals belong to the same genus or species often the same biological species (as, He knew no class in flesh and blood He loved his *kind* [i e all men] —*Masefield* the dog shunned all save his master and his own *kind* [i e either other dogs or dogs of the same species]) sometimes merely the same scientific genus or species (as, rubies, emeralds, sapphires are all minerals of the same *kind* [i e corundum] a rock of this *kind* is rare in this part of the world) sometimes the same logical or other classification (as the Auden Garrett anthology is outstanding of its *kind* —*Day Lewis* logic works by predicating of the single instance what is true of all its *kind* —*W James*) Sort is probably more often used than *kind* when the reference is vague but frequently the two words are coupled or interchanged as if indistinguishable in meaning as men of all *sorts* and *kinds* what *sort* (or *kind*) of mind has he? I do not like books of this *kind* (or *sort*) *Sort* however is preferred when there is a distinct suggestion of disparagement or contempt as Lewd fellows of the baser *sort* (*Acts* xvii 5) one does not enjoy that *sort* of person The other words in this group are all more or less loosely used in place of *kind* and *sort* In discriminating use however *nature* implies inherent or innate rather than superficial likenesses (as adventures of this *nature* sins of the same *nature*) description implies agreement in all details that may be regarded as part of the description or definition of the type (as all embargoes are not of this *description* —*Ch Just Marshall* any class or *description* of persons —*Ch Just Taney*) and character suggests likenesses in peculiar or distinctive features or qualities (as few books of this *character* have come to my attention) Stripe and kidney are somewhat colloquial and usually humorous substitutes for *kind* or *sort* *stripe* often carry

waterspout twister breeze gust blast flaw

*Regular natural normal
eneric general *universal common specific (see

al distinctive
nographer *secretary amanuensis scribe

Also **tyrannous** Despotic arb trary
utocratic
itorial authoritarian magisterial *total tar
tarian domineering imperious *masterful

Ana Exemplar example *model pattern

typhoon *Wind gale hurricane whirlwind cyclone

tyro *or* **tiro** *Amateur dilettante dabbler
Ana *Novice apprentice probationer neophyte

U

ubiquitous Less often **ubiquitary** *Omnipresent

uitlander Variant of OUTLANDER

ulcer *Abscess canker canker sore

ultimate 1 Extreme *last latest final terminal concluding eventual

2 Ultimate absolute categorical are here compared mainly in their philosophical senses where despite great differences in implications they have in common

absolute

touchstone in matters religious (*Babbitt*) That is categorical

more general conceptions can be found to include them

umbra Pen mbra *Shade shadow mbrage ad m bration

umbrage
adumbra
A colon

2 *Offense resentment pique dudgeon huff
Ana Annoyance vexation irking (see corresponding verbs at ANNOY) irr tation exasperation provocation nettling (see corresponding verbs at IRRITATE) indignation rage fury wrath *anger ire

umpire, *n* Referee *judge arbiter arbitrator

un Un in, non, a are the common negative prefixes in English Un is not only the most frequent but it is also the freest in use because it may be prefixed to any English noun adjective or adverb capable of having a negative As a rule but not without a multitude of exceptions *un* suggests mere negation and the compound of which it is a part means nothing more than not that which is expressed by the second element as *un*sweetened equals not sweetened *un*ladylike equals not ladylike In (or one of its phonetic variations il before *l* im before *b p m* ir before *r*) is akin to *un*

ment A very large (if not the larger) number imply diametrical opposition or contrariness as well thus *in*cautious is far more restricted and pointed in meaning than *un*cautious (or not cautious) for the latter implies merely the failure to use caution and the former implies the presence of caution s extreme opposite—recklessness Oftentimes the *in* compound is the contrary of the second element in a restricted and meaningful sense the mere negative of the word in any sense being expressed by an *un* compound as *in*artistic (tasteless banal) *un*artistic (not artistic) *ir*religious (ungodly profane) *un*religious (not religious) There are times when both the *in* and the *un* compounds have acquired a specific

Christian was formed to distinguish persons and activities that cannot be designated as *Christian* in its most inclusive sense *Non* is also used in forming nouns naming all not included under the second element as *non*

sionally used to form new general words when there is a feeling that the existent *un-*, *in-*, and *non-* forms are too specific in meaning and do not strongly enough indicate privation or the absence of all the characters or qualities implied by the affirmative element. *Amoral* (see IMMORAL) was coined when it was discovered that *im*moral, *un*moral, and *non*moral did not explicitly deny the presence of all characteristics that would make a person or thing describable as *moral*. *Asocial* suggests in contrast with *un*social and *non*social the privation of all those qualities included under the meaning of *social*.

unalienable Variant of INALIENABLE.

unassailable Impregnable, inexpugnable, invulnerable, *invincible, unconquerable, indomitable.

Ana. Stout, sturdy, tenacious, tough, *strong, stalwart.

unavoidable *Inevitable, ineluctable, inescapable.

Ana. Certain, positive, *sure.

unbecoming *Indecorous, improper, unseemly, indecent, indelicate.

Ana. Unfitting, inappropriate, unmeet, unsuitable (see UNFIT): inept, *awkward, maladroit, gauche, clumsy.

unbelief Unbelief, disbelief, incredulity come into comparison as meaning the attitude or state of mind of one who does not believe. **Unbelief** stresses the lack or absence of belief especially, but not always, in religion or in revelation; as, "he . . . upbraided them with their *unbelief*" (*Mark* xvi. 14); "If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth. And straightway the father of the child cried out. . . . Lord, I believe; help thou mine *unbelief*" (*Mark* ix. 23-24); "The second of these books would be condemned for heresy, and the first for *unbelief*" (*J. Martineau*). **Disbelief** implies a positive rejection of what is stated or asserted; as, an attitude of general *unbelief* with reference to a given rumor may be changed by evidence to one of absolute *disbelief*; "A *disbelief* in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century" (*Lecky*); "Although the latter [Rousseau] was a disbeliever in aristocracy, he never perceived the implications of his *disbelief* where education was concerned" (*B. Russell*). **Incredulity** implies indisposition to believe or, more often, a skeptical frame of mind; as, "the stare of petulant *incredulity*" (*Johnson*); "there is a vulgar *incredulity* which . . . finds it easier to doubt than to examine" (*Scott*).

Ana. *Uncertainty, doubt, dubiety, dubiosity: skepticism, agnosticism (see under SKEPTIC).

Ant. Belief.

unbeliever Freethinker, *atheist, agnostic, infidel, deist.

Ana. *Skeptic, agnostic: *pagan, heathen.

unbiased Impartial, dispassionate, *fair, just, equitable, uncolored, objective.

Ana. *Disinterested, uninterested: detached, aloof (see INDIFFERENT).

Ant. Biased.

uncalled-for Gratuitous, wanton, *supererogatory.

Ana. *Impertinent, intrusive, officious: *foolish, silly, absurd, preposterous.

uncanny *Weird, eerie.

Ana. *Strange, singular, erratic, eccentric, odd, queer: *mysterious, inscrutable.

unceasing *Everlasting, endless, interminable, never-ending.

uncertainty Uncertainty, doubt, dubiety, dubiosity, skepticism (*or* scepticism), suspicion, mistrust are synonymous terms only when they mean a feeling or a state of mind governed by the feeling that one is not sure about someone or something. **Uncertainty** stresses the lack of certainty or certitude and may, on the one hand, imply a mere falling short of these or it may, on the other hand, imply so far a removal from them that one is aware that one has grounds only for guessing or surmising; it may imply that one has no conviction regarding the reality, truth, or rightness of something or that one cannot predict the act, on the course, or the outcome of someone or something; as, to suffer from *uncertainty* concerning his son's fate; "she drove without any *uncertainty* or hesitation as to her route" (*Deland*); "Unsuccessful propaganda verse . . . is the result of the poet trying to convince others without having experienced either *uncertainty* or conviction himself" (*Day Lewis*); "Man's *uncertainties* in regard to all the major issues of life" (*A. Huxley*). **Doubt** implies both an uncertainty about the truth or reality of something and an inability to make a decision, often even after study or investigation; frequently, the term implies such a feeling or state of mind in respect to religious beliefs or doctrines formerly accepted without question; as, "he never felt a *doubt* of God's existence"; "Ten thousand difficulties do not make one *doubt*" (*Newman*); "There lives more faith in honest *doubt*, Believe me, than in half the creeds" (*Tennyson*); "No man likes to have his intelligence or good faith questioned, especially if he has *doubts* about it himself" (*H. Adams*). **Dubiety** comes closer to *uncertainty* than to *doubt* for it stresses a lack of sureness rather than an inability to reach a decision as to where the truth lies. But it regularly carries, as *uncertainty* does not, a strong implication of wavering or of fluctuations between one conclusion and another; as, faith free from all *dubiety*; "The twilight of *dubiety* never falls upon him" (*Lamb*); "Chilled Martini. Transfixing all *dubiety* within" (*W. R. Benét*). **Dubiosity** is not always clearly distinguishable from *dubiety*; sometimes, however, it suggests not uncertainty but vagueness, indistinctness, or mental confusion; "Mrs. Berry had not cogitated long ere she pronounced distinctly and without a shadow of *dubiosity* 'My opinion is . . .'" (*Meredith*). **Skepticism** suggests in this its general sense (see also under SKEPTIC) an unwillingness to believe without demonstration or an incredulity while any plausible evidence to the contrary exists; it usually refers to a habitual or temperamental state of mind or to a customary reaction to something proposed for belief; "St. Thomas was perhaps of all the apostles the one most easily imaginable in the present, and his sturdy *skepticism* must have been the consolation of many Christian souls" (*C. Mackenzie*); "An easy and elegant *scepticism* was the attitude expected of an educated adult: anything might be discussed, but it was a trifle vulgar to reach very positive conclusions" (*B. Russell*); "[The scientist's] boasted power to foretell and control upon the basis of his hypotheses has been too often vindicated to permit a *skepticism*" (*J. W. Krutch*). **Suspicion** stresses conjecture or apprehension that someone or something is not true, real, or right in any one of the senses of those words or that he or it has worked or is working evil or injury; however, since the term also implies that the conjecture or apprehension is accompanied by uncertainty or doubt, it comes into comparison with the other words of this group. In fact, when it implies a lack of faith in the truth, reality, or rightness of someone or something, it often comes close to *doubt*; as, "seized with unwonted *suspicion* of his own wisdom" (*Meredith*); "if the spiritual faculty is given fair play and suffered to develop normally, *suspicion* . . . of it must disappear" (*Inge*); "a stranger . . . regarded with *suspicion* if not actual hostility" (*Hudson*). When, on the other hand, it implies a possible but not as yet well-grounded charge or accusation of wrongdoing, the terms have little in com-

ion, assur

*infinite

iscourte

ungracious

Ana Boorish loutish churlish (see under BO

brusque blunt gruff crusty (see BLUFF)

Ant Civil

uncolored 1 *Colorless achromatic

2 Dispassionate impartial objective unbiased

just equitable

uncommon *Infrequent scarce rare occas

sporadic

Ana *Strange singular unique *exceptional *choice exquisite

Ant Common

uncommunicative *Silent taciturn reticent reserved secretive close, close-lipped closemouthed tight lipped

Ant Communicative

unconcerned *Indifferent incurious aloof detached disinterested

apathetic

worried

erative

*social pleasing *pleasant agreeable

unconquerable *Invincible indomitable impregnable inexpugnable unassailable invulnerable

Ant Conquerable

unconstraint Unconstraint, abandon, spontaneity come into comparison when they denote the free and un

ghts or feelings or the

adjectives at SPONTANEOUS)

n ingenuousness

t NATURAL)

ory

s sleek soapy

bland

ous (see

Ant Brusque

*brave courageous

hty

see FAITHFUL)

iensive cowed

g

covert stealthy

y backstairs

devious oblique

Ant tforward forth

right open plain, *frank candid

underlying Basic *fundamental basal substratal substrative radical

Ana *Essential cardinal vital fundamental requisite indispensable necessary, *needful

undermine. *Weaken enfeeble debilitate sap cripple disable

Ana *Ruin wreck *injure damage impair thwart foil *frustrate

Ant Reinforce

underneath *Below under beneath

Understand comprehend, appreciate are

a clear and true idea

wledge of something

are often used inter

changeably and ut loss nevertheless

fine sharp differences in

d that

ess or

knowl

ing at

person

ng his

ible to

under

prehend

Yes—I

ies the

mental

erstand

rue im

in love

that ye what is the

d to know

Ephesians

of dollars

minds are

And the

shall keep

(*Philip*

e must be

go *Under*

e as here

just judg

ach group-

ment or the estimation of a thing s true or exact value therefore the word is used in reference to persons or things which may be m sjudged, as by underestimating or overest mat ng or by undervalu ng or overvaluing "You are of an age now to *appreciate* h s character (*Meredith*) "We do not reproach h m [Gilbert Murray] for preferring apparently Eur p des to Aeschylus But he should at least *appreciate* Eur p des (*T S Eliot*) "The publ c opinion wh ch thus magn fies patriot sm into a relig on is a force of which it is difficult to *appreciate* the strength (*Boswell*) To *appreciate* the gulf between the ideal and the fact we have only to contrast such a scheme as that set forth in the Republ c of Plato with the following description of the state of Greece during the Peloponnes an War (*G L Dick nson*)
Ana Conceive realize envision envisage (see THINK) interpret elucidate construe (see EXPLAIN) penetrate pierce probe (see ENTER)

understanding 1 *Reason intu tion
Ana Comprehens on apprehension (see under APPREHEND) *d scernment d scrim nat on insight penetration *un versal general generic.
2 *Agreement accord

understudy *n* *Subst tute supply locum tenens alte nate p nch h tter double stand n

undulate Waver *swing sway oscillate vibrate fluctuate pendulate.
Ana *Pulsate pulse beat throb palpitate

undulation *Wave r pple b llow roller breaker comber beachcomber surge

undying *Immortal deathless unfad ng fadeless amaranth ne.
Ana *Everlasting endless unceas ng never-ending interm nable.

unearth *D scover ascertain, determ ne learn.
Ana Exhume d s nter *d g delve expose, exhib t *show *reveal d sclose discover

uneasy *Impatient nervous unquiet restless rest ve fidgety skitt sh fever sh hect c jumpy j ttery
Ana Anx ous worr ed sol c tous, concerned careful (see under CARE) d sturbed perturbed ag tated, d s qu eted (see DISCOMPOSE)

uneducated *Ignorant ill terate unlettered untaught untutored unlearned nescient.
Ana *Rude crude rough raw callow green.
Ant Educated

unerring *Infall ble nerrable nerrant
Ana *Rel able dependable, trustworthy *exact accurate prec se *correct

unescapable Variant of INESCAPABLE.

uneven *Rough harsh rugged scabrous.
Ant Even — *Con* *Level flat, plane smooth equable even uniform *steady constant

unfading *Immortal deathless, undying fadeless amaranth ne
Ana *Everlast ng never-end ng endless *lasting perdurable perpetual

unfeigned *S ncere wholehearted whole-souled heartfelt hearty
Ana Genu ne *ver table bona fide *authentic *natural, simple naïve *spontaneous, impulsive.

unfit, *adj* Unfit, unsuitable unmeet improper inappropriate unfitting inapt unhappy infelicitous come into comparison when they mean not right w th respect to what s requ red or expected under the circumstances or is demanded by the th ng s end use or funct on Except for th s den al of r ghtness the terms otherwise correspond in applicat ons and in mpl cations to the affirmative adject ves as d scr m nated at FIT
Ant Fit. — *Con* Adaptable pliable malleable (see PLASTIC) *able capable competent qual fied

unfitting Inappropriate improper unmeet unsuitable *unfit inapt unhappy infelicitous
Ana Unbecoming unseemly *indecorous
Ant Fitting.

unflagging Unwearied unwearying tireless untiring *indefatigable wearlless.
Ana. Persevering pers sting *or* persistent (see corresponding verbs at PERSEVERE) *steady constant
Con Indolent fainéant slothful *lazy

unfledged *Immature unmatured unripe unmellow
Ana Crude callow raw green *rude.
Ant Full-fledged

unformed *Formless shapeless chaotic amorphous inchoate
Ant Formed — *Con* *Definite definitive developed matured (see MATURE) fashioned fabricated manufactured made (see MAKE)

unfruitful Barren *sterile infertile impotent
Ant Fru tful, prol fic — *Con* *Fertile fecund

ungodly *Irrel gious godless unreligious nonrel gious
Ana Wicked evil ill *bad reprobate *abandoned profl gate *impious blasphemous profane

ungovernable *Unruly intractable refractory recalc trant w llful headstrong
Ana *Contrary perverse froward wayward contumacious, *insubord nate rebell ous fact ous
Ant Governable doc le — *Con* Submissive subdued *tame tractable amenable *obed ent

ungracious *Rude ill mannered impol te d scourteous, uncivil.
Ana Churl sh boor sh (see under BOOR) brusque gruff blunt curt (see BLUFF)
Ant Gracious.

unhappy Infelicitous inapt unsuitable unmeet improper inappropr ate unfitt ng *unfit
Ana Inept maladroit gauche *awkward
Ant Happy

uniform *adj* 1 Parallel homogeneous *s milar like al ke ident cal ak n analogous comparable
Ana *Same equ valent equal
Ant Various
2 *Steady constant, even equable
Ana Cons stent *consonant compatible regular *o derly
Ant Mult form

unify Consolidate concentrate *compact
Ana *Integrate art culate concatenate organize systematize (see ORDER *v*) *unite, comb ne conjo n

unimpassioned *Sober temperate continent
Ana *Cool composed collected imperturbable *calm serene placid tranquil *impass ve stolid sto c phlegmat c
Ant Impass oned

uninterested *D s nterested
Ana *Indifferent unconcerned incurious *forgetful unm ndful, obl vious
Ant Interested curious

union *Un ty sol darity ntegrity
Ana Integration articulation concatenat on (see under INTEGRATE) *harmony consonance accord concord

unique 1 *S ngle sole lone sol tary separate part cular
Ana *Only alone
2 S ngular *strange, peculiar eccentric errat c odd queer qua nt outland sh cur ous.
Ana *Except onal uncommon rare *infrequent

unite 1 Comb ne *jo n connect link, associate relate

Ana *Mix blend merge amalgamate *weave knit *integrate concatenate articulate.
Ant Divide alienate
2 Unite, combine, conjoin, co-operate, concur come into comparison when they mean to jo n forces so as to

commonly suggests the formation of a new or larger unit as by merging (as the three churches *united*) or by blend ng or coalescence (as Rise various wreaths [of smoke] that into one *unite* —*Wordsworth*) or by gro ving together (as the inserted bud and the stock *unite* to form a plant which produces a beautiful and hardy rose) or by adhesion or sol dification (as the mixed sand gravel and mortar *unite* to form a substance resembling stone) Combine is often used interchangeably with *unite* but it is usually the preferred term when a somewhat looser or more temporary association is to be suggested or when the distinctness of the parts or their harmonious relations are connoted, as So sweet did harp and voice *combine* (*Dryden*) several c tizens

other terms of th s group differs from them either in implying a uniting or comb ning at a g ven po nt in space or time or in being used especially of things that have come together at a particular point or moment as streams which *conjoin* in the valley to form a river He may trace the course of these many causes until they *conjoin* in the great revolt of to-day (*Manchester*

recogn z ng each other s existence (*Times Lit Sup*) Concur, as here considered is used chiefly of things that combine or co-operate by their convergence or coinci dence rather than by intention as All th ngs *concur* to give it a perfection (*Herbert*) Two oppos te forces *concurred* in bringing about the Council of Nicaea (*Dean Stanley*) all these powerful influences *concur* in warning us (*T H Huxley*)
Ana Mingle commingle coalesce fuse (see MIX) adhere cohere *stick, cling cleave
Ant Part

unity Unity solidarity integrity union are synonyms only when they denote a combining of all the parts elements, or individuals into an effective whole or the property or character of the whole achieved by such a blending Unity is the comprehensive term applicable to wholes formed either of persons or of things it may for example characterize a people a nation a church or any association or any natural or artificial structure such as the human body or a cathedral or any work of art such as a drama an epic a painting or a bas-relief In every case it implies oneness (especially a oneness of that which is varied or diverse rather than uniform in its elements) that is gained by the interdependence of parts or individuals and by the co-operation of all so that each with n its proper l m ts helps in effecting the end of the whole as, the indispensable *unity* of a beautiful design (*S Alexander*) [In Korin s] famous picture of the

that results in a group of persons when there is harmony and concord as how good it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity!* (*Psalms* cxxxiii 1), What he

strength express its opinion or exert its influence both

chiefly in reference to wholes that have been built up so that each stands as a thing marked by completeness and a unity dependent on the perfection of its parts and their mutual interdependence the term usually stresses soundness undividedness or freedom from impairment of any sort as to preserve the *integrity* of the British

from such a uniting (as the *union* of thirteen states to form the United States the American Civil War was fought to preserve the *Union*) However the term does

Ana Identification incorporation embodiment as simil t on (see correspond ng verbs at IDENTIFY) co-operation concurrence uniting combining (see correspond ng verbs at UNITE) integration concatenation articulation (see under INTEGRATE)

universal 1 Universal ecumenical (*or* oecumenical), catholic cosmopolitan cosmic come into comparison when they mean world wide or in looser use extremely widespread in extent range influence appeal use or the like Universal etymologically implies reference to the

Milton *universal* as the air —*S Rogers* Science has become too complex to affirm the existence of *universal* truths —*H Adams*) or more narrowly and far more frequently as the world whether that be the earth as a whole or the totality of men especially civil zed men (as this *universal* human art —*H Ellis* a *universal* language The qualit es which produce a man of great eminence in some one d rection are often such as might be undesirable if they were *universal* —*B Russell*) or merely that portion of either wh ch may loosely be described as the world which the speaker or writer knows or has in mind (as no other theory has won

etymologically implies a relationship to the inhabited world, it is therefore sometimes used in place of *universal* as more definite and more fixed in its implications as *our oecumenical commerce* (*W H Mallock*) Augustus imposed an *ecumenical* tax. However *ecumenical* has been used chiefly as a descriptive title of councils which have been convoked from the entire church, thus, of the twenty councils from 325–1870 which are called *ecumenical* councils by the Roman Catholic Church only the first seven are accepted as *ecumenical* by the Orthodox Church and the first four (without hesitation) by the Anglican Church. The term is used not only by Roman Catholics but by others with reference to persons councils and the like that represent or govern the entire church as the patriarch of Constantinople is the *ecumenical* patriarch of all Orthodox churches. Catholic, like *universal* implies a relation to a whole but unlike the latter term it has consistently implied a relationship to all men especially to those who belong to the body of civilized men, or often, of cultivated men More often in the past than at present it has stressed universal prevalence (as a *catholic* law) or universal applicability or usefulness (as a *catholic* remedy) Its chief implication in current use is lack of exclusiveness as shown in a true comprehensiveness, as in interests tastes sympathies, and the like Those writers who in every nation go by the name of Classics have [so far] a *catholic* and *ecumenical* character that what they express is common to the whole race of man (*Newman*) [The] tastes and fashions [of the nineteenth century] had no place for Dryden yet Dryden is one of the tests of a *catholic* appreciation of poetry (*T S Eliot*) Cosmopolitan (etymologically, being a citizen of the world) stresses a lack of provincialism with reference not only to locality section nation or the like but to profession or other sphere of activity When applied to individuals, their acts utterances, and the like, it usually connotes opportunities for travel far and wide over the world and often more or less familiarity with many places many peoples, and many cultures "The softened *cosmopolitan* teaching of the prophets of the captivity and the rigid national teaching of the instructors of Israel's youth (*Arnold*) When used however in reference to groups, it commonly suggests a mixture of all or of a wide variety of races and carries few suggestions of cultivation, breadth of mind or the like That queer *cosmopolitan* rather sinister crowd that is to be found around the Marseilles docks (*R Macaulay*) Cosmic now usually takes the place of *universal* when the reference is to the universe as opposed to or distinguished from the earth as *cosmic* order of what astral periods and *cosmic* processes am I not the crown the wonder? (*L P Smith*) Natural *cosmic* time as it is measured out by sun and moon (*A Huxley*)

In ecclesiastical usage both *Catholic* (usually capitalized) and *universal* (as the *Catholic* Church the *universal* church) refer to a church conceived of as the church founded by Jesus Christ and established by his apostles and as having for its mission the Christianization of all nations In general Protestant usage this church consists of all Christian denominations in some Anglican and in Orthodox usage it consists of all churches guided by an episcopate that traces its succession from the Apostles *Catholic* is the official designation of the church commonly called the Roman Catholic Church in England and in America which holds itself to be the ancient undivided church Because of these differences in the application of *Catholic* *universal* is often used in its place by those who wish to describe the whole body of Christians, or by those who wish to affirm the world-wide spread of their teachings

Ana *Earthly terrestrial worldly, mundane *whole entire, all, total

2 Universal, general, generic, common are here compared as meaning characteristic of belonging or relating to comprehending or affecting all or the whole Because the implication of what constitutes all or the whole varies in each word, these terms are seldom used interchangeably by very precise writers and speakers **Universal**, as here compared is used chiefly in logic and philosophy it implies reference to each one of a whole (such as a class a category a genus or the like) without exception thus, All men are animals is a *universal* affirmative proposition and no man is omniscient is a *universal* negative proposition, color is a *universal* attribute of visible objects, but chroma (that is, hue and degree of saturation) is not the great dramatist deals with particular men in particular situations but in such a way as to suggest *universal* truth if we [writers] want to get at the permanent and *universal* we tend to express ourselves in verse (*T S Eliot*) **General** also implies reference to all, not only of a class category type or species, but of a group section division or other more or less loosely combined or associated number of persons or things *Universal* tends to be used with great strictness in the particular sense here considered (see however UNIVERSAL 1) but *general* often is used to imply reference to nearly all or to most of the group, even though it may be applied more strictly as ethylene has come into *general* but not yet *universal* favor with surgeons (*A C Morrison*) "the ideal of *general* cultivation has been one of the standards in education (*C W Eliot*) As applied to words or terms *general* strictly implies the word's or term's inclusiveness of every member of the class or group indicated thus man is a *general* term 'Under the *general* name of Egdon Heath [in *The Return of the Native*] are united or typified heaths of various real names (*Hardy*) Oftentimes however *general* is more loosely applied to words language ideas notions and the like and suggests lack of precision in significance more or less loose generalization or a vague range of application as [Swinburne] uses the most *general* word because his emotion is never particular (*T S Eliot*) Nothing could change Sophia. And at the back of that notion was a more *general* notion Nothing could change a Baines (*Bennett*) some rather weak cases must fall within any law which is couched in *general* words (*Justice Holmes*) **Generic** is now used with increasing frequency in place of *general* when a term implying reference to every member of a genus (sometimes in looser use of any other scientific or logical category) and the exclusion of all individuating characteristics is needed thus a *general* likeness between certain insects may be a likeness that is observable but not clearly distinguished whereas a *generic* likeness is one that offers proof that they belong to the same genus or that enables a student to assign a hitherto unknown insect to its proper genus so absolute *generic* unity would obtain if there were one summum genus under which all things without exception could be eventually subsumed (*W James*) only that is good which pleases the typical or normal or *generic* man (*S Alexander*) The women were the crowning joy of his contemplative mind Dyspepsia would not weaken their poignant outcries or self interest check their fainting fits On the *generic* woman one could calculate (*Meredith*) **Common**, as here compared (see also COMMON 3 RECIPROCAL 1) differs from *general* in implying participation, use a sharing or the like by all members of the class, group, or community of persons (rarely of things) under consideration as, a thing practiced

for two hundred years by *common* consent (*Justice Holmes*) crowds swept along by a *common* animating impulse (*B nyon*) our *common* tongue (*Lowes*)
Ant Particular

universe Cosmos macrocosm *earth world

unkempt Slovenly sloppy *slipshod
Ana Frowzy *slatternly blowzy dowdy *negligent neglectful lax slack remiss

unlearned *Ignorant illiterate unlettered uneducated untaught untutored nescient
Ana Crude *rude rough raw callow green

unlettered Illiterate *ignorant uneducated untaught untutored unlearned nescient

unlikeness *Dissimilarity difference divergence distinction
Ana Diversity *variety disparity variousness (see corresponding adjectives at DIFFERENT) discrepancy discordance incongruousness incompatibility inconsistency inconsonance (see corresponding adjectives at INCONSONANT)
Ant Likeness

unman *Unnerve emasculate enervate
Ana Sap undermine *weaken enfeeble debilitate *abase degrade *deplete drain exhaust, impoverish, bankrupt

unmatured *Immature unripe unmellow unfledged
Ant Matured — *Con* *Mature adult grown up

unmeet Unsuitable *unfit improper inappropriate unfitting inapt unhappy infelicitous
Ana Unbecoming unseemly *indecorous.
Ant Meet

unmellow unmellowed *Immature unmatured unripe unfledged
Ant Mellow mellowed — *Con* Developed ripened matured (see MATURE *v*)

unmindful *Forgetful oblivious.
Ana Heedless thoughtless, *careless, inadvertent *negligent neglectful remiss
Ant Mindful solicitous. — *Con* Careful concerned anxious worried (see under CARE) *thoughtful considerate attentive

unmitigated *Outright out-and-out arrant

unmoral *Immoral, amoral nonmoral.

unmovable Variant of IMMOVABLE

unnatural Anomalous *irregular
Ana *Abnormal aberrant atypic *monstrous prodigious *fantastic, grotesque bizarre.
Ant Natural

unnerve Unnerve enervate unman emasculate come into comparison when they mean to deprive of strength or vigor and of the capacity for endurance overcoming difficulties or making progress **Unnerve** implies marked loss of courage steadiness self-control or of power to act or fight usually but far from invariably as a result of some calamity or sudden shock as Government was *unnerved*, confounded and in a manner suspended (*Burke*) That beloved name *unnerved* my arm (*Arnold*) he was completely *unnerved* by the accident The narcotic and *unnerving* property of these stimulants has been thoroughly established (*Day Lewis*) **Enervate** implies a much more gradual weakening or dissipation of one's strength until one is too feeble to make effort usually but not without exceptions, the term implies relaxation especially of moral fiber under the influence of luxury indolence effeminacy and the like as, those unhappy people whose tender minds a long course of felicity has *enervated* (*Bolingbroke*) The people sink into sloth and luxury and prostitution [the kingdom] is *enervated* at home—becomes contemptible abroad (*Fielding*) Plato asserts that a life of drudgery disfigures the body and *enervates* the soul (*G L Dickinson*) **Unman** implies loss of manly fortitude or spirit it often suggests a shameful reduction to tears tremors extreme timidity or other state regarded as womanish as, What quite *unmanned* in folly? Fie for shame! (*Shak*) For a moment the overwhelming conviction of it *unmanned* him (*Prescott*) **Emasculate** (see also STERILIZE 1) implies a loss of essential or effective power especially by the removal of something such as a factor or a condition which has made for the strength of a person a group or the like Hellenism was not destroyed though it was *emasculated* by the loss of political freedom (*Inge*)
Ana Upset agitate perturb (see DISCOMPOSE) bewilder distract confound (see PUZZLE *v*) *weaken enfeeble sap undermine

unpremeditated *Extemporaneous, extempore extemporary improvised impromptu offhand
Ant Premeditated — *Con* *Deliberate considered designed studied

unpropitious *Ominous, portentous, fateful inauspicious.
Ana *Sinister baleful malign malefic threatening menacing (see THREATEN) *adverse antagonistic counter
Ant Propitious

unqualified Incompetent *incapable
Ana Disabled crippled weakened debilitated (see WEAKEN) *unfit unsuitable
Ant Qualified — *Con* *Able capable competent

unquiet *Impatient nervous restless, restive uneasy fidgety skittish feverish hectic jumpy jittery
Ana Agitated upset perturbed disquieted disturbed (see DISCOMPOSE) worried anxious solicitous concerned careful (see under CARE)
Ant Quiet

unreasonable *Irrational
Ana Absurd preposterous, *foolish silly *simple, fatuous asinine *excessive immoderate inordinate
Ant Reasonable

unrelenting *Grim implacable relentless merciless.
Ana Inexorable obdurate *inflexible adamant *stiff rigid *severe stern
Ant Forbearing

unreligious *Irreligious, ungodly godless nonreligious.

unripe *Immature unmatured unmellow unfledged
Ana Crude raw green callow *rude *premature untimely forward precocious
Ant Ripe. — *Con* Matured ripened developed (see MATURE *v*)

unruffled Imperturbable nonchalant *cool composed collected
Ana *Calm placid peaceful serene tranquil poised balanced (see STABILIZE)
Ant Ruffled excited

unruly **Unruly ungovernable intractable refractory recalcitrant, willful (or wilful) headstrong** come into comparison as meaning not submissive to government or control **Unruly** stresses a lack of discipline or an incapacity for discipline in addition it often connotes turbulence disorderliness, waywardness obstreperousness or the like as, *unruly* children Whatever my *unruly* tongue may say (*J R Green*) the *unruly* passions (*T S Eliot*) **Ungovernable** implies either an incapacity for or an escape from guidance or control When applied directly or indirectly to persons it usually suggests either no previous subjection to restrictions or a state of being unsubdued (as The fiercest and most *ungovernable* part

of the . population —*Macaulay*) or the loss of all power to control oneself or to be controlled by others (as he fell into an *ungovernable* rage he knew that if he gave rein to his passion, it would become *ungovernable*) When used in reference to things it usually suggests their incapacity for human direction or control, as, "That *ungovernable* wonder the wind" (*N Hawthorne*) "We palpitate between relief when our *ungovernable* vehicle blunders into a happy valley and despair when we hear the growl of the waves at the foot of the cliffs (*Shaw*) Intractable and refractory both imply resistance to all attempts to bring under one s control, management or direction When applied to persons *intractable* suggests an indisposition to guidance or a disposition to resist (as, an *intractable* child an *intractable* temper, his rough *intractable* spirit" —*J Wesley* "We were now dealing with the *intractable* Sinhalese rather than the stupid but amenable Tamils —*V Heiser*) when applied to things it suggests a more or less marked incapacity for working manipulation, treatment or the like (as, *intractable* soil an *intractable* metal Shakespeare was unable to impose this motive successfully upon the '*intractable* material of the old play —*T S Eliot*) *Refractory* on the other hand often implies active resistance as indicated by manifest disobedience open protest, or rebelliousness (as It becomes my duty to struggle against my *refractory* feelings —*Burney* There is no use in making the *refractory* child feel guilty it is much more to the purpose to make him feel that he is missing pleasures which the others are enjoying' —*B Russell*) or when the reference is to an inanimate thing a degree of intractability that offers especially great resistance or presents unusual difficulties (as bricks and other *refractory* [i e heat resistant] substances are used to line furnaces Cheerfulness is in ethics what fluorspar is in metallurgy It is a flux absolutely necessary in dealing with *refractory* moral elements —*S M Crothers*) Recalcitrant (etymologically kicking back) carries an even stronger implication of active and violent resistance or of obstinate rebellion it usually suggests defiance of another s will order authority or the like as his father became *recalcitrant* and cut off the supplies (*Stevenson*) In Russia a minority of devoted Marxists maintain by sheer force such government as is possible in the teeth of an intensely *recalcitrant* peasantry (*Shaw*) The term is less often applied to things (other than personal traits, feelings dispositions, etc) than *intractable* and *refractory* but there is some use when seemingly insuperable difficulties are implied as The atomicity of nature supposed to be as yet *recalcitrant* to mind (*S Alexander*) He discovers poetry in the most unlikely places and wrings it out of the most *recalcitrant* material (*Day Lewis*) Willful usually implies intractability because of an overweening desire or an obstinate determination to have one s own way and an unwillingness to be guided by those who are wise or experienced as, "To *willful* men the injuries that they themselves procure must be their schoolmasters (*Shak*) to confound [will] with its irritable and purposeless counterfeit *willfulness* (*J R Lowell*) "her bright audacity her ardor and her *willfulness* (*Hewlett*) We know we haven t finality and so we are open and receptive rather than *wilful* (*H G Wells*) Headstrong implies violent self-will that makes for refractoriness or recalcitrance as a *headstrong* mood) murmuring race (*Dryden*) the *headstrong* passions of Benvenuto Cellini (*Gibbon*) They are testy and *headstrong* through an excess of will and bias (*Emerson*)

Ana *Insubordinate rebellious contumacious obstreperous, boisterous, strident (see VOCIFEROUS) *contrary, perverse froward, wayward fractious *irritable snappish waspish

Ant. Tractable docile

unseemly. *Indecorous improper, unbecoming indecent, indelicate

Ana Unfitting unsuitable inappropriate unmeet (see UNFIT): incongruous, incompatible inconsistent, *inconsonant

Ant Seemly

unsettle. *Disorder, derange disarrange, disorganize disturb

Ana Discommode incommode, trouble, molest (see INCONVENIENCE) upset agitate perturb, *discompose, disquiet

Ant Settle

unsocial Unsocial, asocial, antisocial, nonsocial agree in meaning not social and therefore, in a sense opposed to that which is social Unsocial is applied chiefly to persons, their temperaments, acts, motives etc., and implies a distaste for the society of others or an aversion to companionship or fraternization as, he is a most *unsocial* person, an *unsocial* disposition. Asocial is also applied to persons but especially to their behavior, their thoughts their acts, and the like regarded objectively as from the psychologist s point of view, it implies a lack of all the qualities which are suggested by the word *social* especially as opposed to *individual* In its most frequent sense that which is *asocial* has no reference to or significance for others and is therefore by implication individualistic self-centered egocentric egoistic or the like, as *asocial* types of persons *asocial* interests, dreaming is an *asocial* act Antisocial is applied chiefly to ideas, movements, acts, books and the like which are regarded as harmful to or destructive of society or the social order or institutions such as the state and church, as anarchists are both *asocial* in their thinking and *antisocial* in their propaganda *antisocial* theories, *antisocial* conduct Nonsocial is applied only to things which cannot be described as *social* in any sense of the word, as, *nonsocial* questions *nonsocial* activities a *nonsocial* club, *nonsocial* diseases

Ant. Social

unsophisticated. *Natural simple ingenuous, naïve, artless

Ana Candid *frank, open, plain genuine bona fide *authentic crude callow, green (see RUDE)

Ant Sophisticated

unspeakable *Unutterable inexpressible ineffable inenarrable indescribable

Ana *Offensive loathsome repulsive revolting *repugnant repellent obnoxious distasteful abominable odious *hateful detestable

unstable *Inconstant fickle capricious mercurial

Ana *Changeable variable mutable protean volatile effervescent buoyant resilient *elastic.

Ant Stable

unsuitable *Unfit unmeet improper inappropriate unfitting inapt unhappy infelicitous

Ana Unbecoming unseemly *indecorous indecent inept maladroit *awkward clumsy gauche

Ant Suitable

unsympathetic. 1 Uncongenial discordant incongruous incompatible *inconsonant inconsistent discrepant.

Ant Sympathetic. — *Con* Harmonizing *or* harmonious accordant correspondent (see verbs at AGREE)

2 *Antipathetic, averse

Ana *Indifferent, unconcerned incurious, aloof *hardened callous indurated

Ant. Sympathetic

untangle Disentangle *extricate disencumber disembarrass.
Ana *Free release liberate
Con *Hamper fetter manacle shackle trammel

untaught *Ignorant illiterate unlettered uneducated untutored unlearned nescient.
Ant Taught

untimely *Premature forward advanced precocious
Ana *Immature unmatured unripe unmellow unfledged
Ant Timely — *Con* *Seasonable opportune well timed pat.

untiring *Indefatigable tireless weariless, unwearying unwearied unflagging
Ana Unceasing never-ending interminable *everlasting assiduous sedulous, diligent (see BUSY) persevering persisting (see PERSEVERE)

untruth *Lie falsehood fib misrepresentation story
Ana Mendaciousness *or* mendacity dishonesty deceitfulness (see corresponding adjectives at DISHONEST) equivocation tergiversation (see AMBIGUITY)
Ant Truth — *Con* Veracity verity (see TRUTH) *honesty integrity probity honor

untruthful Lying mendacious *dishonest deceitful
Ana *False wrong *misleading deceptive, delusive delusory
Ant Truthful — *Con* Honest *upright scrupulous veracious (see corresponding noun at TRUTH)

untutored *Ignorant illiterate unlettered uneducated untaught unlearned nescient
Ant Tutored

unutterable **Unutterable inexpressible unspeakable, ineffable inenarrable indescribable** agree in meaning incapable of being told or described All with the possible exception of *inenarrable* are often nothing more than intensives implying an extreme that goes beyond the power of words to express In their more explicit denotations **unutterable** implies any of various reasons why the thing so qualified cannot be voiced or spoken such as the greatness of one's awe (as, My tongue Attempts th' *unutterable* Name But faints —*I Watts*) or one's inability to pronounce correctly (as to find the French word *roi* *unutterable*) or one's aversion to that which is immodest or obscene (as I cannot repeat what he said for his language was *unutterable*) **Inexpressible** on the other hand usually applies to that which is so delicate so immaterial so subtle or the like that there are no words to reveal its true or exact nature as speech able to express subtleties that before seemed *inexpressible* (*H Ellis*) **Unspeakable** differs little from *unutterable* in its etymological and explicit meaning as joy *unspeakable* and full of glory (*I Peter* i 8) a thousand memories *Unspeakable* for sadness (*Tennyson*) the bawdy thoughts that come into one's head —the *unspeakable* words (*L P Smith*) More often however especially in current use *unspeakable* means too unpleasant disgusting horrible or the like to describe in detail as My nights were *unspeakable* (*Jane W Carlyle*) twisted shapes of lust *unspeakable* Abominable (*Tennyson*) Twice in my public transferences from one prison to another have I been shown under conditions of *unspeakable* humiliation to the gaze and mockery of men (*Wilde*) **Ineffable**, although it is etymologically closer in meaning to *unutterable* than to *inexpressible* in actual use is a near synonym of the latter word It carries however a stronger suggestion of a character that transcends expression because of its etherealness its spirituality its ideality or other similarly elusive quality as *ineffable* tenderness (*Meredith*) the eyes remained distant and serious as if bent on some *ineffable* vision (*E Wharton*) The mystic sees the *ineffable* and the psycho-pathologist the *unspeakable* (*Maugham*) Who shall say that in this silence in this hovering wan light in this air bereft of wings, and of all scent save freshness there is less of the *ineffable* less of that before which words are dumb?" (*Galsworthy*) **Inenarrable** (now practically obsolete) and **indescribable** strongly suggest the inability of the writer or speaker to narrate or describe or explain the thing so qualified, they therefore usually fail to ascribe a definite quality to the thing itself and are by comparison with the other terms, vaguer and less effective as, That sacred mystery of the Holy Trinity is *inenarrable* by any creature (*M Davies*), Various sacred *indescribable* articles were scattered around (*H Martineau*)

unwearied *Indefatigable tireless weariless untiring unwearying unflagging
Ana Persevering persisting *or* persistent (see corresponding verbs at PERSEVERE) unceasing never-ending interminable (see EVERLASTING) constant *steady

unwearying *Indefatigable tireless weariless, untiring unwearied unflagging
Ana See those at UNTIRING

upbraid *Scold rate berate tonguelash revile vituperate jaw bawl out wig rail
Ana Reprehend reprobate blame censure denounce (see CRITICIZE) reproach reprimand rebuke *reprove

uphold *Support advocate back champion
Ana *Help aid assist defend vindicate justify *maintain sanction *approve endorse
Ant Contravene subvert

upholder Supporter advocate backer champion See under SUPPORT *v*

upright, *adj* **Upright, honest, just, conscientious scrupulous, honorable** (*or* **honourable**) come into comparison when they are applied to men their acts, and words and mean having or exhibiting a strict regard for what is morally right **Upright** implies manifest rectitude and an uncompromising adherence to high moral principles 'So *upright* Quakers please both man and God (*Pope*) We shall exult if they who rule the land Be men Wise *upright* valiant not a servile band (*Wordsworth*) **Honest** in its current prevailing sense implies a recognition of and strict adherence to virtues such as truthfulness candor respect for others' possessions, sincerity fairness and the like it is far more widely applicable than *upright* which often implies independence of spirit and self mastery and which is therefore referable chiefly to thoughtful and highly disciplined men *Honest* on the other hand may be used in reference to the ignorant as well as the learned and to the simple as well as the wise The *honest* heart that's free frae a' Intended fraud or guile (*Burns*) If we be *honest* with ourselves we shall be *honest* with each other (*G Macdonald*) **Just**, in early English use described the man who by his faith and works justified himself in the sight of God or by his strict adherence to moral principles won the admiration of men the word now occurs in this sense chiefly as a Biblical archaism "For he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good and sendeth rain on the *just* and on the unjust (*Matthew* v 45) Cornelius the centurion a *just* man and one that feareth God and of good report among all the nation of the Jews (*Acts* x. 22) Some lead a life unblamable and *just* (*Cowper*) *Conscientious* and *scrupulous* both imply an active moral sense which governs all one's actions **Conscientious**, however stresses painstaking efforts to follow that guide at all costs, especially in one's observance of the moral law or in the

performance of one s duty "His [Ben Jonson s] whole character was far too sturdily *conscientious* to allow of any suspicion be ng cast upon his rectitude" (*A. W. Ward*) The skillful *conscientious* schoolmistresses whose lives were spent in trying to inculcate real knowl edge (*Grandgent*) Scrupulous (see also CAREFUL, 2) on the other hand implies either anxiety lest one should not

but to the demands made upon one by one s social posi

uprising *Rebellion revolution, revolt insurrection mutiny Putsch.
Ana Fight combat conflict fray (see CONTEST) strife contention dissension (see DISCORD) aggression *attack.

uproar *Din pandemonium hullabaloo, babel hubbub racket.
Ana Strife contention dissens on *d scord conflict variance *confus on disorder chaos fracas *brawl brol melee.

uproot Eradicate deracinate extirpate *exterminate wipe out
Ana *Abolish extinguish annihilate abate supplant displace, *replace supersede subvert overthrow *overturn *destroy demolish
Ant Establish inseminate

upset, v 1 *Overturn overset capsize overthrow subvert
Ana Invert *reverse *tip t lt cant careen turn bend (see CURVE v)
2 Ag tate perturb disturb disquiet *discompose fluster flurry
Ana Bewilder d stract confound (see PUZZLE, v) d scomfit rattle faze *embarrass *unnerve unman

upshot Outcome issue result consequence *effect aftereffect event aftermath sequel
Ana *End terminat on ending climax culmination (see SUMMIT) concluding or conclus on fin shing or

Ana *Motive spring spur goad incentive longing yearning pining (see LONG) craving coveting des ring (see DESIRE v)

usage 1 Practice custom consuetude use, *hab t hab tude wont
Ana *Method mode manner way fash on procedure proceeding *process gu d ng or guidance lead (see correspond ng verbs at GUIDE) preference

2 *Form convention convenance.
Ana Formality ceremony *form

use, v Use, employ, utilize, apply, avail oneself of a

His sense of being *used* rose suddenly above the

book that came in her way (*Shaw*) the student

instrument is uppermost *use* is the preferred term

ones he should *employ* in a g ven context a teacher often *uses* his pupils as mon tors when he should keep them *employed* in study One utilizes something when one

that express his exact meaning no more and no less

word which we so translate should properly be rendered excellence and includes a reference to the body as well

concrete for some practical purpose such as identification (as we can discover if this fabric is woolen by *applying* certain tests such as burning a portion to see if it has a peculiar odor) or clarification of a problem (as before forming an opinion the judges must know what laws *apply* to the particular case) or invention (as

Ana *Handle manipulate ply wield *practice exercise

use, *n* **1 Use, service, advantage, profit account avail** are synonymous when they agree in meaning a useful or valuable end result or purpose Only the first four are used freely but even they often as the last two invariably occur in idiomatic phrases such as to put or turn to *use service advantage* etc of no *use advantage account avail* Use stresses either employment for some purpose or end of practical value (as to turn every scrap of material to *use*) or the practical value of the end promoted or attained (as the findings in the investigation were of little *use*) The vehicles [balloons] can serve no *use* till we can guide them (*Johnson*) Sweet are the *uses* of adversity (*Shak*) Service though often inter

or works is beneficial I have done the state some *service* and they know it (*Shak*) To fret myself would have done me no *service* (*Smollett*) Advantage adds to *use* the implication of improvement or enhancement as in value position or the like as he uses every penny to *advantage* her beauty proved to be of great *advantage* to her in her stage career Constance had never before seen him to such heroic *advantage* (*Bennett*) True Wit is Nature to *advantage* dress'd (*Pope*) Profit distinctively implies reward or the rewarding character of that which is attained only in its extended use does it imply pecuniary gain as to work hard but to no *profit* He found moral *profit* also in this self study for how he asked can we correct our vices if we do not know them (*L P Smith*) Account is used chiefly in phrases as to turn to *account* of much little or no *account* In loose use it is interchangeable with *use advantage* or *profit* in discriminating use however it

effectualness or effectiveness in the end attained that the

Ana Benefit profit (see corresponding verbs at BENEFIT) value *worth *function office duty purpose *intention object

2 Use, usefulness, utility come into comparison when

more than suitability for employment sometimes for an implied or stated purpose but often merely for any

employed chiefly with reference to definite concrete things that serve or are capable of serving a practical

or writing It is therefore often regarded as a property or quality that can be measured decreased and increased or the like or that can be viewed as an abstraction Does any sound measure either of the *utility* or the needs of various classes of wage-earners determine that a compositor or a plasterer shall receive [a weekly wage] three times that of a skilled farm labourer? (*J A Hobson*) Universities exist for two purposes on the one hand to train men and women for certain professions on the other hand to pursue learning and research without regard to immediate *utility* (*B Russell*)

Ana Applicability relevance pertinence (see corresponding adjectives at RELEVANT) suitability fitness appropriateness (see corresponding adjectives at FIT)

3 Wont practice usage custom consuetude *habit habitude

Ana *Form usage rite, ceremony formality (see FORM *n* 1)

*Use utility
*worth *excellence merit

al, customary, habitual wonted accustomed are synonymous when they mean familiar through frequent or regular repetition Usual stresses the absence of strangeness and is applied to whatever is normally

(*M Austin*) Customary often implies characteristic or distinguishing quality and is applied to that which is according to the usual or prevailing practices conventions usages and the like of a particular individual or especially of a particular community The *customary* rule on most lines was dinner jackets in the evening (*V Heiser*) We had no idea how men behave when their *customary* way of life is disrupted (*Lippmann*) Sometimes invariable or fixed quality is implied The

e.

corre-

, wield

broach air ventilate
*pronounce *reveal, d s
*declare, announce, publish

V

vacant. *Empty blank void vacuous.
Ana *Bare barren destitute void *devoid idiot c imbecilic foolish (see corresponding nouns at FOOL)
Con *Full complete replete
vacate. *Annul abrogate void avoid quash
vacillate. *Hesitate waver falter
Ana Fluctuate sway oscillate (see SWING) *demur, scruple boggle
vacuous. *Empty vacant blank vo d
Ana Barren *bare inane wishy washy *insipid
Con *Full replete
vacuum, *n* Void cavity *hole hollow pocket
vagabond, *n* Vagabond, vagrant, truant, tramp, tramper, hobo, bum, stiff swagman (or swagsman), sundowner are here considered as mean ng one given to wandering at will or as a hab t Vagabond and vagrant came into use in English in the 15th century as terms denoting a person without fixed home or settled occupa tion who wandered from place to place depending for a livelihood on begg ng or other disreputable and even dishonest practices Both were derogatory sometimes abusive terms *Vagabond* the far commoner term in current li erary and general use though still usually derog tory now often, because of its emphasis (even stronger in the verb than in the noun) on the mere fact

the world From the first *vagrant* appears to have been the preferred inclusive legal term as If it shall appear

general use it is now chiefly a legal term esp Great Britain and various states of the Unit applying to a person without fixed or known whose habits or acts are such that he or she n become a public menace or a publ c charge arrested as a *vagrant* the jail is the winter hom *vagrants* Even in general use the term no much stronger implications of disreputable

waywardness than *vagabond* **Truant,** an older word than the preceding terms originally carried a weaker sugges tion of vagabondage or roving but as strong an impl cation of laziness idleness and beggary In later times, t came to carry as its strongest implication the habit of wander ng away from where one ought to be or of loitering when one ought to be elsewhere especially and now almost exclusivel) at school as an officer detailed to capture boys who are *truants* from school The village master A man severe he was I knew him well and every *truant* knew (*Goldsmith*) Tramp (or the now rare *tramper*) is the ord nary col loquial term for *vagabond* or *vagrant* in the early sense of either word in general use it applies to any such person whether he moves about in search of work especially seasonal work or whether he l ves by beggary and thievery Whoever not being under seventeen a blind person or a person asking charity within his own town

about following seasonal occupations such as harvesting and crop picking The following quotations illustrate the lack of general agreement The difference between

word *hobo* in its more general sense is the name now given to all the human flotsam and jetsam that floats on the outer fringes of society (*American Mercury*) In Western parlance a *hobo* is not a *tramp* A *hobo* is a migratory laborer who carries his blankets on his back looking for work A picturesque Western synonym more accurately describes him—he is often known as a blanket *stiff* (*World's Work*) The slang term stiff, used generically to denote a person especially a man has sometimes the implications of *bum* (as there are a large number of *stiffs* in this town getting help from all sorts of charities who should be made to work —*Rand Daily Mail*) but as here considered applies chiefly to migratory workers and to roustabouts espe-

Swagsmen too genuine or only *sundowners* —men who loaf about till sunset and then come in with the demand for the unrefusable rations (*F W L Adams*)

Ana Wanderer roamer rover (see corresponding verbs at WANDER)

vagary *Caprice freak whim whimsey crotchet

Ana *Mood humor temper vein *fancy fantasy dream daydream notion *idea

vagrant, *n* *Vagabond truant tramp hobo bum stiff swagman sundowner

Ana Wanderer roamer rover (see corresponding verbs at WANDER)

v

v

Ana *Formless unformed inchoate amorphous *doubtful dubious abstruse *recondite

Ant Definite specific lucid — *Con* *Clear perspicuous express *explicit

vain 1 Vain nugatory otiose idle empty hollow come into comparison when they mean devoid of worth or significance That is *vain* (see also FUTILE) which is

Supplement) That is *otiose* which has no excuse for being or serves no purpose and which therefore is usually an encumbrance or a superfluity as mummified customs that have long outlasted their usefulness

therefore only apparently or deceivingly sound real worthwhile genuine sincere or the like as *empty* pleasures *empty* threats *empty* promises a *hollow* victory *hollow* reasoning a *hollow* friend

Ana Worthless valueless (see affirmative nouns at WORTH) ineffectual *ineffective inefficacious fruitless bootless *futile abortive

Con Effectual *effective efficacious

2 *Futile fruitless bootless abortive

Ana *Ineffective ineffectual inefficacious trivial trifling puny *petty paltry delusive delusory *misleading

3 Proud vainglorious See under PRIDE *n*

Ana Self satisfied self-complacent *complacent priggish smug conceited egoistic egotistic (see corresponding nouns at CONCEIT)

Con *Humble meek modest diffident *shy bashful

vainglorious Proud vain See under PRIDE *n*

Ana Arrogant haughty supercilious disdainful in

ing a farewell especially a formal farewell Valediction has always been a learned word as Their last *valediction* thrice uttered by the attendants was also very solemn (*Browne*) A *Valediction* forbidding Mourning" (*Donne*) Valedictory also a learned term has come into common use in the United States where it is ordinarily applied to a commencement farewell oration usually

against which no objections can be maintained because it conforms strictly to the law or regulations as of the state or the church (as, to hold a *valid* title to a piece of property a *valid* ordination a *valid* marriage) or because it is supported or justified by facts and correct reasoning (as, a *valid* argument *valid* evidence, universally *valid* principles —*Inge* "You might have had to decline that berth for some very *valid* reason From sheer necessity perhaps —*Conrad*) or less often because it is fully in accordance with claims or promises made for it and is entirely effectual or efficacious (as a *valid* method of testing intelligence, art for art's sake is still *valid* in so far as it can be taken as an exhortation to the artist to stick to his job it never was and never can be *valid* for the spectator reader or auditor —*T S Eliot*) A person or a thing is sound that is free from error or fault in his or its processes of thought and that avoids fallacies insufficient evidence hasty conclusions superficiality or the like The term not only suggests flawlessness in reasoning but solidity in the grounds upon which it is based as a *sound* thinker his assurance that he had never used an argument which he did not believe to be *sound* (*Inge*) To admit that reason cannot extend into the religious sphere is absolutely *sound* so long as we realise that reason has a coördinate right to lay down the rules in its own sphere of intelligence (*H Ellis*) That is cogent or convincing which compels mental assent. But *cogent* stresses a power or force resident in the argument reasoning or the like such as validity or soundness, that makes it conclusive (cf CONCLUSIVE) and *convincing* suggests a power to overcome doubt opposition, reluctance to accept, or the like as the remarks of Gibbon [on universities and their degrees] are still *cogent*" (*R. Aldington*) there are other ways of making a thing *convincing* besides merely appealing to one's logic and sense of fact (*Babbitt*) So expressed the argument does not sound strongly *convincing* but it is really *cogent* and the conclusion is *sound*' (*Karl K Darrow*) That is telling which produces at once the desired effect frequently the term implies the compelling of assent but it seldom suggests soundness or cogency though in general it does not deny the existence of these qualities (as the first speaker for the affirmative used far more *telling* arguments than the second speaker every point made by the prosecuting attorney was *telling*) as often, however the term is applied to words phrases tones of expression methods and the like which convince persuade win admiration, or the like because of their pertinency their suitability or their forcibleness (as, a *telling* illustration of what Darwin unintentionally did to the minds of his disciples' —*Shaw* such *telling* effects of contrast as the Japanese [artists] produced by an empty space —*Binyon*)

Ana *Conclusive determinative definitive decisive *effective effectual legal *lawful licit *logical analytical subtle

Ant Fallacious sophistical

validate *Confirm authenticate substantiate verify corroborate

Ana *Certify attest witness vouch for

Ant Invalidate.

valor *or* **valour** *Heroism prowess gallantry

Ana *Courage mettle tenacity *spunk* resolution indomitableness unconquerableness invincibility (see corresponding adjectives at INVINCIBLE) *fortitude guts sand backbone

valorous Valiant intrepid *brave courageous dauntless, undaunted bold audacious doughty

Ana Venturous venturesome daring (see ADVENTUROUS) stout sturdy tenacious stalwart tough *strong

valuable, *adj* Precious invaluable priceless *costly expensive dear

Ana Estimated appraised evaluated (see ESTIMATE) valued appreciated prized treasured (see APPRECIATE) esteemed admired respected (see corresponding verbs under REGARD *n*)

value, *n* *Worth

Ana *Price charge cost expense *importance consequence significance weight *use usefulness utility

value, *v* **1** *Estimate appraise evaluate rate assess assay

Ana *Calculate compute reckon *judge adjudge adjudicate.

2 Prize treasure *appreciate cherish

Ana Esteem respect admire (see under REGARD *n*) love enjoy (see LIKE) *revere reverence venerate

vanity *Pride vainglory

Ana Self-esteem self love *conceit egotism, egoism amour propre complacency self-complacency self satisfaction smuggishness priggishness (see corresponding adjectives at COMPLACENT) show ostentation pomp pretense (see corresponding adjectives at SHOWY)

vanquish *Conquer defeat beat lick subdue subjugate reduce overcome surmount overthrow rout

Ana *Frustrate foil outwit circumvent *overturn subvert

Con Surrender submit capitulate (see corresponding nouns at SURRENDER) *yield succumb

vanquisher *Victor conqueror winner champion

vapid *Insipid flat jejune banal, wishy washy inane

Ana *Soft bland gentle mild *tame subdued submissive mawkish maudlin soppy slushy mushy *sentimental

Con Racy spicy *pungent piquant trenchant, crisp *incisive *expressive significant pregnant meaningful

vapors *or* **vapours.** *Sadness depression melancholy melancholia dejection gloom blues dumps

variable, *adj* *Changeable protean changeful mutable

Ana *Fitful spasmodic fickle, mercurial unstable *inconstant, capricious mobile *movable

Ant Constant equable

variance *Discord contention dissension strife conflict

Ana. Difference diversity divergency disparateness (see corresponding adjectives at DIFFERENT) separation division severing sundering (see corresponding verbs at SEPARATE) incongruousness uncongeniality incompatibility discordance discrepancy (see corresponding adjectives at INCONSONANT)

variation **1** Change alteration, modification See under CHANGE *v*

Ana *Variety diversity difference divergence *dissimilarity *deviation deflection aberration

2 **Variation adaptation mutation modification** as used in biology are terms of overlapping meanings and are therefore frequently confused in their applications **Variation,** the most inclusive of these terms, denotes any divergence in structural or physiological features or peculiarities from those typical of individuals of the same species or from those of parents **Adaptation** is applied to the process whereby a change or changes in structural or physiological features or peculiarities occur in an organism fitting it for existence under the conditions of its environment The term suggests both fitness for making and ability to make adjustments Thus the thick epidermis and waxy coating of desert plants diminish transpiration and are therefore the results of

adaptation to a dry environment the tanning of the skin in human beings is the result of *adaptation* to bright sunlight Mutation designates a sudden variation in which the offspring differs from its parents in some well marked feature or features that it may in turn transmit to offspring The cause of such a variation is usually obscure. Modification in strict use applies only to a noninheritable variation in an organism that is caused by the influence of its environment such as the highly developed muscles of an athlete

fundamentally alike and belong to the same class or category their differences representing distinctions in individuals or kinds (as in that family there is great *variety* as well as great similarity in the individuals there is more *variety* in some species of plants than in others) but it may imply that the things which differ are very far apart in form character location and the like yet are related because they contribute to the same end or play a part in the formation of the same whole (as as the world Where order in *variety* we see And

of the individuals, parts or elements and seldom suggests even a class or categorical likeness as the great *diversity* among human beings Montaigne has said that the most universal quality is *diversity* when Babel was confounded and the great confederacy was split into *diversity* of tongues (*Cowper*)

Ana *Dissimilarity unlikeness difference divergence multifariousness variousness (see corresponding adjectives at MANY) miscellaneousness *or* miscellany heterogeneousness *or* heterogeneity assortedness *or* assortment (see corresponding adjectives at MISCELLANEOUS)

various 1 *Different diverse divergent disparate
Ana *Distinct separate distinctive peculiar individual (see CHARACTERISTIC) varying changing (see CHANGE *v*)
Ant Uniform cognate

alike like

vary *Change alter modify
Ana Deviate diverge digress depart (see SWERVE) differ with differ from (see DIFFER) *transform metamorphose convert

vassal Thrall *serf villein, slave bondslave bondsman bondman peon Helot.

vast Immense *enormous huge gigantic giant gigantean colossal mammoth elephantine titanic herculean Cyclopean Antaean Gargantuan Brobdingnagian
Ana Stupendous tremendous prodigious *monstrous *large big great *spacious capacious

vaunt *v* *Boast brag crow gasconade
Ana Parade flaunt exhibit display *show magnify aggrandize *exalt.

veer *Swerve deviate depart digress diverge.
Ana Shift transfe

sheer

vehement *Intens

A colon ( ) groups

Ana *Fierce truculent ferocious furious frenzied (see corresponding nouns at INSPIRATION) fervid perfervid fervent ardent *impassioned passionate forcible forceful *powerful potent.

vehicle *Means instrument instrumentality agent, agency medium organ channel

vein 1 *Mood humor temper
Ana *Disposition temper complexion temperament.
2 Strain streak *touch suggestion suspicion soupçon tincture tinge shade, smack spice dash

d momentum impetus pace headway
, legerity, alacrity *haste hurry,
tch

Silken satiny glossy, slick, *sleek

vend *Sell barter trade auction.

vendible. **Vendible, purchasable, salable, marketable** come into comparison as meaning such as may be bought or sold Vendible, though the least common is the most comprehensive of these terms for it may apply not only to commodities but also to persons their talents, their

vendible women such as prostitutes) or a being put up for sale (often venally or underhandedly) to the highest bidder (as *vendible* titles *vendible* honors) **Purchasable** applies only to that which may be bought or purchased it is often used in reference to things which are rarely offered for sale or of whose existence one is not certain (as he found to his delight that a first folio of Shakespeare s dramas was *purchasable* defense needs will soon make some now common articles *unpurchasable* such a tool as you describe is no longer *purchasable*) In another sense it applies to things which are not offered for sale yet may be bought (as all goods on exhibition are *purchasable* he admired the duke s pictures and guessed that some might be *purchasable* In this sense

ruption or venality Both stress fitness for the market or the satisfaction of the conditions that will render the thing so described as ready for sale or as ready to find a buyer as each night the fruit dealer discarded all fruits which were not *salable* *marketable* securities a *salable* house a useful and *marketable* product

Ana *Mercenary hireling hack hackney venal

venerable *Old ancient antique antiquated archaic, obsolete antediluvian
Ana Venerated revered reverenced (see REVERE) *aged old *secular agelong centuried

venerate *Revere reverence worship adore.
Ana Esteem respect admire regard (see under REGARD *n*) cherish prize treasure value *appreciate

veneration. Reverence worship adoration See under REVERE *v*
Ana Deference homage obeisance *honor

ing (see AVENGE) requital recompensing *or* recompense repayment (see *corresponding verbs at* PAY)

vengeful *Vindictive revengeful

Ana Rancorous inimical hostile antagonistic (see *corresponding nouns at* ENMITY) malevolent spiteful despiteful *malicious malignant

venial Venial pardonable come into comparison when applied to faults sins errors and the like and mean of such a character as not to warrant punishment or the imposition of a penalty Venial which etymologically comes close to *forgivable* in most use implies an opposition to *grave serious grievous* and in theological use to *mortal* (see *mortal* under DEADLY) consequently it often means *trifling or not willful* or *harmless* as "those who imagine that the sins of which a deep sense was upon his mind, were merely such little venial trifles as pouring milk into his tea on Good Friday" (*Boswell*) "the *venial* indiscretions of youth" (*Southey*) "because what is therefore *venial* with them is sometimes grave with us and *vice versâ* it by no means follows that the French notion of what is right and what is wrong is any the less strict precise and universally binding than our own" (*Brownell*) Pardonable implies that such excuse or justification may be offered for the fault or error that it is not worthy of consideration as it is a *pardonable* error in a foreigner but not in a native *pardonable* pride in his son "her heart innocent of the most *pardonable* guile" (*Conrad*)

Ant. Heinous mortal (*in Roman Catholic theology*)

venom. *Poison toxin virus bane

venomous. *Poisonous, virulent toxic mephitic pestilent pestilential miasmatic, miasmic miasmal

Ana Malignant malign malevolent (see MALICIOUS) baleful malefic (see SINISTER) *pernicious baneful, noxious deleterious detrimental

vent, *v* *Express utter voice broach air ventilate

Ana *Reveal disclose discover divulge *assert declare aver avow

Ant Bridle (sense 1) — *Con* *Restrain, inhibit check, curb *suppress repress

ventilate 1 *Aerate oxygenate carbonate

2 *Express vent air utter voice broach

Ana Expose exhibit display *show disclose divulge discover *reveal publish advertise broadcast (see DECLARE)

ventral *Abdominal anterior

venturesome *Adventurous venturous daring daredevil rash reckless temerarious foolhardy

Ana Bold audacious intrepid *brave stout sturdy stalwart (see STRONG)

Con *Timid timorous *cowardly pusillanimous *fearful apprehensive afraid

venturous *Adventurous venturesome daring daredevil, rash reckless temerarious foolhardy

Ana & *Con* See those at VENTURESOME

veracity *Truth verity verisimilitude

Ana Integrity probity *honesty honor

veranda *or* **verandah** Porch piazza portico stoop *balcony gallery loggia

verbal *Oral

verbiage Verbiage redundancy tautology pleonasm circumlocution periphrasis are here considered chiefly as technical terms of rhetoric denoting a fault of style or a form or mode of expression involving the use of too many words Verbiage may imply delight in words for their own sake as for their sound their color their suggestions and overindulgence in their use for these reasons the term however more often suggests nothing more than a wordiness that tends to make what is written pointless meaningless obscure or unduly heavy reading as "A whole poem of that quality Burns cannot make the test in the *Farewell to Nancy* is *verbiage*" (*Arnold*) "the almost luscious richness of Aunt Phoebe's imagination her florid *verbiage* her note of sensuous defiance" (*H G Wells*) Redundancy does not in general carry the implications of expansiveness floridity or heaviness so often apparent in *verbiage* because the term strictly implies merely the use of more words than are strictly needed and therefore usually suggests a fault of style rather than a mode of expression "You cannot call them [some lines of Jonson's] *verbiage* they do not exhibit prolixity or *redundancy* or the other vices in the rhetoric books" (*T S Eliot*) "passages in which you might accuse them of almost infantine *redundancy*" (*C E Montague*) All the other terms name particular forms of redundancy or an example illustrative of the particular fault Tautology is needless or useless repetition of the same idea in different words as, "Boldly dare" is *tautology* (*Gray*) "he cautioned his students to beware of such *tautologies* as 'visible to the eye' or 'audible to the ear'" Pleonasm denotes a mode of expression in which syntactically unnecessary words are employed (such as "*I saw it with my own eyes*") omission of which would leave one's meaning intact such expressions are sometimes regarded as pardonable from the point of view of emphasis and are often thought of as figures of speech as "It is a *pleonasm* a figure usual in Scripture by a multiplicity of expressions to signify one notable thing" (*South*) Circumlocution and periphrasis (the more bookish term) denote a roundabout or indirect way of saying a thing as, "Somehow I can't relish that word Hockey Can't you supply it by a *circumlocution*?" (*Lamb*) "This was not however a question to be asked point blank and I could not think of any effective *circumlocution*" (*Conrad*) "He was one of those anomalous practitioners in lower departments of the law who on prudential reasons deny themselves all indulgence in the luxury of too delicate a conscience (a *periphrasis* which might be abridged considerably)" (*De Quincey*)

Ana Wordiness verboseness prolixity diffuseness (see *corresponding adjectives at* WORDY)

verbose *Wordy prolix diffuse redundant

Ana Grandiloquent magniloquent flowery bombastic (see RHETORICAL) loquacious voluble garrulous *talkative

Ant Laconic — *Con* *Concise terse succinct compact *close

verge, *n* Edge rim brim brink *border margin

Ana Bound *limit end confine *circumference perimeter compass

verify Corroborate substantiate *confirm authenticate validate

Ana *Prove test try demonstrate *certify attest witness vouch for establish settle (see SET *v*)

verisimilitude *Truth veracity verity

Ana Agreement accordance harmonizing or harmony correspondence (see *corresponding verbs at* AGREE) *likeness similitude resemblance

veritable *Authentic genuine bona fide

Ana Actual *real true

Ant Factitious

verity *Truth veracity verisimilitude

vernacular *Dialect patois lingo jargon, cant argot patter slang

versatile Versatile many-sided all-round (*or* all-around) are synonymous when they mean manifesting skill and ability in many different directions Versatile stresses not only aptitude for many employments but facility in each or in turning from one to another it

therefore usually implies a wide variety of interests or of skills. Stevenson's spiritual and intellectual virtues have been partly frustrated by one additional virtue—

speare All round implies completeness and symmetry of development as a human being and as an individual it

in one branch of their chosen trade profession or the like as an *all-round* athlete

Ana Gifted talented (see corresponding nouns at GIFT) accomplished finished *consummate ready apt *quick prompt

verse, *n* 1 Verse, stanza are frequently used inter

often decried not only because the term's earliest meaning in English is one of the metrical or rhythmical lines that comprise a stanza or an otherwise undivided poem but also because the confusion of terms often makes for ambiguity In careful technical use *verse* is invariably employed in the sense of *line* as a stanza of eight *verses* there are fourteen *verses* in a sonnet the iambic pentame-

construction of a poetic work is under consideration or prosody is the subject of discussion the technical sense of *verse* is not only preferable but is practically obligatory

formed ac

aster bard minstrel scop gleeman jongleur troubadour trouvère minnesinger scald

version 1 *Translation paraphrase metaphrase construe

2 *Account report story chronicle

versus *Against con

vertebrae *Spine backbone chine

vertex *Apex

vertical Vertical perpendicular plumb agree in meaning situated at right angles to the plane of the horizon or extending from that plane at such an angle Vertical is

plane of the horizon or from its base or support in such a direction that if

applied to abstractions and the most common in figurative use as *vertical* motion *vertical* structure (i e in music the structure of a composition in which two or more voices are viewed in respect to their harmonic relations rather than as independent melodies) Perpendicular (etymologically hanging exactly straight like a plumb line [Lat *perpendiculum*]) is used as often if not more often of lines or planes that are at right angles to a plane that may be described as *horizontal* in this sense it is often the preferred term in geometry where

horizontal or both upward and downward thus one looks up or down the *perpendicular* face of a cliff a *perpendicular* fall of water Consequently *perpendicular* is more often used loosely than *vertical* to suggest little more than precipitousness or extreme steepness or humorously in the case of human beings stiffness and straightness of the line of one's back as a *perpendicular* ascent or descent a stiff *perpendicular* old maid (*M R. Mitford*) Plumb is largely an artisan's (especially a carpenter's or mason's) term used particularly in judging the exact verticality or perpendicularity of something by its conformity to the direction of a plumb line as they found no indication that the wall was not *plumb* (more often colloquially *out of plumb*)

Ant Horizontal

very. Selfsame *same identical identic equivalent equal tantamount

ip *boat craft argosy

)be invest array apparel *clothe attire tire

st

*Entry entryway hall narthex foyer eroom antechamber

*Trace track rack

at imprint *impression stamp

vesture Apparel raiment array *clothes clothing dress attire tire

vex Irk *annoy bother

Ana Chafe fret gall (see ABRADE) *irritate exasperate nettle provoke

Ant Please regale — *Con* *Pacify appease mollify propitiate

viands Provisions comestibles *food victuals provender fodder forage grub eats chow

vibrate. *Swing sway oscillate fluctuate pendulate waver undulate

Ana *Pulsate pulse beat throb palpitate quiver quaver tremble *shake

vice 1 *Fault failing frailty foible

Ana Defect flaw *blemish infirmity weakness (see corresponding adjectives at WEAK)

2 *Offense sin crime scandal

Ana Transgression trespass violation *breach infraction immorality (see corresponding adjective at IMMORAL) *evil ill

district *locality region *area

district *locality (see PART *n*)

vicious Vicious villainous iniquitous, nefarious

connection with vice or immorality usually it suggests moral depravity and is the diametrical opposite of *virtuous* as, to form *vicious* habits a set of *vicious women* "We cannot afford to have poor people anyhow whether they be lazy or busy drunken or sober virtuous or *vicious* (*Shaw*) Often however the word implies a particular highly reprehensible quality such as ugliness or violence of temper or deliberate cruelty (as, The horseman delivered one last *vicious* cut with his whip —*Kipling* He looked at the piece of meat and crust and suddenly in a *vicious* spurt of temper flung it into the fire —*D H Lawrence*), or a debasing (as "the multiplication of critical books and essays may create a *vicious* taste for reading about works of art instead of reading the works themselves"—*T S Eliot*) or complete vitiation by faults defects irremediable conditions, or the like (as, a *vicious* system of financing a *vicious* style of writing a *vicious* circle [i e a chain of circumstances or of arguments or of processes in an illness in which one thing is logically or necessarily succeeded by a worse or equally bad thing either in a continuous unending process or with the result of getting back to the *point where the succession began and must start* again]) Villainous is a more condemnatory term than *vicious* it may suggest any of a number of qualities which can be associated with a villain, a rascal or a knave but usually it is little more than an intensive of *vicious* as a *villainous* assault a *villainous* practice a *villainous* temper Iniquitous is more fixed in its meaning than the preceding terms for in discriminating use it commonly implies the absence of all signs of justice or fairness or a complete indifference to the standards or principles which govern the conduct of civilized or law abiding men as, the *iniquitous* disregard of the rights of small nations the *iniquitous* practices of slave traders These precedents, they produce as authorities to justify the most *iniquitous* opinions' (*Swift*) Nefarious is often used in place of *iniquitous* when one wishes an even more *censorious form of expression In very strict use* the word implies impiety in its deepest sense, or a breach of laws and traditions which have immemorially been honored but in ordinary use it commonly means inconceivably wicked as the *nefarious* neglect of their aged parents It [love for children] is still far too weak, or our politicians would not dare to sacrifice the life and happiness of innumerable children to their *nefarious* schemes (*B Russell*) Flagitious and infamous both imply shameful and scandalous badness or wickedness but the former is somewhat *less rhetorical* and more closely descriptive than the latter as, Most people sell their souls and live with a good conscience on the proceeds *To sell one's soul and not be paid for it* is perhaps in Heaven's eyes a less *flagitious* bargain (*L P Smith*) forced and *flagitious* bombast (*T S Eliot*) else, perhaps I might have been entangled among deeds, Which now as *infamous* I should abhor (*Wordsworth*) Alice would have scouted as *infamous* any suggestion that her parent was more selfish than saintly (*Shaw*) Corrupt (as here considered see also DEBASE 1) is applied chiefly to persons in an official capacity or to their acts then implying a loss or lack of moral integrity or probity that makes one accessible to bribes or other inducements to go contrary to their sworn duties or obligations as, *corrupt* judges a *corrupt* government bent *only on turning* each to his own personal advantage the now *corrupt* machinery of administration and law (*G L Dickinson*) Frequently however the term is more generally applied and suggests degradation or depravity as Charles II came back with tastes as *corrupt* as his morals (*H Reed*) "humanity they knew to be *corrupt and incompetent* (*H Adams*) Degenerate stresses a descent and deterioration from an original or earlier high type or condition to one that is very low in the scale morally intellectually physically artistically or the like However it additionally carries so strong an implication of corruption, and so often suggests extreme viciousness that it is generally used to describe that which is especially reprehensible and offensive from the historical point of view or in comparison to other members of its class or other instances of the type as, a family stock *degenerate* through generations of inbreeding 'What wise and valiant man would seek to free These thus *degenerate* by themselves enslaved ' (*Milton*) "What he has to say is inspired by revolt against the *degenerate* practice of his times (*Binyon*) we are solemnly warned that in the hands of modern writers language has fallen into a morbid state It has become *degenerate* (*H Ellis*)

Ana Debased depraved debauched perverted (see DEBASE) *dissolute profligate* *abandoned reprobate* lewd lascivious, wanton, lecherous libidinous (see LICENTIOUS)

Ant Virtuous.

vicissitude. 1 *Change alternation, mutation permutation.

Ana Turning rotation revolving or revolution (see corresponding verbs at TURN) reversal, transposition (see corresponding verbs at REVERSE) *succession, progression sequence series *variety diversity

2 *Difficulty hardship rigor

Ana *Misfortune mischance adversity *trial, tribulation affliction

victim Victim, prey, quarry ravin (or raven or ravine) come into comparison when they denote a person or animal killed or injured for the ends of the one who kills or injures. Victim in its earliest sense (which is still found in religious and historical use) applies to a living creature usually an animal sometimes a man, that is killed and offered *as a sacrifice to God or a god* as, *And thou* shalt offer a calf for sin every day for expiation And thou shalt cleanse the altar when thou hast offered the *victim* of expiation (*Exodus* xxix 36 [*Douay Version*]) Unto the Paschal *Victim* [i e Christ] bring Christians, your thankful offering' (*transl of Easter Sequence at Mass Manual of Prayers*) In general use it applies to one who has been destroyed ruined seriously injured or the like by some ruthless person or power before which he has been helpless as, the *victims* of war the *victims* of a pestilence by persistently attacking an institution authors hope to persuade either its supporters or its *victims* to reform it (*A Huxley*) 'Was the girl born to be a *victim* to be always disliked and crushed as if she were too fine for this world? (*Conrad*) All are *victims* of circumstances all have had characters warped in infancy and intelligence stunted at school (*B Russell*) Prey was originally applied to the spoils or booty taken in war or by violence in current literal use it applies only to animals hunted and killed for food by more powerful carnivorous animals (the beasts of *prey* include lions tigers, wolves, etc , birds of *prey* include eagles hawks vultures, etc) as, 'The hungry family flew like vultures on their *prey* (*Johnson*) In its extended sense *prey* applies to a victim of something that seizes or captures or fells in a manner suggestive of the action of a beast or bird of prey as, *she was a prey to shoddy facile* emotions and moods, none of which had power to impel her to any action (*R Macaulay*) people who make solemn talk about art and are the natural *prey* of the artists o *Punch* (*C E Montague*) Quarry in its most common current sense is a hunting term referable to the victim

of a chase especially but not exclus vely by hounds or hawks and may be applied to the animal as pursued

ha n nd ha

victor Victor, winner conqueror, champion, vanquisher agree in denoting a person who gains the mastery in a contest conflict or competition Victor, the more formal term and winner, the ordinary term usually stress the

pared see also under SUPPORT v) applies to the one who gains acknowledged supremacy through a contest or in a field of competition as in an athletic contest or in a given sport The term does not apply to a winner of any test but only of a test in wh ch one meets all of those of highest rank in the field or meets the one who holds

But I shall rise victorious and subdue My vanquisher (Milton)

victory Victory conquest triumph come into compari son as meaning the result ach eved by one who gains the mastery

ponents as that d shonest

A colon ( ) groups words dis

(Milton) "'Victory' said Nelson is not a name strong enough for such a scene, he called it a conquest

premacy control sway, dominion command *power

it

*Food viands provis ons comestibles prov ler forage grub eats chow

*Look s ght glance glimpse peep peek

tiny scanning inspection examination (see TINIZE)

belief conviction persuasion sentiment

a thought concept conception inference ded on concl s on j dgment (see under INFER)

bserve note remark no- hold descry espy

examine *consider re-

emulate

rive struggle essay en

indpoint angle slant ground *reason

vigilant Alert wide-awake *watchful

Ana Anxious agog keen avid *eager circumspect, wary chary *cautious *quick ready prompt *sharp keen, acute

Con *Negl gent neglectful lax slack rem ss *forget ful unmindful obl vious

Vigorous energetic strenuous lusty, nervous comparison when they mean having or mani eat vitality and force A person or thing is

n exert on of effort or a pus

assistants very *energetic* and rapid (*Bennett*) "a less *energetic* expulsion of air from the lungs" (*Grandgent*) A person is **strenuous** that is continuously and zealously energetic a thing is *strenuous* that makes constant demands on one's vigor energy and zeal In both cases the term implies no flagging of ardor or no avoidance of the arduous as Theodore Roosevelt the exponent of the *strenuous* life was himself *strenuous* both in work and play "to love bondage more than liberty— Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty" (*Milton*) "the spirit of our religion calls for *strenuous* opposition to the current principles and practice of the world" (*Inge*) A person or thing is **lusty** that exhibits exuberant vigor or energy as "Therefore my age is as a *lusty* winter Frosty but kindly" (*Shak.*), "Pete Gurney was a *lusty* cock Turned sixty three but bright and hale" (*Masefield*) a *lusty* appetite *lusty* disputation (*Caine*) A person or a thing (such as style or utterance) is **nervous** (in the sense here considered) that displays forcibleness, compactness and strength that are the results of mental vigor and energy as "Miss Brontë? A good and *nervous* the coarse describer of a narrow landscape" (*H Kingsley*) "*Nervous* idiomatic English" (*W D Whitney*) "Tyndale's own diction was singularly simple energetic *nervous* and yet restrained" (*Lowes*)

Ana Virile manly manful (see MALE) *muscular athletic, sinewy, husky stout sturdy stalwart, *strong tough.

Ant Languorous lethargic.

vile *Base low

Ana Depraved corrupted perverted debased debauched (see DEBASE) *coarse vulgar obscene gross foul filthy nasty *dirty *mean abject sordid *offensive repulsive revolting loathsome

vilify *Malign, traduce asperse calumniate defame slander libel

Ana *Abuse outrage mistreat misuse assail *attack revile vituperate berate (see SCOLD)

Ant Eulogize

villainous *Vicious, iniquitous nefarious flagitious infamous corrupt degenerate

Ana Debased depraved perverted (see DEBASE) atrocious *outrageous heinous dissolute profligate *abandoned

villein *Serf thrall vassal slave bondslave bondsman bondman peon Helot

vindicate 1 Justify defend *maintain, assert

Ana *Support uphold advocate *avenge revenge resist *oppose combat

2 Exonerate *exculpate absolve acquit

Ana *Disprove refute confute *defend protect shield guard

Ant Calumniate

vindictive Vindictive revengeful, vengeful are often used interchangeably for they are close synonyms meaning having or manifesting a disposition to pay one back for a real or fancied wrong **Vindictive** however in good use commonly places more stress upon the unforgiving nature or temper of the persons involved than upon their actions, and may therefore be applied to those who have not at the moment any cause for revenge occasionally it is little more than an intensive of *spiteful malicious malevolent* and the like as "You have *vindictive* people to deal with and you have gone too far to be forgiven" (*Burke*) "There was nothing *vindictive* in his nature but if revenge came his way it might as well be good" (*Stevenson*) "The Muses are *vindictive* virgins and avenge themselves without mercy on those who weary of their charms" (*L P Smith*) **Revengeful** and **vengeful** though applicable to a man's nature carry a far stronger reference to him as provoked to action or as about to act *vengeful* especially may apply to his hand or arm his sword or any agent or weapon used in inflicting vengeance, as "You know his nature That he's *revengeful* and I know his sword Hath a sharp edge" (*Shak.*) "the downcast look of dark and *revengeful* resolve" (*Coleridge*) "The queen incensed his services forgot Leaves him a victim to the *vengeful* Scot" (*Swift*) "The proud oppressors fly the *vengeful* sword" (*Pope*).

Ana Implacable unrelenting relentless merciless *grim spiteful despiteful *malicious malignant malign

violation *Breach infraction transgression, trespass, infringement, contravention.

Ana *Offense sin vice crime, scandal desecration *profanation sacrilege blasphemy invading *or* invasion encroachment, entrenchment (see corresponding verbs at TRESPASS)

violence *Force compulsion, coercion duress, constraint restraint

Ana Vehemence intensity (see corresponding adjectives at INTENSE) *effort exertion, pains trouble *attack assault, onslaught onset

virago Virago **amazon** termagant, scold shrew, vixen barge agree in meaning a woman of pugnacious temperament *Virago* and *amazon* both suggest masculine or heroic stature and vigor in earlier use both designated a female warrior At present virago seldom implies heroic qualities, but rather fierceness of temper and a domineering nature "To arms to arms! the fierce *Virago* cries And swift as lightning to the combat flies" (*Pope*) "The lust of power turned some of them into unsexed *viragos* like Antony's wife Fulvia" (*Buchan*) **Amazon**, though still applied to one of a mythical race of women warriors also designates an abnormally large and virile woman it rarely suggests violence of temper **Termagant**, though now seldom applied to any but a woman carries over from its original application to a stock character of the medieval drama a brawling violent Saracen deity the implications of turbulence boisterousness and an uncontrollable temper

The last four words are all designations of women who inflict their bad temper on others **Scold** usually implies vulgarity and habitual abusiveness as "I know she is an irksome brawling *scold*" (*Shak.*) **shrew**, a bitter tongue and a nagging disposition as "those men who are under the discipline of *shrews* at home" (*Irving*) **vixen**, a quick fiery temper and snappishness or considerable asperity as "A woman tropical intense She blended in a like degree The *vixen* and the devotee" (*Whittier*) **barge** (an Anglo-Irish word) frequent indulgence in scolding or faultfinding

virgin, virginal Maiden boyish *youthful juvenile puerile

Ana *Chaste pure modest, decent fresh *new

Ant Anile senile

virile Manful, manly *male masculine manlike mannish.

Ant Effeminate impotent (*sense* 2)

virtual *Implicit constructive

Ant Actual

virtually Virtually practically, morally are very close synonyms meaning not absolutely or actually yet so nearly so that the difference is negligible. So close are these words in meaning that they (especially the first two) are often interchanged in ordinary use discriminating writers however retain their historical implications and employ them therefore with better effect **Virtually** implies that the difference is merely that between what a thing is in name or outward seeming and what it is in

is enough for practical purposes or from the point of view of use value effectiveness and the like and what satisfies the requirements formally or absolutely as badly spotted fruit is *practically* worthless the Democratic nomination to a senatorship in some southern states is *practically* an election a road is *practically* finished when traffic can pass over it freely and without interruptions Morally although it is less often used than *virtually* and *practically* in phrases such as *morally* (*virtually* or *practically*) certain and *morally* (*virtually* or *practically*) impossible is the best selection in such collocations For *morally* implies a difference between

it occurs in a statement of a conviction and is slightly less positive than absolutely as it is *morally*

ness (see corresponding adjectives at MORAL)
Ant Vice

virtuoso 1 Connoisseur *aesthete dilettante
2 *Expert adept artist dab dabster artiste wizard
virtuous *Moral ethical righteous noble
Ana Pure *chaste modest decent *upright just honorable
Ant Vicious
virulent *Poisonous venomous toxic mephitic pestilent pestilential miasmatic miasmic miasmal
Ana *Deadly mortal fatal lethal *pernicious noxious baneful deleterious malignant malign (see MALICIOUS)
virus 1 *Poison venom toxin bane
2 *Germ microbe bacterium bacillus pathogen
visage *Face countenance physiognomy mug puss
vision 1 *Revelation prophecy apocalypse
2 *Fancy fantasy phantasy phastasm dream day dream nightmare
Ana Illusion *delusion hallucination mirage *imagination fancy fantasy
visionary, *adj* *Imaginary fanciful fantastic chimerical quixotic
Ana Romantic *sentimental maudlin utopian *ambitious pretentious ideal transcendent transcendental (see ABSTRACT) illusory seeming *apparent

also to a more prolonged stay as a house guest or in a place where one goes for purposes of rest

tion (as here compared see also TRIAL 2) is now chiefly in formal and official use where it is employed in reference to a visit such as to a church a college or a ship

Consequently the term may also be applied to anything that visits one often by or as by the will of a superior power (as Ye gentle *visitations* of calm thought —

such as is made upon a person who is not a friend but with whom one has social or official relations (as a society woman must give a portion of her time to formal *calls*) or by a person in quest of business or of a business order (as the morning *call* of the grocer s boy a baker s *call*) The term however may be used in place of *visit* for a short social visit
visitant. *Visitor guest caller

rsity calamity vicissitude (see DIFFICULTY)
visitor Visitor, visitant, guest, caller come into comparison as meaning one who visits another or comes to pay a visit Visitor is the general word applicable to anyone who comes under this description (as there are *visitors* in the drawing room summer *visitors*) It is however specifically applied to one who makes a friendly visit or one who comes in the cause of charity social service investigation and the like as to entertain *visitors* a frequent *visitor* at his friend s house the *visitor* from the charitable organization found no one at home Visitant now rarely applies to a human visitor Some ornithologists and others use it in preference to *visitor* which is also employed in this sense of a migratory bird that comes only for a short stay in a given region as certain warblers are rare *visitants* in this locality In general however the term is applied to a visitor who is or

guest emphasizes the idea of hospitable entertainment

term paying *guest* or even *guest* alone is now often used euphemistically in place of *lodger* or *boarder* especially when social equality social relations or the like is implied as the *guests* at a summer hotel. Caller is applicable not only to one who comes for a social or business call (see under VISIT) but to anyone regardless of his intentions who seeks entrance to one s home office or the like as she told her maid that she would not be at home to *callers* that day
vital 1 *Living alive quick animate animated

style

stopping the current in the coil Activate stresses the

healing spir t of the Soc ety (*H Cusl ing*)

Ana An mate *quicken enliven vivify stimulate galvanize exc te *provoke

Ant Atrophy

vitiate *Debase deprave corrupt pervert debauch

Ana Pollute defile taint, *contaminate degrade demean *abase impair spo l *injure damage annul invalidate *nullify

vitiated Debased depraved, corrupted debauched perverted See under DEBASE

Ana Defiled polluted contaminated taint (see CONTAMINATE) impa red spoiled injured (see INJURE) invalidated annulled (see NULLIFY)

vituperate Rev le berate rate upbraid *scold

eulogize

vituperation *Abuse invective obloquy scurril ty billingsgate

Ana *An madversion aspersion stricture reflection *attack assault onslaught onset condemnation denunciat on censur ng or censure (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE) vil fying or vilificat on maligning calum niation (see orresponding verbs at MALIGN)

Ant Acclaim praise

vituperative *Abusive opprobrious contumelious, scurrilous scurrile scurril

Ana *Coarse vulgar gross obscene insulting offending outraging (see OFFEND) condemn ng or condemnatory denounc ng or denunciatory (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE)

vivacious *L vely an mated gay sprightly

Ana Buoyant effervescent volatile (see ELASTIC) *merry bl the jocund frolicsome sportive *playful

Ant Langu d

vivid *Graphic p cturesque p ctorial

Ana *Sharp keen acute *dramatic dramaturgic theatrical *expressive eloquent meaningful nervous lusty *vigorous *clear luci l perspicuous

Vocal usually impl es responsiveness to a stimulus to ex pression or freedom and spontaneity in voicing one s ideas or feelings Earth s millions daily fed a world employed In gathering plenty yet to be enjoyed Till

writing and copiousness in the flow of words unl ke *vocal*

fluency but it also suggests the stimulus of powerful emotion and its express on in fervent and moving lan guage it is rightly applied not only to speakers but to

writers poets and even by extens on to things as to be *eloquent* in one s own behalf Of all the attempts to describe such [mystical] experiences these barely *articu*

rogatory in its connotations as it is now In earlier use it

not so melod ous and *voluble* as that of Dryden s enchant ing prose (*J Warton*) In current use *voluble* and glib both imply loquacity *Voluble* suggests a flow of language that is not eas ly stemmed as to indulge in *voluble* ex planations he grew *voluble* when he saw that he was not in danger of arrest *Glib* impl es such facility in utterance

Ana Express ng voicing venting (see EXPRESS, *v*) *expressive sententious eloquent

vocation Vocat on avocation are often confused Vocation denotes one s occupation or the work in which one is regularly employed or engaged as a business a profes s on or a trade as to make an early cho ce of one s *vocation* An avocation is an occupation in which one en gages in one s leisure time or as subsid ary to one s vocation as he is a lawyer by *vocation* but he has found time for *avocations* such as farming and lecturing In its str ct etymological meaning an *avocation* is someth ng which calls one away from one s ordinary pursuits as interrupted eternally with these petty *avocations*

vehement cries or shouts it often also suggests a deafen ing qual ty as watermen fishwomen oysterwomen and all the *vociferous* inhabitants of both shores (*Fielding*) *vociferous* vindications of their innocence (*Irving*) *vociferous* protests Clamorous implies insist ency as well as vociferousness it usually suggests a

disturbing to the auditory nerves it has however so long been applied especially to loud harsh voices or vocal

fault finding (*Deland*) Boisterous in its common current

vociferous and *clamorous* than to *boisterous* which is now frequently its nearer synonym Its chief d stinctive im

play, *obstreperous* in her praise (*Millay*)

Ana Noisy sounding (see correspond ng nouns at SOUND) vehement *intense bewildering d stracting (see PUZZLE *v*)

vogue Mode *fashion style fad rage craze dernier cri cry

tilate *com

PLETE)

*bare barren hollow empty nugatory, *vain

2 *Devoid destitute

void, *n* Vacuum *hole hollow cavity pocket

Ana Emptiness vacancy, vacuity (see corresponding adjectives at EMPTY) abyss *gulf abysm

void, *v* Avoid vacate *annul abrogate quash

volatile Effervescent buoyant expansive res lient *elastic

Ana Unstable mercurial *inconstant fickle capri cious l ght minded frivolous flippant flighty (see corresponding nouns at LIGHTNESS) variable *changeable protean

volatility, *Lightness l ght mindedness levity frivol

at CHANGEABLE)

volcano *Mountain mount peak alp mesa

volition *Will conation

Ana *Choice election option *decis on determi nation

oercion compulsion duress

rrulity loquacity talkativeness See ur

articulateness (see

cal articulate *easy facile

th

g stammering

xquacious *talkative

ignitude *size extent dimensions area

voluntary Voluntary, intentional, deliberate willful (or wilful), willing are here compared as meaning done

prompt or incite action it does not necessarily imply that these influences have not been operative but it usually suggests that the decision is the result of one s free cho ce as a *voluntary* renunciation of one s inheritance a *voluntary* confession Often the term carries another sometimes a different, implication such as that of spontaneity (as *voluntary* contributions our *voluntary* service he requires not —*Milton*) or espec ally when the oppos tion is to *involuntary* that of subjection to or regulation by the will (as *voluntary* movements *voluntary* muscles) or that of prior cons deration and clear choice (as *voluntary* manslaughter) or in law that of absence of any legal obl gation or compulsion to do make etc (as *voluntary* bankruptcy) or of any valuable consideration in return for doing making etc. (as a *voluntary* conveyance of property) Intentional applies chiefly to acts or processes entered into in order to achieve a desired end or purpose or to the end or purpose so willed or effected the use of the word eliminates every suggestion of the possibil ty of accident or inadvertence as, an *intentional* insult a characteristic such as a keen scent evolved in a dog by *intentional* selection and breed ng Not one in a thousand perpetrates any *intentional* damage to fish fowl, or flowers (*Jefferies*) Deliberate (as here considered see also DELIBERATE 2 SLOW) adds the implication of full knowledge or full consciousness of the nature of one s intended act and a decision to go ahead in spite of such knowledge or consciousness as, a *deliberate* falsehood a *deliberate* sin *deliberate* murder a *deliberate* attempt to ruin a person s good name Willful (as here considered see also UNRULY) adds to *deliberate* the impl cations of a refusal to be taught counseled or commanded and of an obstinate determ nation to follow one s own will or choice in full consc ousness of the influences or arguments opposed to the attitude adopted or the action or deed contemplated as a *willful* murder *willful* ignorance his *willful* abuse of his children a sin committed *willfully* To such perseverance in *wilful* self-deception Elizabeth would make no reply (*Austen*) *wilful* bl ndness to ascertained truth (*Inge*) Willing carries on the other hand an impl cation of one or more characteristics such as agreeableness openness of m nd absence of reluctance or the like that makes one ready or eager without suggestion or w thout coercion to accede to the wishes or instructions of others or to do something or effect some end pleasing to them as How curious is that instinct which makes each sex, n different ways the *willing* slave of the other! (*Jefferies*) *willing* service a *willing* servant Where ears are *willing* talk tends to be loud and long (*A Huxley*)

Ana Chosen elected opted (see CHOOSE) *free independent autonomous

Ant Involuntary nst nctive (sense 2) — *Con* Compelled coerced forced (see FORCE *v*)

voluptuous Luxur ous sybarit c epicurean *sensuous sensual

Ana Indulg ng, *indulgent pamper ng (see corresponding verbs at INDULGE) *luxurious, opulent sumptuous.

Ant Ascetic.

voracious Voracious, gluttonous ravenous ravening, rapacious agree in meaning excessively greedy Voracious impl es the habit of gorging oneself with food or drink or with anyth ng that satisfies an excessive appetite of any sort as a *voracious* eater the shark is one of the most *voracious* of fishes a *voracious* reader, " *voracious* birds that hotly bill and breed, and largely drink (*Dryden*) Gluttonous differs from *voracious* ch efly in its emphasis on greediness in eating and in its common suggestions of del ght in food and of eating past need to the point of satiety as *gluttonous* persons often are obese Though a Norman was not *gluttonous* he was epicurean (*Lytton*) Ravenous implies excessive hunger and suggests violent or grasping methods of dealing w th food or with whatever satisfies one s appetite as He [Dr Johnson] contracted a habit of eating with *ravenous* greed ness The s ght of food affected him as it affects wild beasts and birds of prey (*Macaulay*) He had mad hungers that grew more *ravenous* as he fed th em (*Wylde*) Ravening though sometimes employed in place of *ravenous* often comes closer to rapacious in suggesting a violent tendency to seize or appropriate to oneself in the manner of a b rd of prey or a predatory an mal as Beware of false prophets which come to you in sheep s clothing but inwardly they are *ravening* wolves (*Matthew* vii 15) *Rapacious* may imply the seizure of food (as *Rapacious* animals we hate Kites hawks, and wolves deserve the r fate —*Gay*) but more often it suggests excess ve and utterly selfish acqu s tiveness or cupidity as the Indians who though often *rapacious* are devoid of avar ce (*Parkman*) the European nat ons arrogant domineering and *rapacious* have done l ttle to recommend the name of Christianity in As a and Afr ca (*Inge*)

Ana Greedy grasping acquisitive *covetous satiating sating surfeiting gorg ng (see SATIATE)

votary *Addict devotee habitué fiend fan

Ana *Enthusiast fanatic zealot bigot

vote, *n* *Suffrage franchise ballot

vouch for *Cert fy attest witness

Ana *Support uphold *confirm substantiate verify corroborate

vouchsafe *Grant accord concede award

Ana *Give bestow confer present condescend deign *stoop *oblige accommodate favor

voyage *n* *Journey tour trip excursion cruise expedition jaunt pilgrimage

vulgar 1 *Common ord nary familiar popular

Ana *Un versal general *preva l ng prevalent current r fe *usual customary crude *rude rough sordid ignoble *mean

2 *Coarse gross, obscene ribald

Ana Low *base v le *offensive loathsome repulsive revolting indelicate indecent *indecorous

W

wabble. Variant of WOBBLE

training or ab l ty in general *stipend* is less common in the Un ted States tl an *salary* (as teachers *salaries* the *salary* of a bank pres dent) but it is the usual term in England (as a teacher s *stipend* Many a parson has brought up a family on a *stipend* of seventy pounds a year —*Shaw*) *Stipend* however is sometimes used in the United States in place of *salary* for the remuneration of a teacher especially in a college of a clergyman, or a mag strate in Scotland it is used only of the salary of a clergyman Fee appl es to the price asl ed or paid for the services of a physician lawyer mus cian art st or tl e like when such services are requested or required as to pay the surgeon s *fee* for a major operation a lawyer s retaining *fee* a p anist s *fee* **Pay,** which is often general in its sense may be equivalent especially to *wages* (as in *payday pay* roll etc) more specifically it is used with reference to soldiers as an officer on half *pay* **Hire** is

Ana ... corresponding verbs at PAY)

wager *Bet stake pot ante bl nd

waggish Sportive frol csome *playful impish mis chievous roguish wanton

Ana Facetious jocose jocular humorous *w tty jovial jolly (see MERRY) comic comical *laughable droll ludicrous funny

Con *Serious earnest sober grave sedate staid

wail *v* Weep *cry wl imper blubber keen

Ana Mourn *grieve lament bewail bemoan, *deplore moan sob *s gh groan

wait *Stay remain abide tarry l nger

Ana *D lay loiter

Con Depart leave *go withdraw retire.

waive Cede yield resign abandon surrender *relin qu sh leave

Ana *Forgo forbear sacrifice concede *grant allow

Con *Demand claim require exact assert *mainta n defend

wake, *v* **Wake awake waken, awaken** cause d fficulty because the pr nciples of choice as ind cated by current good use are not w d ly kno vn or in all cases defin tely accepted All four are both trans tive and intrans tive verbs mean ng to come out of or to cause to come out of sleep or by extension a condition resembling sleep The tendency at present is to prefer **wake** and **awake** for the literal sense in intrans tive use especially in speech and in ord nary prose (as he *awoke* this morning at three he *wakes* each morning at six o clock) and **waken** and **awaken** or sometimes *wake up* in transitive use (as the porter went through the car *awakening* the sleepers no ses loud enough to *waken* or *wake up* the soundest sleeper) In poetry and literary prose where the cho ce is often determined by the rhythm more freedom is exer cised In both the l teral and extended use *awake* often emphas zes the fact of coming to full consciousness *wake* the process of throwing off sleep or lethargy thus one finds it difficult to *wake* (better than *awake*) when one is unduly fatigued she *awoke* (better than *woke*) suddenly when her mind *awakes* to the true situation she will be crushed, the nat onal spirit *woke* slowly but surely In both literal and extended use when a rousing or stirring rather than a reviving is impl ed *awaken* and *waken* are definitely preferred by good writers (see treatment of these words under STIR)

Ana Rouse arouse *stir

waken 1 *Wake awake awaken.

Ana Rouse arouse *stir

2 Awaken arouse rouse *stir rally

Ana Excite stimulate quicken galvanize *provoke inflame enkindle fire k ndle (see LIGHT) impel *move actuate drive

Ant Subdue — *Con* *Pacify moll fy placate

*Trot pace single-foot rack amble canter llop run

Trot pace s ngle-foot rack amble canter

(*V Heiser*) the boat pitched and rolled and *wallowed* as she slowly made her way In extended use the term often impl es sensual enjoyment and ind fference to the

is out of one s element as a fi h out of water a horse in the m re or when one does not know the road or the way as they mashed their way through the thick

mud, *floundering* and stumbling" (*Dickens*), "they *floundered* on foot some eight miles to a squatter's cabin rented horses and completed their journey by starlight" (*Cather*). In its extended use *flounder* usually implies the confusion of mind and the uncertainty of one who is completely muddled or at a loss but nevertheless proceeds as he *floundered* through his speech "Nature has been *floundering* along for a great many millions of years to get things as they are" (*C C Furnas*). Grovel (etymologically to be flat on one's face) now implies a crawling or wriggling with face close to the ground as in abject fear awe or self abasement, or as a sign of one's complete humiliation or degradation as the terrified slaves *groveled* before their master "Upon thy belly *grovelling* thou shalt go And dust shalt eat all the days of thy life" (*Milton*) "Am I to *grovel* in the dust for him to walk over?" (*Dickens*)

Ana Crawl *creep defile pollute *contaminate taint *debase debauch corrupt deprave, pervert.

Con Soar mount ascend *rise

wan. Pallid *pale ashen ashy livid

Ana Blanched whitened decolorized (see WHITEN) *languid languishing languorous *haggard cadaverous worn

wander. *Wander, stray, roam, ramble, rove range* prowl, gad, gallivant traipse, meander come into comparison as meaning to move about more or less aimlessly or without a plan from place to place or from point to point Most of these verbs may imply walking but very few of them are restricted in their reference to human beings or to any particular means of locomotion Wander implies the absence of a fixed course or more or less indifference to a course that has been fixed or otherwise indicated the term may imply the movement of a walker (either a human being or an animal) or of any traveler but it may be used of anythingding ble which is permitted to move aimlessly as "wandring thoughtful in the silent wood" (*Pope*), "two months spent *wandering* in Europe" "his eyes *wandered* over the landscape" "his thoughts *wander*, she *wandered* frequently from her subject" Stray carries an even stronger suggestion of deviation from a fixed true or proper course it therefore often connotes a being lost or a danger of being lost, as "fallows grey Where the nibbling flocks do *stray*" (*Milton*), "We have erred and *strayed* from thy ways like lost sheep" (*Bk of Com Prayer*) "Though we stumbled and we *strayed*, We were led by evil counsellors—the Lord shall deal with them!" (*Kipling*) Roam carries a stronger suggestion of freedom and of scope than *wander* it usually carries no implication of a definite object or goal but it seldom, if ever suggests futility or fruitlessness and it often connotes delight or enjoyment as, "Mid pleasures and palaces though we may *roam* Be it ever so humble there's no place like home" (*J H Payne*) "Like us the Libyan wind delights to *roam* at large" (*Arnold*) "Let the winged Fancy *roam*" (*Keats*) "type of the wise who soar but never *roam*" (*Wordsworth*), "the charm of a quiet watch on deck when one may let one's thoughts *roam* in space and time" (*Conrad*) Ramble, in contrast suggests carelessness in wandering and more or less indifference to one's path or goal therefore it often specifically implies a straying beyond bounds or an inattention to details that ought to serve as guides or especially in extended use an inability to proceed directly or under proper restrictions as children so uncared for that they were allowed to *ramble* through the city's streets for hours at a time "A vine remarkable for its tendency not to spread and *ramble* but to mass and mount" (*Cather*) speakers who *ramble* are almost inevitably bores Rove comes close to *roam* in its implication of wandering over extensive territory, but it usually carries a suggestion of zest in the activity and does not preclude the possibility of a definite end or purpose as, the invaders *roved* through the country burning and pillaging homes in their pathway, "ravenous beasts freely *roving* up and down the country" (*Fuller*) "To seek thee did I often *rove* Through woods and on the green And thou wert still a hope a love, Still longed for never seen" (*Wordsworth*) Range is often used in place of *rove* without loss it is however the preferred term when literal wandering is not implied or when the stress is on the sweep of territory covered rather than on the form of locomotion involved as "cattle *ranging* the western plains" "Through Nature and through Art she *ranged*" (*Swift*). "Talk *ranging* the widest horizons" (*Mrs H Ward*) "his thoughts always *ranged* far afield" (*Mencken*) Prowl implies a stealthy or furtive roving, especially in search of prey or booty It is used not only of animals but often also of human beings intent on marauding (as "Now goes the nightly thief *prowling* abroad"—*Cowper* "Jackals *prowl* around his campfire."—*Mrs H Ward*) but it is also applied usually humorously and with little or no connotation of an evil intention to persons especially those of a restless or vagabond temperament who rove often singly through the streets or the fields in a quiet and leisurely manner (as "If I should *prowl* about the streets a long time don't be uneasy"—*Dickens*) Gad gallivant, traipse all colloquial or dialectal terms imply a wandering or roving by those who ought to be under restrictions, such as servants boys and girls, persons who have not much strength or money or the like *Gad* implies little more than this as "her upper house-maid and laundry maid instead of being in their business, are *gadding* about the village all day long" (*Austen*) "He disapproved of her *gadding* about by herself" (*Galsworthy*) *Gallivant* adds to *gad* the implication of a search for pleasure or amusement or the use of an opportunity to display one's finery as her father refused to allow her to go *gallivanting around* with any of her suitors young girls dressed in their Sunday best *gallivanting* along the highways *Traipse* often adds to *gad* the implication of a fatiguing or tiresome or wearing experience as a desire for antiques that gives one an excuse for *traipsing* over the country "sleeping in the kitchen so as not to have to *traipse* downstairs when the raid warning goes" (*Jan Struther*) Meander (etymologically from the name of a Phrygian river famous for its windings) may be used in reference to persons and animals but it is even more often used in reference to things such as streams paths roads and the like that follow a course (usually a winding or intricate course) in such a way as to suggest aimless or listless wandering, as, "Rivers that *meandered* across the vast plains" (*Haggard*) "Across the ceiling *meandered* a long crack" (*Galsworthy*) "the gray gelding *meandered* along through the hills" (*S Anderson*)

wane *Abate subside ebb

Ana *Decrease dwindle lessen diminish

Ant Wax — *Con* *Increase augment mount, soar, tower surge, *rise

want, *v* **1** *Lack need require

Ana *Demand claim exact

Con *Have hold own possess enjoy

2 *Desire wish crave covet

Ana *Long yearn hanker pine hunger thirst aspire pant *aim

Con Refuse *decline reject repudiate spurn.

want, *n* **1** *Lack absence privation defect

Ana *Need necessity exigency deficiency (see corresponding adjective at DEFICIENT)

Ana Pinch stra t or stra ts pass exigency (see JUNCTURE) meage ness scantiness exiguousness (see corresponding adjectives at MEAGER)
Con Affluence opulence riches wealth (see corresponding adjectives at RICH)

wanton 1 Sportive impish mischievous *playful roguish waggish frol csome
Ana *Unruly ungovernable intractable daring reckless, foolhardy (see ADVENTUROUS) gay *lively an mated vivac ous sprightly
Con Restra ned checked bridled inhibited (see RESTRAIN) *ser ous, grave sober
2 *Licent ous l bertine lewd lustful lascivious l bidinous, lecherous
Ana *Immoral unmoral amoral *abandoned profligate d ssolute reprobate
Ant Chaste — Con Pure modest decent (see CHASTE) virtuous *moral
3 *Supererogatory uncalled for gratuitous
Ana *Malicious, malevolent spiteful wayward *contrary perverse

war, v Battle *contend cope fight
Ana Res st withstand combat *oppose strive struggle endeavor essay *attempt

ward off Avert *prevent preclude obviate
Ana Block bar obstruct impede *hinder forestall antic pate (see PREVENT) *frustrate balk thwart fo l
Ant Conduce to

wariness Chariness caut on circumspection calculation See under CAUTIOUS.
Ana Alertness watchfulness (see corresponding adjectives at WATCHFUL) *prudence discretion fores ght forethought providence
Ant Foolhard ness brashness (of persons) — Con Carelessness heedlessness thoughtlessness inadvertence (see corresponding adjectives at CARELESS) recklessness rashness (see corresponding adjectives at ADVENTUROUS)

warlike *Martial military
Ana Bell cose *belligerent pugnacious contentious fighting warr ng contend ng battling (see CONTEND)
Con *Pacific peaceable peaceful

warm adj Warmhearted sympathetic, *tender compass onate respons ve
Ana *Loving affect onate cord al *gracious affable ardent fervent passionate (see IMPASSIONED) *sincere heartfelt hearty wholehearted
Ant Cool austere

warmhearted Warm sympathetic *tender compassionate responsive
Ana *Loving affectionate *kind kindly benign benignant heartfelt hearty wholehearted *sincere
Ant Coldhearted — Con Austere *severe stern *cold cool frosty frigid

warn v Warn forewarn ...

advanced ... Nevertheless, the word often carries in add tion at least one other implicat on such as of admonition (as, to *warn* one of the consequences of his folly), or of exhortation (as The priestly brotherhood Prompt to persuade expostulate and warn — *Cowper*) or of threats of punishment reprisal or the like (as I shall not take him at his word about fishing as he might change his mind another day and *warn* me off h s grounds —*Austen*) Forewarn carries a far stronger implication of advance notification than *warn* commonly also it suggests impend ng although not imminent danger or peril I will arm me being thus *forewarn d'* (*Shak*) He knew not one *forewarning* pain (*Wordsworth*) Caution commonly emphasizes advice that

warp v Distort contort *deform gnarl.
Ana Twist bend turn (see CURVE v) *injure damage impair mar *stunt stultify atrophy

warrant, v 1 *Assert declare affirm aver protest avouch avow pred cate
Ana State (see RELATE) *maintain assert assure *ensure insure
2 *Justify
Ana Vindicate justify (see MAINTAIN) sanction *approve endorse *authorize

wary Chary *cautious circumspect calculating
Ana Alert *watchful prudent d screet foresighted forethoughted provident (see under PRUDENCE)
Ant Foolhardy brash (of persons) — Con *Careless heedless thoughtless inadvertent reckless rash ven

constituent particles may vary in size from particles of

because the material was supposed to have been transported by the waters of a deluge Alluvium usually denotes finer material than *wash* includ ng soil and often s gnifies the depos t left by the flooding of land that *is not permanently submerged as on flood plains and* deltas. Alluvium is deposited also where streams issue

h, petu

*impa

waste, v Devastate *ravage sack p llage despo l spoliate

Ana Plunder loot *rob rifle *destroy demolish *ruin, wreck.
Ant Conserve save

darkness the great and particular glory of the Egdon *waste* began (*Hardy*) *Wastes* of sand and thorns (*C E Montague*) Desert, etymologically a deserted

Miller) the arid region of the southwestern United States is often described as a *desert* **Badlands** (a plural noun) applies to any barren waste where soft rocks that suffer from continual erosion prevail and hills are steep furrowed and often fantastic in form drainage is laby rinthine and watercourses are normally dry as extensive

wasted Pinched cadaverous *haggard worn careworn
Ana Gaunt scrawny skinny angular rawboned (see LEAN *adj*)
Con Sturdy *strong stout stalwart robust *healthy
watch *v* **1** *Tend mind attend
Ana Guard protect shield safeguard (see DEFEND)
2 Look *see
Ana *Gaze gape stare glare *scrutinize scan inspect examine
watchful Watchful vigilant wide awake alert agree

Vigilant implies keen courageous often wary watchfulness especially in the cause of the right Be sober be *vigilant* because your adversary the devil as a roaring lion walketh about seeking whom he may devour (*I Peter* v 8) We should be eternally *vigilant* against attempts to check the expression of opinions that we loathe (*Justice Holmes*) **Wide-awake** stresses aware-

or promptness in apprehending and meeting a danger an opportunity or an emergency Not only watchful in the night but *alert* in the drowsy afternoon (*Pater*) Our wits are much more *alert* when engaged in wrong-doing than in a righteous occupation (*Conrad*)
Ana *Cautious wary chary circumspect *quick, ready prompt
Con *Careless heedless thoughtless inadvertent.

waterlog *Soak drench saturate steep impregnate sog sop ret
waterspout *Wind gale hurricane gust blast whirl ... cyclone typhoon, tornado twister flaw breeze

...ndulate

... roller
... to com...
...lls that
...f water

the lake the wind whipped up the surface into high *waves* her hair rises and falls in natural *waves* The term

formation wherever found the term however carries a less vivid picture than *wave* for it either denotes an abstraction or tends to suggest a more or less conventionalized pattern as They roamed at large on the *undulations* of Egdon [Heath] (*Hardy*) The stream arranges the sand in the shallow in minute fixed *undulations* (*Jefferies*) **Ripple** applies to a small wave such as one of those which cover the surface of water passing over shallows or disturbed by a light wind A breeze stirred about them and the bay broke up into long oily *undulations* then into *ripples* tipped with spray (*E Wharton*) **Billow** is sometimes used poetically for *wave* but in careful nonrhetorical use it applies chiefly to a high

canisms) apply to a long curling wave or especially

v **1** Fluctuate oscillate pendulate vibrate sway undulate
Ana Flicker flutter hover *flit flitter quiver quaver tremble *shake
2 Falter *hesitate vacillate
Ana Balk boggle stickle scruple *demur shy fluctuate oscillate (see SWING)
wax, *n* *Oil fat grease
way, *n* **1** Way route course passage pass artery agree in meaning the track or path traversed in going

from one place to another Way was originally applied to a road especially one for riders or conveyances as well

design
usage

balky
refrac
*unruly

mpliant

a way often a circuitous way covering many roads

The term may imply straightness and directness (as, to keep to one s *course*) but it does not necessar ly imply unchangeableness (as to turn or bend one s *course*) it may suggest a beginning and end (as he must run h s *course* the *course* of a missile) but sometimes it connotes circular or unend ng progress, especially in figurative use (as the *course* of the seasons) it nearly always espe cially in its extended senses impl es progress from point to poi t (as a *course* of study the *course* of a plot) As a modern designation *course* is appl ed ch efly to a track for racing by men, horses, automobiles etc (a race-*course*) to the natural or artificial channel of a stream

her as long as there is a *passage* in my throat and drink in Illyria (*Shak*) A bridge a *passage* broad Smooth easy inoffensive down to Hell (*Milton*)

from the heart to the various parts or organs of the body is now also app l ed to one of the great continuous chan nels of traff c from wh ch branch off many smaller or shorter channels it is ap l ed sometimes to a great ra l road which traverses a continent or goes d rectly from one large c ty to another that is far d tant as from New York to Ch cago or Ch cago to San F rancisco it is also appl ed to a through highway from which branch other routes (or roads connecting w th them) and which per mits swift and unimpeded passage over a great distance, as the northern *artery* out of Boston

weak Weak feeble, frail, fragile, infirm, decrepit agree in meaning not strong enough to bear resist or endure strain pressure or the like Weak is by far the widest

army a *weak* plant a *weak* character the *weaker* brethren The spirit indeed is willing but the flesh is *weak* (*Matthew* xxvi 41) Thou though strong in love art all too *weak* In reason (*Wordsworth*) Often it im pl es a lack of power skill efficiency ability to control or the l ke as a *weak* government a *weak* team a *weak* governor *weak* nerves a *weak* influence It may also suggest a defect a fault a dilution or other s gn of impairment of a thing s strength as *weak* spots in a mechanism a *weak* tread in a stairway *weak* tea *weak* weapons a *weak* argument Feeble is not only more restricted than *weak* in its range of application but it also carries a stronger implication of lamentableness or p tiableness in that weakness It is chiefly though far

the enemy s advance Rigid principles often do for *feeble* minds what stays do for *feeble* bodies (*Macaulay*)

powers opposed to it or tending to destroy it (as Beauty *frail* flow r that ev ry season fears —*Pope*) When *frail* is applied to the will the conscience the

is frequently used in place of *frail* but it usually carries even a stronger s ggestion of certainty or assurance of destruction or of the strength of the powers or forces opposing "Shaftesbury was moreover a man of *frag le*

A colon ( ) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

physical constitution as Kant was, but, unlike Kant, he was a man in the world, heroically seeking to live a complete and harmonious life" (*H Ellis*) 'She was

impuissant

Ant. Strong — *Con* Stout, sturdy, tough, stalwart, tenacious (see STRONG)

weaken. Weaken, enfeeble, debilitate, undermine, sap, cripple, disable come into comparison when they mean to lose or, commonly, cause to lose strength, vigor, or energy Weaken, the most general term of this group most frequently implies loss of the physical strength characteristic of a healthy living thing or any of its organs or the loss of the soundness or stability character

in anything material or immaterial as by a natural or forced reduction in resources numbers, means of sup port and the like (as, the regiment was greatly *weakened* by heavy casualties in battle, the growing power of

weaken it suggests the state of a person greatly weakened by old age or severe or prolonged illness or a state comparable to it and therefore usually implies helpless

for success ' Some of the new philosophies *undermine* the authority of science, as some of the older systems *under*

compared it suggests a deprivation of something com parable to a limb organ or other part essential to the

Ana. Enervate, emasculate *unnerve unman impair, *injure, damage dilute, *thin attenuate extenuate

Ant. Strengthen — *Con* Energize *vitalize, activate *improve, better

wealthy. *Rich, affluent opulent

Ant. Indigent

wean. *Estrange, alienate disaffect

Ana. *Separate part divide sunder, sever, divorce

Ant. Addict

weapon. Weapon, arm agree in denoting something used in combat as an instrument of attack or defense Weapon is very general in application for it is applicable to anything that may be used in injuring destroying or defeating an enemy or opponent it may be used in

daggers, bayonets and sometimes revolvers and pistols

weave, v Weave knit crochet, braid, plait (or pleat, plat), tat are here compared as used in reference to the

interlace warp and weft yarns by means of a loom into a textile fabric the yarns being passed over and under each other according to a predetermined pattern Knit

fers from knit (which covers it as a general term) by

cloth strips by passing one strand over another in such a manner that each strand winds a sinuous course through the ribbonlike or ropelike contexture that is

ousal

ousal

espousals wedding

wee Diminutive tiny teeny weeny *small little minute microscopic miniature petite

weeny Tiny teeny wee diminutive minute microscopic miniature little *small

weep *Cry wail keen whimper blubber

Ana Bewail bemoan lament *deplore sob moan *sigh groan

weigh 1 *Consider study contemplate revolve excogitate

Ana *Ponder meditate ruminate muse *think reflect cogitate reason speculate

2 In form weigh down, on, or upon *Depress, oppress

Ana *Worry annoy harass harry torment *afflict try rack

Con Lighten *relieve alleviate assuage allay

weight, n 1 Significance *importance moment consequence import

Ana *Worth value magnitude *size extent seriousness gravity (see corresponding adjectives at SERIOUS)

2 *Influence authority prestige credit

Ana Effectiveness, efficacy (see corresponding adjectives at EFFECTIVE) *emphasis stress powerfulness potency forcefulness, forcibleness (see corresponding adjectives at POWERFUL)

weight, v Load *adulterate sophisticate doctor deacon

weighty *Heavy ponderous cumbrous cumbersome hefty

justifiable or explainable fear but rather a vague consciousness that unearthly or mysterious and often

careless or unreliable has developed in general use an implication of uncomfortable strangeness or of unpleasant mysteriousness that makes it applicable not only to persons or concrete things but to sensations feelings thoughts and the like as to give you the same *uncanny*

Heart and The Cask of Amontillado have had a psychological basis in the perversities of a disturbed

ial

int

k.

(see FIT adj)

Con *Premature untimely *late tardy behindhand

welter *Wallow flounder grovel

Ana Struggle strive (see ATTEMPT v)

wench, n Wench, hussy (or huzzy), minx, baggage come into comparison when they are used in place of *girl* or *young woman* and with playful or derogatory insinuations Wench is now dialectal in naive use or archaic in sophisticated use It is sometimes employed in endearment and sometimes contemptuously (then often implying harlotry) but commonly in current use and

sometimes in historical use, it suggests the vulgarity and low station of the speaker or imputes them to the person who is so designated "I am a gentil womman and no *wenche*" (*Chaucer*) "She was both illiterate and vulgar,

but more commonly suggests artfulness under the guise of artlessness. "A little saucy rose-bud *minx* can strike

ness than that which is commonly suggeste
adjective *wet*, as give me a *damp* sponge, shee
be *damp* when they are ironed Dank unequivo
plies only to that which is disagreeably, pene
or, from the point of view of health or comfort
ously wet, as, a cold *dank* mist, *dank* fore
marshes, a *dank* bed, a *dank* cellar Moist ofter

Ana Soaked, saturated, drenched, waterlo
SOAK v)

Ant. Dry.

wheedle. Blandish, cajole, *coax.

Ana. Entice, inveigle, *lure, seduce, decoy ingratiate, insinuate (see corresponding adjectives at DISARMING)

ow, *intimidate

, gyrate, circle, spin,

t come into compari-

Ana. Divert, *amuse, entertain.

whim. Freak, *caprice whimsey, vagary, crotchet

Ana. Inclination disposition (see corresponding verbs

fantasy, vision, dream notion,

ry, blubber, wail, keen

*Caprice, freak, whim, vagary,

M

wheel, swirl, *turn, revolve

irouette eddy.

ale, hurricane, cyclone, typhoon

wister, breeze gust, blast, flaw,

ot, iota, bit, *particle, smidgen

, blanch, bleach, decolorize (or

Ant Blacken
2 Whitewash gloze gloss *palliate extenuate
Ana See those at WHITEWASH
whitewash, *v* Whiten gloze gloss *palliate extenuate
Ana *Disguise cloak mask dissemble condone *excuse
whither Whither, where come into comparison only when they mean the point *to* which one is moving Whither was formerly the correct adverb to use in this sense where being used with verbs of rest as *whither* are you going? *where* are you staying? *Where* is now used preferably after verbs of motion except in poetical elevated or archaic style
who Who which, that are here compared as relative pronouns In modern usage who refers to persons (less commonly to animals) which to animals or things but not (in educated use) to persons that may be used of persons animals or things If a relative clause merely conveys an additional or parenthetic idea *who* or *which* (preceded by a comma) is usually employed if the relative clause is restrictive or defining, *who* or *which* or *that* may be used without a preceding comma as this gentleman, *who* (not *that*) was here yesterday desires to see you the gentleman *who* (or *that*) was here yesterday

except when the relative pronoun follows immediately the demonstrative *that* or is object of a preposition or in the possessive case but among contemporary writers consistent discrimination between the restrictive *that* and the nonrestrictive *which* or *who* is not common The preference of some grammatical authorities for *that* instead of *who* for
present usage mostl
tendency to use *who*
whole *adj* 1 Ent
Ana Sound well *healthy robust wholesome com plete plenary *full.
Co
ma
2
me
vid
imi
or the like as he devoted his *whole* energy to the task the *whole* congregation approved the pastor's policy the *whole* army will be mobilized the *whole* country was affected Entire may be used in place of *whole* in any of these illustrations it however can as *whole* cannot imply actual completeness or perfection from which not

total amount gathered in a community-chest campaign the *total* output of a
times est
incomple

or a possessive pronoun Sometimes it equals *whole* as *all* the city (the *whole* city) was in an uproar sometimes it comes closer to *entire* as *all* their affection (or their *entire* affection) was centered on their children some times it equals *total* as *all* their earnings (the r *total* or combined earnings) were insufficient for their needs Gross is used especially in financial statements in place of *total* to indicate that deductions as for costs or expenses have not yet been made as *gross* earnings *gross* receipts
Ant Partial
whole, *n* Total aggregate *sum amount number quantity
Ant Part constituent particular — Con Portion piece detail (see PART, *n*) *item detail component *element integrant
wholehearted Whole souled heartfelt hearty un feigned *sincere
Ana Ardent fervent *impassioned passionate genu ine bona fide *authentic earnest *serious
wholesale *Indiscriminate sweeping
wholesome 1 *Healthful healthy salubrious salu tary hygienic sanitary
Ant Noxious — Con Deleterious detrimental *per nicious
2 Sound *healthy robust hale well
Ana *Strong sturdy stalwart stout
whole-souled Wholehearted heartfelt hearty un feigned *sincere
Ana See those at WHOLEHEARTED
Evil *bad ill naughty
*Immoral unmoral amoral iniquitous *vicious
is *abandoned reprobate profligate dissolute
*Moral virtuous righteous ethical, noble
wide *Broad deep
Ana *Spacious capacious ample extended *or* exten sive (see corresponding verb at EXTEND)
Ant Strait — Con *Narrow limited restricted confined (see LIMIT *v*)

l direct

wig *v* Tongueclash jaw bawl out berate *scold up-

guile.
wile, *v* *While beguile fleet
Ana See those at WHILE *v*
will, *n* Will, volition conation are not often inter changeable because they vary greatly in their range of application and because the last two terms are frequently

only to this power or act but also to a psychological entity (once but now less frequently called a faculty) that is the agent of this power and to the process by

accidental ext nct on he had felt no w ll to res st —Cather) or it may denote a power that derives from one s conception of hat s good or right and that tests and accepts or rejects one s desires or ncl nations (as appe- t te is the will s sol c tor and the w ll is appet te s

and mo t sharply d st nguished sense t des gnates merely the act of making a cho ce or dec s on it usually carr es an impl cat on of del berat on but it rarely sug

willed The term may or may not mply a conscious goal t may suggest clearly d rected striv ng or t may connote the restless a mless str vings wh ch the m nd cannot interpret or expla n but t always mplies effort rather than cho ce Rel g on or the desire for the salvat on of our souls Art or the des re for beautificat on Science or the search for the reasons of th ngs—these cona ons of the mind are really three aspects of the same p o- found impulse (H Ell s)

Ana Determinat on *dec s on * ntention intent purpose des gn *cho ce elect on preference charac- ter *d spos t on temper temperament

willful *or* **wilful** 1 Deliberate intent onal *voluntary willing

Ana Determ ned decided resolved (see DECIDE) ntended pu posed (see INTEND) *ob t nate stubborn dogged pert nac ous

Con Acquiescent *compl ant subm ss ve *tame

2 Headstrong nt actable refractory recalcitrant *unruly ungovernable

Ana Rebellious contumacious fact ous * nsubordi nate *obst nate mul sh bullheaded p gheaded

Ant B ddable — *Con* Tractable docile amenable *obed ent

willing *Voluntary ntentional del berate, willful

Ana Prone open (see LIABLE) incl ned p ed sposed d sposed (see INCLINE v)

Ant Un illing

indisposed avers

wily *Sly cunni

Ana Astute sc

Ana analogous

dece tful cunning (see corresponding nouns at DECEIT)

win Gain earn acquire *get obta n procure secure.

Ana Ach eve accompl sh effect (see PERFORM) atta n *reach compass * nduce persuade preva l on or upon

ose

*Reco l fl nch shrink blench quail

Cringe co er (see FAWN) balk sl y stick stickle MUR) squ rm *wr the

n **Wind breeze gale hurricane gust blast zephyr whirlwind cyclone typhoon tornado**

techn cally the term s somet mes used to cover a strong or stiff breeze, but t is more specifically appl ed to a nd between 39 and 75 miles an hour A *whole gale* s described as one hav ng a velocity of 55 to 75 miles an hour **Hurricane** is popularly appl ed to any exceedingly

durat on *Gust* and *blast* however may also be appl ed to one of the bursts or rushes which in alternat on w th

lash w th storm the streaming pane (Tennyson) *Flaw* which s now rarely used s appl ed cl efly to a sudden and qu ckly pass ng w ndstorm unlike *gust* and *b ast* t

appl ed by some meteorolog sts to any such w nd by others however t s restr cted n ts appl cat on to one of l m ted extent wh ch begins with an nwa d and up- ward spiral mot on of the lower a r and is fol owed by an out ard and upward sp ral motion until usually there

Hem sphere) about a center of low barometr c pressure and which has in trop cal countr es a d ameter of from 90 to 500 m les and in the temperate zones a diameter that

cyclones are usually accompan ed by rain thunder and

over a stretch of territory often sweeping away every thing before it A waterspout is a rap dly rotating funnel shaped or tubular column of wind enclosing fresh water which extends from the under side of an ordinary cumu lus or cumulo-nimbus cloud down to a cloud of spray torn up from the surface of the sea or of a large lake Twister is a colloquial term often applied to a tornado waterspout or similar windstorm

winding Winding, sinuous serpentine, tortuous, flexu-

horizontal plane it implies little more than weaving from side to s de or in and out through some length

mains strong but in literal use the word tends to stress the presence of curves in every line bend and move- ment and the absence of angularity awkwardness and the l ke as the stealthy terror of the *sinuous* pard

ward and outward curves Up the heathy waste [the

Ana Curving bend ng turning twisting (see CURVE *v*) circu tous * ndirect roundabout *crooked devious

Ant Straight

window, *n* Window casement, dormer, oriel agree in meaning an open ng in the wall of a build ng that is usually covered with glass and serves to admit light and air Window is the ordinary general term for the entire structure including both its framework and the glass or the movable sashes which that framework encloses Come to the *window* sweet is the night air (*Arnold*) **Casement** properly denotes a window sash attached to one of the upright sides of the frame by hinges in ordi nary use however the term is applied to a window or a series of windows (sometimes called *casement* window)

(or *dormer window*) denotes a window or a series of

rapidly and usually involuntarily (as houses so white that it makes one *wink* to look at them —*Dickens*) or to close one eye part way as a hint or a command (as Asiatics do not *wink* when they have out manoeuvred the enemy but Mahbub Ali came very near it —*Kipling*) To blink is to wink involuntarily and with eyes

*Victor conqueror champion vanquisher

*Sift sieve riddle screen bolt

sort sort classify *separate divide select ingle out

*Exterminate extirpate eradicate uproot

literate *erase efface expunge blot out extinguish ann hilate *destroy demol sh

Judgment *sense gumption

cretion *prudence foresight jud ciousness saneness sap ence (see corresponding adjec

so discerning in his understanding of persons conditions or situations that he knows how to deal w th them so as to correct what is wrong in them how to get the best out of them considering their limitations or difficulties or how to est mate them fairly and accurately often also the term implies a wide range of experience or of knowledge or learn ng but these implications are found less often in colloquial than in literary English as, a *wise* teacher never pushes l ttle children too far men temperate calm and *wise* (*Pope*) knowing himself

wise in a mad world' (*Meredith*); "it is *wise* to be cautious in condemning views and systems which are now out of fashion" (*Inge*), "a *wiser* and more generous-hearted way to improve the shining hours' (*L. P Smith*) One is sage who is eminently wise being a

themselves to the conditions of every civilization (*H Ellis*), Thankful in his heart and soul that he had his mother, so *sane* and wholesome' (*D H Lawrence*)

Ana. Discreet, prudent, foresighted (see under PRUDENCE). *cautious, circumspect, calculating sagacious, perspicacious, *shrewd, astute knowing *intelligent, alert, bright, smart

Ant. Simple

the talent for expressing one's ideas in a sparkling effective manner In this sense *wit* may or may not imply

cation of a power to evoke laughter or smiles became definitely associated with the term without any loss of its earlier suggestions of mental acuteness of swift perception especially of the incongruous of verbal felicity, especially as shown in the expression's unexpectedness

eighteenth century has been contrasted with *wit*, especially as one of two similar yet strikingly different modes of expression manifest in literature Etymologically *humor* denotes a fluid, in earliest English use the term specifically applied to one of the fluids of the body (blood bile, black bile phlegm) which in medieval physiology were held to determine by their relative proportions the individual's temperament (as sanguine, choleric melancholic, or phlegmatic), in later and still current use, *humor* denotes a particular disposition or inclination especially one marked by eccentricity, oddity, whimsicalness capriciousness or the like It is from this sense that the one here considered derives, for *humor* as a quality expressed in one's written or spoken words seems originally to have been associated with a

peculiar disposition that leads one to perceive the ludicrous the comical, the ridiculous and to express one's perceptions so as to make others see or feel the same thing This meaning still prevails; as he has the gift of *humor* she was always saved by her crisp sense of *humour* her shrewd and mischievous *wit* (*H Ellis*) Partly as a result of a revolt against the brittle unfeeling often affected wit of the eighteenth century but even more as a result of the frequent eighteenth and nineteenth-century contrasts of the two qualities wit and humor, especially as evidenced in literary works *humor* came to imply more human sympathy more tolerance more kindliness than *wit* a deeper sense of the inherent incongruities in human nature and human life a feeling for the not readily perceived pathos as well as for the not readily perceived absurdness of characters, of situations of consequences and the like hence writers distinguished the *humor* of Chaucer and Shakespeare from the *wit* of Dryden and Pope, the *wit* of Molière s comedies from the *humor* of Don Quixote You expect *wit* from every man of any eminence in the eighteenth century But of that sympathetic enjoyment of all the manifold contrasts and incongruities of life which we call *humor*, I think Wesley had very little (*C T. Winchester*) **Irony** (etymologically dissimulation) applies chiefly to a way of speaking or writing in which the meaning intended is contrary to that seemingly expressed as Of course Constance is always right observed Sophia with *irony* (*Bennett*) She was assisted by an impetuous girl called Caroline who by the *irony* of language waited at table (*C Mackenzie*) In a more profound use *irony* applies both to the quality of mind of a person such as a poet dramatist or philosopher who perceives discrepancies in life and in character (as between the appearance and the reality or between what is promised and what is fulfilled or between what is attempted and what is accomplished) and to the form of humor or wit which has for its aim that person s revelation of the mockery implicit in these contradictions as There must be some meaning beneath all this terrible *irony* (*Shaw*) The second type [of memorable lines from the poetry of Wilfrid Owen] is often witty in the seventeenth-century sense always ironical it works through a kind of understatement which recalls to us at once the grim and conscious *irony* of those who knew that their feet had come to the end of the world (*Day Lewis*) **Sarcasm** (derived from a Greek verb meaning to tear flesh like dogs) applies chiefly to a savage bitter form of humor intended to cut or wound *Sarcasm* may or may not imply the use of verbal irony (sometimes in fact it suggests plain speaking) but it always implies as its aim the intent to make the victim an object of ridicule as In the intercourse of familiar life he [Swift] indulged his disposition to petulance and *sarcasm* (*Johnson*) The arrows of *sarcasm* are barbed with contempt (*W Gladden*) **Satire** primarily designates a type of writing the object of which is to hold up vices or follies (especially those of a people an age or the like) for ridicule and reprobation Jonson s drama is only incidentally *satire* because it is only incidentally a criticism upon the actual world It is not *satire* in the way in which the work of Swift or the work of Molière may be called *satire* that is it does not find its source in any precise emotional attitude or precise intellectual criticism of the actual world (*T S Eliot*) Only secondarily does the term apply to a quality of mind or a way of looking at men and conditions Summerndores Remson because he [Remson] has no *satire* at all You have no conception of the terror of such souls in the presence of the barbed glance and the hyena laughter of the humorist (*Wm McFee*) **Repartee**, once applied to a witty or clever retort now applies chiefly to the power or art of answering quickly pointedly skillfully and with wit or humor or less often irony or sarcasm As for *repartee* in particular as it is the very soul of conversation so it is the greatest grace of comedy ' (*Dryden*) I hadn t known Jane spoke so well She has a clever coherent way of making her points and is concise in reply if questioned quick at *repartee* if heckled (*R Macaulay*)

Ana Quick wittedness alertness brightness brilliancy cleverness smartness, intelligence (see corresponding adjectives at INTELLIGENT) raillery, *badinage persiflage pungency piquancy, poignancy (see corresponding adjectives at PUNGENT)

witchcraft Wizardry witchery, sorcery *magic alchemy thaumaturgy

witchery. *Magic sorcery, witchcraft, wizardry alchemy thaumaturgy

with *By through

withdraw. 1 *Remove draw

Ana *Separate part sever sunder

Ant Introduce bring.

2 *Go leave depart quit withdraw retire scram, clear out

Ana Abscond decamp *escape, flee fly retreat *recede

Con Arrive *come

wither. Wither, shrivel, rivel, wizen come into comparison as meaning to lose or cause to lose freshness and smoothness of appearance Wither implies a loss of vital moisture such as sap or body fluids with consequent fading or drying up and ultimate decay or death (as *withered* leaves flowers, [blossoms] which fall before they *wither*' —*Binyon*) the term is often used in an extended sense implying a similar loss of vitality vigor animation or the like, as a man old wrinkled faded *wither d* (*Shak*), ' Age cannot *wither* her nor custom stale Her infinite variety (*Shak*), ' Art he [D H Lawrence] thought should flower from an immediate impulse towards self-expression or communication and should *wither* with the passing of the impulse (*A Huxley*) **Shrivel** carries a stronger implication of becoming wrinkled or crinkled or shrunken in size than *wither* usually also it implies a cause such as a blasting or blighting by or as if by intense heat or a lack of invigorating influences such as rain or in extended use lack of encouragement stimulation variety of employments or the like as the leaves *shrivel* in the hot sun age has *shriveled* her skin [The cow's] udder *shrivels* and the milk goes dry (*Frost*) When the soul of a youth can be heated above common heat the vices of passion *shrivel* up (*Meredith*) The man whose practical life [is] *shrivelled* to an insignificant routine' (*H Ellis*) **Rivel** (which is now rare) like *shrivel* implies a wrinkling shrinking and a blighting especially by age as the peaches are *riveling* a *riveled* skin **Wizen** especially in the past participle is often preferred to *wither* or *shrivel* when the ideas of shrinking in size and the wrinkling of the face or other surface especially through age lack of nourishment or the like are especially stressed as a *wizened* old man the *wizened* face of a poorly nourished boy Was there a *wizened* shrub a starveling bough (*Browning*)

Ana *Dry parch desiccate shrink *contract constrict

withhold Detain keep back retain hold back reserve *keep

Ana. *Restrain curb check bridle inhibit refuse, *decline

Con Accord *grant concede award vouchsafe

withstand Res st *oppose combat antagonize
Ana *Bear endure stand tolerate suffer thwart, baffle balk fo l *frustrate assail *attack assault

ASSENT)
wits Wit, intell gence brain bra ns *mind intellect soul, psyche
Ana. See those at WIT *n* 1
witticism *Jest joke jape qu p wisecrack crack gag
Ana *Wit humor sarcasm satire irony repartee
witty *adj* Witty humorous facetious jocular jocose

often described as a *witty* Burns as a *humorous* poet
Whose *humorous* vein strong sense and s mple style

sparkling scintillating (see FLASH *v*) *caustic mordant acrid scathing penetrating p ercing probing (see ENTER)

wizard *Expert adept artist artiste virtuoso dab dabster
wizardry. Witchcraft witchery sorcery *magic, al

diminish reduce

shimmy qu ver shiver shudder quaver quake *shake tremble d dder d ther

womanly ladylike feminine

womanish ladylike feminine

ladylike womanish feminine

Wonder, wonderment, amaze, are synonymous when they tion aroused by that which is rehensible and often awe- wonderment commonly suggest that which excites the emot on plexity in the person affected ew That one small head could smith) In its richest use as in *wonder* often implies rapturous ve or under Ever made us mute with *wonder* (*Sh lley*) Amaze (ch efly in poetry) and amazement stress bewilderment or loss of po ver to col

illy close to *wonder* usually adds the implication bed or ecstat c attention as they were lost in *on* A Kioto painter who burnt a hole in his dmire a mooni ght effect and in l is rapt *ad n ra* tted to notice that he had set a whole quarter of on fire (*B iyon*)
ve *reverence fear astonishment amazement respond ng verbs at SURPRISE) perplexity ent bewilderment (see correspond ng verbs at

*Habit hab tude practice usage custom de use
ay manner fash on (see METHOD)
Accustomed customary hab tual *usual imil ar *common ordinary natural *regular typ cal
Court sol cit *invite bid
lure *attract *lure entice seduce bland sh ajole wheedle pursue chase *follow trail
dj *Insane mad crazy crazed demented l lunatic man ac non compos mentis
*Stiff rigid inflexible tense stark
irm hard solid *heavy weighty ponderous clumsy *awkward
Con Pliant pliable *plastic *supple limber
word *n* Word, vocable term agree in meaning any

combination of letters capable of being pronounced or written to express the single idea that is by tradition or common consent associated with that combination Word is not only the most commonly used but is the

the ultimate units of language Otherwise it may suggest a concept designate a person or thing assert being mode of being or a specific action express a relation or connection or the like as the law of the land is a phrase of five *words* he knew no *words* to express so subtle an idea purity of style depends on the cho ce of *words* Vocable denotes a word but it throws the empha s s upon the word as pronounced or spelled rather than upon its denotation or meaning The word *star* there-fore has in our r-slighting speech two pronunciations *stah* and *star* according to what comes after it So it is, potentially with every r tailed *vocable* (*Grandgent*) A flat denial of poetic possibilities, in the case of any

of the units of express on as legal *terms* such as right of way or cease and desist *Term* further differs from *word* in applying only to such words and phrases as have a precisely limited often technical use or meaning It therefore usually implies need of clear definition and of strict adherence to this definition As adopted by

(*H Ellis*) The outlook domestic and international was still what those who think in *terms* of colour call black. The Irish question the Russ an question the Ital an Adriat c question all the Asiatic questions

gazetteer syn nymicon.

wordy Wordy, verbose prolix, diffuse, redundant come into comparison when they are appl ed to a person s style in writing or speaking or to a *discourse* or part of a d scourse and mean using or manifesting the use of more words than are necessary to express the thought Wordy often carries no further implications though it may suggest garrulousness or loquacity when the reference is to that which is spoken as *wordy* arguments a *wordy* d scussion about nothing important a *wordy* essay The term is also applicable directly or ind rectly to persons as well as to their utterances as a *wordy* prolegomenous babbler (*Stevenson*) Verbose suggests over-abundance of words as a literary fault characteristic especially of a wr ter or publ c speaker or of an entire

interesting deta ls but they are never *verbose* Prolix

told not in Nuño s manner which was infinitely *prolix* (*Hudson*) Diffuse usually impl es verbosity but it

because repetitious or unnecessary (as to cut out all *redundant* words in a poem) or to writers, speakers and utterances that manifest a tendency to indulge in redundancies (see *redundancy* under VERBIAGE) The naturally copious and flowing style of the author is generally *redundant* (*J Mackintosh*) She had been like nearly all very young writers superfluous of phrase *redundant* (*R Macaulay*)

Ana *Inflated turg d tumid flatulent bombastic cal loquacious garrulous voluble *talkative aconic *concise terse succinct summary ompendious

these terms for it may imply activity of body or of mind or of a machine or in its largest sense of any

differs from *work* not so much in its specific denotations as in its impl cations as a rule it implies human work and therefore suggests physical or intellectual exertion only it may suggest more strenuousness than *work* but this d fference is not as common as generally believed as,

structing expunging correcting testing (*T S Eliot*), Sir William Meredith anticipating the *labors* of Romilly protested against the barbarity and the ineffi cacy of a criminal code (*G O Trevelyan*) Travail (see

term now archa c or dialectal is used chiefly when the idea of heavy physical labor is to be *suggested* It is now replaced largely by toil, when labor that is prolonged

nor heed— Ye set your leisure before their *toil* and your lusts above their need ' (*Kipling*), ' For years he led a

(*Boswell*) [cf Johnson's definition of a lexicographer as ".. a harmless *drudge*'], ' *labor* of the hands . pursued to the verge of *drudgery* (*Thoreau*) Grind applies to labor that one finds toil or drudgery and also trying to the nerves or exhausting to mind or body as ' The long *grind* of teaching the promiscuous and preoccupied young ' (*H. James*).
Ana. Exertion, *effort, pains trouble *task duty, job, chore
Ant. Play.
2 Work, employment, occupation, calling, pursuit,

compensated for by an employer or out of one s fees for

(or an editor, or an architect or a motorman or a bookbinder, or a shoemaker), she is a stenographer by

received that luckiest of fairy gifts a *calling* something that she loved to do (*L P Smith*) Pursuit may also be used in place of *occupation*, but it is still more

a French term for trade or craft, or, more generally,

Ana *Trade, craft, handicraft, art, profession
3 Work, product, production, opus, artifact (*or* artefact)

structed or built, only when used without reference to a particular concrete thing (as, the *work* reveals the work

works, the new history of literature promises to be a

materials impart their special properties to perfumes and flavors and when properly used increase rather than

of its age and be silent as to the spirit of its author! ' (*G Matheson*) Production is sometimes used where *work*

or group of compositions it is commonly followed by a number designating the order of its publication or

weapons and implements as well as works of art as flints arrowheads and other *artifacts* of stone

Ana Article object *thing accomplishment achievement performance (see corresponding verbs at PERFORM)

work, *v* Operate function *act behave react

worked Worked, wrought come into comparison as past participles of the verb *work* They are especially distinguished when used adjectivally in the sense of subjected to some treatment or process Worked now applies chiefly to fabrics or materials which are embellished with needlework engraving or the like or to things made from such fabrics or materials in this sense the term is often equivalent to *embroidered chased engraved* etc as *worked* canvas for chair seats *worked* napkins *worked* initials on a handkerchief the *worked* case of a watch Wrought is preferred to *worked* when molding or fashioning into shape is implied though it is often used when any more or less laborious method of refining polishing decorating carving or the like is implied as cups of *wrought* gold (*Shelley*) The screen of gilt Spanish leather stamped and *wrought* with a rather florid Louis Quatorze pattern (*Wilde*) first drafts [of poems] *wrought* down by long labour into their final structure (*J W Mackail*) *Wrought* is also used in opposition to *raw* or *unprocessed* and implies that the material so described has been subjected to some process that fits it for industrial or other use thus *wrought silk* is silk that has been spun *wrought* iron (usually contrasted with *cast* iron) is iron that has been so processed that it is tough yet relatively soft and therefore malleable

worker Worker workman workingman, laborer navvy craftsman handicraftsman mechanic artisan, hand operative, roustabout come into comparison because they mean or have meant or have come to mean *one who earns his living by labor especially by manual labor* Worker by far the most comprehensive and least specific of these terms applies to anyone who earns his living by work of hand or brain as *office workers* factory *workers* unions for all types of *workers* Workman does not in any of its senses imply any specific kind of work but in all but its extended senses it commonly implies manual labor It may be applied to one engaged to do a specified piece of work or to help in the construction of something requiring many workers It may also be applied to a skilled or to an unskilled worker Usually it has implied opposition to *employer* or *manager* or *foreman* or the like as there were 50 *workmen* on the job he is the most competent *workman* in our employ they are about to add 200 *workmen* to their force In extended use the term is applicable to a worker in any field whether he works with his hands or with his mind provided he makes constructs invents, or creates something High minded and untiring *workmen* they have spared no pains to produce a poetry finer than that of any other country in our time (*Amy Lowell*) Workingman is far more restricted in its range of application than *workman* and is in spite of varying legal definitions, applied commonly to a wage-earner such as one who at an hourly daily or weekly rate pursues a trade (carpentry masonry plumbing etc) or is employed in a mercantile manufacturing or industrial establishment Consequently the plural of the term usually applies to a class as distinguished from industrialists merchants professional men and the like Laborer and its British synonym navvy like the preceding terms are not always fixed in their application but they commonly designate one on a construction or excavation job whose work demands strength and physical exertion rather than skill thus, a bricklayer s *laborer* (usually called *helper* in the United States) carries bricks and mortar and mixes mortar, the wages of the *navvy* who swings a sledgehammer (*Shaw*) In general in American use loaders carriers wheelers cleaners, diggers and the like are classified as *laborers* as day *laborers* farm *laborers* Craftsman and handicraftsman strictly apply to one who is a skilled workman in a craft or handicraft (for these terms see TRADE 1) The terms are now as common in general as in technical use *Craftsman* in current use often applies to a worker who is a competent technician or who is versed in the technique of his art profession trade or the like It is especially used of artists writers playwrights skilled artificers and the like as Pope one of the most consummate *craftsmen* who ever dealt in words (*Lowes*) The good *craftsman* constructs his product as perfectly as he can He becomes an artist in so far as he treats his materials also for themselves (*S Alexander*) Mechanic and artisan in their earliest English senses applied to one of a class of workmen Mechanic, in its older sense, usually applied to one of the class now called *workingmen* but first suggested employment in manual work and later in a factory or industry requiring operation of machines as An English *mechanic* instead of slaving like a native of Bengal for a piece of copper exacted a shilling a day (*Macaulay*) In current use *mechanic* applies specifically to a workman skilled in the repair or adjustment of machines or engines as an automobile *mechanic* an aviator s *mechanic* Artisan is now more often opposed to *artist* (for this sense see under ARTIST 1) than employed as a designation of a particular type of workman When the term is used in the latter sense however it commonly applies to one who is skilled in his trade such as a carpenter a weaver a bootmaker or the like as, We pass from the weavers of cloth to a different class of *artisans* (*Macaulay*) Hand is a colloquial term usually applied to one of a crew a force a gang or the like of workmen but sometimes to an owner s or proprietor s helper or assistant as a deck *hand* a farm *hand* mill *hands* My son has lately lost his principal *hand* by death (*Franklin*) Operative a general term suggestive of modern industrial conditions applies to any workman employed in a mill a manufactory or any industry utilizing machines it has now nearly displaced the older terms *mill hand factory hand* etc as the steel works employ as many as 2000 *operatives* Roustabout (chiefly United States) is often merely another term for *laborer* but it carries distinguishing implications such as muscular fitness or exceedingly heavy work roughness and often migratory habits as longshoremen and other *roustabouts*

Ant Idler

workingman Workman laborer *worker navvy craftsman handicraftsman mechanic artisan operative hand roustabout

workman *Worker workingman laborer navvy craftsman, handicraftsman mechanic artisan operative hand roustabout

world Universe *earth cosmos macrocosm

worldly Mundane *earthly terrestrial terrene earthly mortal sublunary

Ana Temporal *profane secular *material physical corporeal *carnal fleshly sensual

Con *Celestial heavenly empyrean sacred *holy spiritual divine religious

worn *Haggard careworn pinched wasted cadaverous

Ana Exhausted *tired wearied fatigued fagged jaded (see TIRE *v*) gaunt scrawny skinny *lean

Con Refreshed restored rejuvenated (see RENEW) *vigorous lusty energetic strenuous

vorried Anxious concerned careful solicitous See under CARE *n*
Ana \pprehens ve afra d *fearful troubled d s tressed (see TROUBLE *v*) harassed harr ed (see WORRY *v*)
Con Comforted solaced consoled (see COMFORT *v*)

vorry *v* Worry annoy harass harry plague pester tease tantalize come nto compar son when they mean

one to d stract on or exhaust one s nervous or mental

harr ed life that brought tranqu llity and peace to its vict ms (*V He ser*) Ho v on earth can you rack and

mpl es the po ver to annoy past endurance as by numbers or by repet t on of attacks sugges ve of the

attempts to break do vn one s res stance by

tormenting t der ves ts mpl cations from t scratch ng the surface of cloth by a teasel to ra

Not soon provoked l owever stung and *teased* And if perhaps made angry soon appeased (*Cowper*) Tantalize

up et torm nt try to t re (ee AFFLICT) onn e

nce
e under

d da n

regard

ore than
Anglo-
Saxon ord) and value (der ved from Latin through Old Frenc) in tl eir earliest and st ll current senses denote the equ valent especially n money but also n goods serv ces or the l ke that is or may be g ven o asked in exchange for another th ng such as goods serv ces money or the l ke as to determ ne the *worth* or *val e* of a d amond bracelet (or of a tract of land a build n a stand of timber or one s services) the *val e* or *worth* of these gold co ns w th reference to the r pur chasing power is greater than the r *value* or *worth* as bullion tl e present *value* or *wo th* of the dollar n

therefore is in current use applied as *worth* is not to something such as a principle a quality a condition a substance or the like which is regarded as important useful desirable or of value in any way sometimes in its relation to other things sometimes in the degree which

Ana *Excellence merit virtue perfection * usefulness utility

wrack *or* **rack,** *v* *Ruin wreck dilapidate
Ana *Destroy demolish raze *abolish extingu annihilate
Con *Save preserve conserve

wraith *Apparition phantasm phantom fetch ghost spirit specter shade revenant spook haunt

wrangle, *v* Quarrel altercate squabble bicker spat tiff See under QUARREL *n*
Ana Argue dispute debate (see DISCUSS) fight cope *contend
Con *Agree concur coincide

wrangle, *n* *Quarrel altercation squabble bickering spat tiff
Ana *Argument dispute controversy *discord contention dissension conflict

wrath Rage indignation ire fury *anger
Ana Resentment dudgeon *offense *acrimony acerbity asperity

wrathful Irate indignant *angry mad acrimonious
Ana Infuriated incensed enraged (see ANGER *v*)
Con *Forbearing tolerant clement lenient indulgent merciful

wreck, *v* *Ruin wrack dilapidate
Ana *Destroy demolish raze *injure damage impair
Con *Save preserve conserve

wretched *Miserable
Ana *Despondent forlorn hopeless despairing doleful dolorous *melancholy abject sordid *mean pitiable piteous *pitiful

writer Writer author composer come into comparison

the like as a free-lance *writer* news *writers* a *writers* club Author in its comprehensive sense (see MAKER) may be applied to anyone who is known as the producer

some well known books such as *David Harum* were not

generally and specifically But because it emphasizes the bringing together of a number of things so as to form a whole (a composition) it is applied most frequently to those expressions of ideas or feelings achieved by bringing together musical tones words colors etc so as to form an artistic pattern It is the specific term for the author of a musical composition (as the *composer* of the Peer Gynt suite) but although this is its commonest application it is also applicable to poets painters designers, and others when composition rather than creation or representation is the end as Shakespeare

paroxysm in an instrument of torture or in a trap and

every march the hidden enemy became bolder and the regiment *writhed* under attacks it could not avenge (*Kipling*) Agonize a word derived from two sources

children were prayed for and *agonized* over (*Deland*) As a rule however no matter which implication is the stronger that of anguish or of straining the one not

human beings therefore it usually does not imply profound distress but great unease as in aversion to restraint or discipline or a shrinking or wincing as under sarcasm criticism or the like Sleek haired subalterns who *squirmed* painfully in their chairs when they came to

ontort

LACY)

recise

Ana Improper *unfit inappropriate unmeet unfitting unsuitable inapt unhappy infelicitous
Con Proper *fit appropriate suitable fitting *awry

'Forgive! forgive! much *wrong d* Montrose! (*Burns*) One oppresses another who inhumanely lays upon him burdens too heavy to be endured or exacts of l m more than he can poss bly perform How reviving To the

comb ned with poor physique and great nervousness

may be so *persecuted* [by normal boys] as to be driven mad (*B Russell*) One aggrieves another or more often causes him to be (or to feel) *aggrieved* who by wrong ng oppressing or persecuting l m gives h m ground for remonstrance as several nat ons were *aggrieved* by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles So the bargain stood They broke it and he felt himself *aggrieved* (*Browning*)

Ana *Abuse mistreat maltreat ill treat outrage *injure harm hurt

wrought *Worked

Y

yardstick *Standard criterion gauge touchstone

yarn Tale *story narrative anecdote

yearly *Annual ann versary

yearn *Long p ne hanker hunger th rst
Ana Crave *des re wish want covet aspire pant *aim

yeast *Foam froth spume scum lather suds

yen Urge *desire appet te appetence pass on lust concup scence

yet *But however still nevertheless

yield, *v* 1 Produce turn out *bear
Ana *Generate engender breed propagate create *invent form shape *make fabr cate fashion
2 *Relinqu sh surrender cede abandon leave res gn wa ve
Ana *Forgo forbear abnegate eschew sacrifice *abd cate renounce res gn demit
Con *Keep retain withhold appropriate *arrogate confiscate
3 Yield submit capitulate succumb relent defer bow cave in are synonyms only when they mean to

implies being overcome by force by argument by

do n h p p n h h fe ence s o a

of en sed nd ho t enfo n

that ca s s the m ng The

t mes a close synonym of *defer* and at other t mes of

nder cede waive (see RELINQUISH) concede ird *grant

yoke *Couple pair brace

youth Youth adolescence puberty pubescence are

inexper ence or impetuos ty character st c of the young Adolescence de gnates the same per od as *you l* in the restricted sense but t carries a stronger connotat on of immatur ty *Adolescence* suggests the a vk ardness result ng from the rap d growth dur ng th s per od and also the mental and emot onal instab l ty result ng from the phys olog cal changes In education *adole cence* de notes the per od from the end of the elementary course to the end of the high-school course In legal use *adoles*

h ch the symptoms of the maturing of the sexual organs appear suc as the beard and changed vo ce n boys and the development of the breasts n g rls In law th s age is commonly fixed at fourteen for boys and t velve for girls In looser use *puberty* often des gna es the per od co e ng the earl er years of adolescence Pubescence is somet mes used as equ valent to *puberty* but t s appl ed only to boys

Ant Age (sense 1)

youthful Youthful juvenile puerile boyish virgin virginal ma den come n o comparison only when they mean of perta n ng to or character st c of one who s bet een ch ldhood and adult ood They are ho ever not synonyms fo although the r bas c meaning s the same they are seldom nterchangeable becau e of v dely d ffer ng impl cat ons and appl cat ons Youthful sug gests the possession or the appearance of youth or of a youngness appropriate to youth it is commonly em ployed e ther in a good sense or in extenuat on as *yout ful* asp rat ons *youthful* ind scret ons Juvenile often suggests immaturity of mind or body or lack of exper ence it s therefore appl ed especially (but not ex clusively) to that wh ch perta ns to or is su ted to o des gned for boys and g rls in their teens as *juven e* dances *juven le* fict on a *juven le* performance Puerile

The

spir t Virgin and virginal though referable usually to

full fledged

Z

zany *Fool jester clown antic buffoon merry andrew pantaloon harlequ n comed an com c stooge

zeal Enthus asm fervor ardor *pass on

Ana Energy force (see POWER) zest gusto (s e TASTE) earnestness ser ousness (see correspond ng adject ves at SER OUS) ntens ty vehemence (see co respond ng adject ves at INTENSE)

Ant Apathy — *Con* Impass v ty pl legm stol d ty (see correspond ng adject ves at I PASSIVE)

zealot *Enthus ast fanatic bigot

Ana Part san sectary adherent d sciple *follower devotee votary (see ADD CT)

zenith Apogee culm nat on me ld an *summ t peak p nnacle cl max ap x acme

Ant Nad r

zephyr *W nd breeze gust blast fla v gale hurricane wh rl v nd cyclone typhoon tornado waterspout tw ster

zeppelin *Aerostat balloon airship d rig ble bl mp

zero *C pher naught nought aught ougl t

zest Rel sh gusto *taste palate

Ana Enthus asm fervor ardor zeal *pass on spirited ness *or* sp r t hig sp r tedness (see correspond ng ad ect es at SPIRITED) en oyment del ght delecta t on *pleasu e

zone Belt *area tract reg on

Ana *Local ty d str ct sect on sector segment (see PART *n*)

A co on ( ) g oups wo ds d scrim nated n t is book An as er sk (*) ind cates p ace of treatment of each group

LIST OF AUTHORS QUOTED

The entries n ital c type in the left hand column are the actual forms used in c tat ons in the *Vocabulary* of th s t onary These entries are arranged n the alphabet cal order of surnames or t tles The right hand column supplies ll dent ficat on of each author or source c ted Only readily understood abbrev at ons (such as Amer for Amer can

ed from

Barnes 3 4-194

		Baron Ashbu ton See Alexan der BAR NG be ow	*Barrow* Isaac Barrow (1630-77) Eng th o gian, mathematic an and class t
		Eng l terary and artist weekly found d 1828 by	
ms	Joseph Qu ncy Adam 188 1946) Ame Shak peare n schola		
Allan to Month y			
Atterbu y	Joseph Add son (1672 1719) Eng essayi t		
	talist.	Mary Hun e Aus n 1868-1934) Ame no h t.	*J Beaumont* Joseph Beaumont (1616-99) Eng heo g an and poet.
		(793-186	William Beckford (1759-1844) Eng autho
			Henry Ward Beecher (1813-1887) Am preach
			M s. Aph a Behn (640-89 Eng drama st and n ve
			oseph H ary P erre Be loc 8 0-19 B t au hor
			W am Rose Bené (886-1950 Am r author and poet.
			Juda Ph p B n amin (8 1884 Lawyer in U S and England.
llen	Alexander V s G wo d Allen (841 1908 Am cl gy m n and au be	*Bag hot* Walte Bageh t (1826-77 Eng econ m st and autho	
J Baillie		Joanna Ba lle 176 18 1 S ot. poet.	*Bennett* (Enoch) Arno d Benn tt 867 19 1 Eng no elist and p aywright.
en	G ant All n (18 8-99 Cana d n man of tters.		
Baker's Biog Dict. of Musicians		Baker s B ographical Dic onary f Musi ians 19 9 ed ised by Alf ed Rem	*W C Bennett* William Cox Benne t (820-189 Eng song wri
llen	(W am H y All n (889-1949 Amer au h		

Besant
Binyon
Birrell
Bk of Prayer
W Black

Book of Common Prayer The service book of the Anglican Communion (Church of England edition)
Borrow George (Henry) Borrow (1803–1881) Eng novelist
Bosanquet Bernard Bosanquet (1848–1923) Eng philosopher

M K Bradby
M E Braddon
G Bradford
R. Bradford
story writer
Bradley Andrew Cecil Bradley (1851–1935) Eng educator and literary critic.
Sir W H Bragg Sir William Henry Bragg
Bridges
J Bright
C Brontë
Eng novelist.
R. Brooke Rupert Brooke (1887–1915) Eng poet.
S Brooke Stopford Augustus Brooke (1832–1916) Irish clergyman and author
Van W Brooks Van Wyck Brooks (1886–1963) Amer author
Broome
Brougham
Dr J Br
T Brown
T E Brown Thomas Edward Brown (1830–
Eng poet wife of preceding.

William Cullen Bryant (1794–1878) Amer poet.
James Bryce (1838–1922) Viscount Bryce Brit. jurist,

Alfred Bunn (1796? 1860) Eng theater manager and song writer

...shop Joseph Butler (1692

J B Cabell James Branch Cabell (1879–1958) Amer author
G W Cable George Washington Cable (1844–1925) Amer novelist.
Caine Sir (Thomas Henry) Hall Caine (1853–1931) Anglo-Manx author

Campbell Thomas Campbell (1777–1844) Scot. poet.
D Canfield Dorothy (properly Dorothea Frances) Canfield (1879–1958) Mrs. John Redwood Fisher Amer novelist
George Canning (1770–1827) Brit. statesman
Thomas Carew (1595? ?1645) Eng poet.
William (McKendree) Carleton (1845–1912) Amer poet.
Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881)
...lyle

E. Chambers

W E Channing William Ellery Channing (1780–1842) Amer clergyman and author
Chatham William Pitt (1708–78) 1st Earl of Chatham Eng statesman
Thomas Chatterton (1752–70) Eng poet.
Geoffrey Chaucer (1340?–1400) Eng poet.
Philip Dormer Stanhope (1694–1773), 4th Earl of Chesterfield Eng statesman diplomat, and letter writer
Chesterton Gilbert Keith Chesterton (1874–1936) Eng essayist and critic

Clarendon Edward Hyde (1609–74), 1st Earl of Clarendon Eng statesman and historian
John Smith Clarke (1885–) Scot author
Samuel Langhorne Clemens See Mark Twain below
(Stephen) Grover Cleveland (1837–1908) 22d and 24th President of the United States
Cleveland Plain Dealer Cleveland (Ohio) daily newspaper (est 1841)
S Cloete (Edward Fairly) Stuart (Graham) Cloete (1897–) S. African novelist
Clough Arthur Hugh Clough (1819–1861) Eng poet.

...pher
Coke Sir Edward Coke (1552–1634) Eng jurist
Coleridge Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772–1834) Eng poet.
J Collier Jeremy Collier (1650–1726) Eng theologian.
Collins William Collins (1721–59) Eng poet
W Wilkie Collins (William) Wilkie Collins (1824–1889) Eng novelist
P Colum Padraic Colum (1881–) Irish author
...dney Colvin (1845–1927) ...g man of letters
...r weekly review of current events literature and art ...(1921)
...Doyle, below
...am Congreve (1670–1729) ...g dramatist
... Conington (1825–69) ...g translator
...h Conrad (1857–1924) ...t novelist.
Contemporary Review Brit. ...nthly (founded 1865 by Percy Bunting)

Capt. Cook . . Captain James Cook (1728–1779) Eng navigator and

Deland . . . (Mrs) Margaretta, or Margaret, Wade Deland (1857-

C. A. Elton . . Sir Charles Abraham Elton (1778–1853). Eng author

ported author of *Kathleen*

Disraeli Benjamin Disraeli (1804–81)

Amer novelist.

tist.

Sir John Davies (1569–1626)

Einstein & In- Albert Einstein (1879–1955)

physt

with

),

1834-

into *Current History and Forum* 1940)

H W Fowler Henry Watson Fowler (1858–1933) Eng lexicographer

John Fox, jr John William Fox (1863–1919) Amer story writer

Foxe . John Foxe (1516–87) Eng martyrologist.

er Thomas Dekker (1572?–?1632) Eng playwright.

ruif Paul de Kruif (1890–) Amer bacteriologist, author

Mare Walter de la Mare (1873–1956) Eng poet and novelist.

Authors Quoted

Fraser s Mag Fraser s Magazine, founded by William Maginn and Hugh Fraser pub (1830–82) in London Eng

J G Frazer Sir James George Frazer (1854 1941) Scot. anthropologist

Freeman Edward Augustus Freeman (1823–92) Eng historian

J Freeman John Freeman (1880–1929) Eng poet

[M Freeman] Mary Eleanor Wilkins Freeman See Mary Eleanor Wilkins, below

C Frohman

Frost

Froude

Fuller

T Fuller

C C Furnas

Galsworthy

Galt author

H Garland Hamlin Garland (1860–1940) Amer novelist

Gascoigne George Gascoigne (1525? 77) Eng poet.

Gaskell (Mrs) Elizabeth

W W Gibson Wilfrid Wilson Gibson (1878–1962) Eng poet

H Gifford Humphrey Gifford (fl 1580) Eng poet

J Gilbert Joseph Gilbert (1779–1852)

W S Gilbert

C P Gilman

W Gilpin

G Gissing George (Robert) Gissing (1857 1903) Eng novelist

W Gladden Washington Gladden (1836 1918) Amer clergyman

Gladstone William Ewart Gladstone (1809–98) Eng statesman

Glanvill Joseph Glanvill (1636–80) Eng cleric and philosopher

E L Godkin Edwin Lawrence Godkin (1831 1902) Ir Eng editor

Godwin William Godwin the elder (1756–1836) Eng novelist and philosopher

Goldsmith Oliver Goldsmith (1728 74) Irish novelist, poet, and dramatist

J M Good John Mason Good (1764 1827) Eng physician and scholar

Gosse Sir Edmund William Gosse (1849–1928) Eng poet and critic

P Gosse

Jay Gould

Grandgent

R Grant Robert Grant (1852 1940) Amer novelist

U S Grant Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822 1885) Amer general 18th President of the United States

G Granville George Granville or Grenville (1667–1735) Baron Lansdowne Eng poet and dramatist

Gray Thomas Gray (1716–71) Eng poet

Asa Gray

Grote

A T Ha

Richard Hakluyt (1552? 1616) Eng cleric and writer on exploration

Edward Everett Hale (1822 1909) Amer clergyman

Sir Matthew Hale (1609–76) Eng jurist and legal writer

T C Haliburton Thomas Chandler Haliburton (1796 1865) Canadian humorist

F Hall Fitzedward Hall (1825–1901) Amer philologist

Bishop Joseph Hall (1574 1656) Eng theologian

Samuel Carter Hall (1800–89) Eng editor

Henry Hallam (1777 1859) Eng historian

Richard Matthews Hallet (1887–) Amer author

Philip Gilbert Hamerton (1834–1894) Brit. artist and essayist.

A Hamilton Alexander Hamilton (1757 1804) Amer lawyer and statesman

James Hamilton James Hamilton (1814–67) Scot clergyman hymn writer

Sir W Hamilton Sir William Hamilton (1788 1856) Scot philosopher

H Hammond Henry Hammond (1605–60) Eng divine

Hardy Thomas Hardy (1840–1928) Eng novelist and poet.

Harper s Mag Harper s Magazine Amer monthly (est. 1850 by Harper & Bros New York)

J C Harris Joel Chandler Harris (1848–1908) Amer story writer

F Harrison Frederic Harrison (1831 1923) Eng author

H H Hart Henry Hersch Hart (1886–) Amer Sinologist

J Hawthorne Julian Hawthorne (1846–1934) Amer author son of next.

N Hawthorne Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804–1864) Amer novelist.

J Hayward Sir John Hayward (1564?–1627) Eng historian

C Hazard Caroline Hazard (1856–1945) Amer educator

Hazlitt William Hazlitt (1778–1830) Eng miscellaneous writer

Hearn Lafcadio Hearn (1850–1904) Author of British parentage journalist in United States teacher in Japan where he became naturalized.

Reginald Heber (1783–1826) Eng bishop, hymn writer

Frederic Henry Hedge (1805–1890) Amer clergyman and hymn writer

Werner Heisenberg (1901–) German physicist.

Victor George Heiser (1873–) Amer physician

Arthur Helps (1813 75) Eng essayist and historian

Felicia Dorothea Hemans (1793–1835) Eng poet

Ernest Hemingway (1899–) Amer novelist

Hendrick (1871) Amer biographer

William Ernest Henley (1849–1903) Eng poet and man of letters

(1736–99) Amer and orator

Herbert (1593–1633)

Joseph Hergesheimer (1880–) Amer novelist

Herrick (1591 1674) Eng poet.

Hewlett Maurice Henry Hewlett (1861 1923) Eng novelist.

J Heywood John Heywood (1497? ?1580) Eng epigrammatist and author of interludes

T Heywood Thomas Heywood (1574? 1641) Eng dramatist

T W Higginson Thomas Wentworth Storrow Higginson (1823–1911) Amer clergyman and author

Aaron Hill Aaron Hill (1685–1750) Eng dramatist

Hippocrates Hippocrates (c. 460–c 357 B C) Greek physician

Hobbes Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679) Eng philosopher

J C Hobhouse John Cam Hobhouse (1786–1869) Baron Broughton de Gyfford Eng statesman

J A Hobson John Atkinson Hobson (1858–1940) Eng economist.

R Hodgson Ralph Hodgson (1871–1962) Eng poet

M Hoffman Malvina Hoffman (1887–) Amer sculptor

J G Holland Josiah Gilbert Holland (1819–1881) Amer author editor

Holmes Oliver Wendell Holmes, sr (1809–94) Amer physician and man of letters.

Justice Holmes Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr (1841 1935) Associate justice U S Supreme Court

Holt & Chilton Lucius Hudson Holt (1881 1953), Amer educator and lexicographer and Alexander Wheeler Chilton (1880–) Amer army officer and editor

Hood Thomas Hood (1799–1845) Eng poet

T Hook Theodore Edward Hook (1788–1841) Eng novelist

Richard Hooker (1554? 1600) Eng theologian

Edward Hooker (fl 1693) Eng editor

Thomas Hope (1770? 1831) Brit connoisseur and author

Alfred Edward Housman (1859–1936) Eng classical scholar and poet.

Howells William Dean Howells (1837–1920) Amer novelist and critic.

Dav d Hume (1711 76) historian and pl losopl

(James Henry) Leigh

and essayist.

(M ss) Jean Ingelow (1820–97) Eng poet.

novel st

ames George Payne Ra 1 (1799–1860) Lr

Henry James Amer no elist

William James

Francis Je frey (1773– Lord Jeffrey Scot. judg literary cr c.

Joseph Jekyll (d 1837) Eng wit and pol t c an

78 James Jennings (fl. 1825) Eng philolog st.

Will am Stanley Jevons (1835–1882) Eng logician and pol t cal econom st.

Jewett Sarah Orne Jewett (1849–1909) Amer story writer

Samuel Johnson (1709–84) Eng lexicographer

hnson James Weldon Johnson (1871–1938) Am r poet.

Dan el Jones (1881

ones

n

Kaempffert Waldemar Bernhard Kaempffert (1877–1957) writer on science.

Rafael Karsten (1879– Finn sh anthropol gist

Maurice Bagenal St. Keating (d. 1835) Br thor

John Keats (1795–1821) Eng poet.

Jo n Keble (1792 1866) Eng

Kipling

mat on

G P Lathrop George Parsons Lathrop (1851–1898) Amer author and poet.

mer) Lardner (1885–1933) Amer short story wr ter

Lat mer Hugh Lat mer (1485? 155)

Day Lewis Cec l Day Lew s (1904–) Eng poet and author

writer

(1804–55) German poet and ep grammatist.

Lyly John Lyly (1554? 1606) Eng d amat t and author

Lytton Edward Geo ge Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton (1803–73), 1st Baron Lytton Eng au thor and statesman

ll- (Samuel) Ward McAll ster (1827–95) Amer soci ty leader who originated phrase "the 400

Thomas Babington Macaulay (1800–59) 1st Baron Ma caulay Eng historian and

Wm. McFee William McFee (1881–), Eng. marine engineer and novelist in U.S.
J W Mackail John W ...
C Mackay Ch...
C Mackenzie Co...), Eng. novelist.
H Mackenzie Henry Mackenzie (1745–1831), Scot. novelist.
J Mackintosh Sir James Mackintosh (1765–1832) Scot. philosopher
J A Macy John Albert Macy (1877–1932) Amer. author
J Madison James Madison (1751–1836) Fourth President of the United States.
Maine Sir Henry James Sumner Maine (1822–88), Brit. jurist.
W H Mallock William Hurrell Mallock (1849–1923), Eng. philosophical writer
Kemp Malone Kemp Malone (1889–) Amer. philologist.
Malory Sir Thomas Malory (fl. 1470) Eng. translator and comp...
M
M
B
Ma
B
Ma
Mar
Mar
J P
Mar
...ucer and novelist.
H Marryat Horace Marryat (fl. 1860) Eng. author
G P Marsh
Alfred Marshall
Arch. Marshall
Ch. Just. Marshall ...–1835) Chief Justice of U.S.
Marston John Marston (1575?–1634) Eng. dramatist.
H Martineau
J Mart
Marvell
Masefield
Massinger
E L M ... Masters (1869–1950) Amer. poet
Cotton Mather Cotton Mather (1663–1728) Amer. theologian.
F J Mather Frank Jewett Mather (1868–1953) Amer. art critic and educator
G Matheson George Matheson ...
C Mathews
B Mathe...

Maugham (William) Somerset Maugham (1874–1965) Eng. novelist
... Denison ... 2), Eng.
... Maurice (1841 1912) Eng. military writer
T Maurice Thomas Maurice ...
M F Mau...
Max Müller ... Max Müller (1823–1900) Brit. philologist.
Melville Herman Melville (1819–91) Amer. novelist.
Mencken Henry Louis Mencken (1880–1956) Amer. editor, critic.
Meredith George Meredith (1828–1909) Eng. novelist and poet.
C Merivale Charles Merivale ...
J Merrick
... (1841–1913) Amer. poet.
Milman Henry Hart Milman (1791–1868) ...
... dramatist.
Modern Language Notes Amer. scholarly monthly (est. 1886), pub. Baltimore, Md.
J H Monk James Henry Monk (1784–1856) Eng. bishop and classicist.
Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (1689–1762) Eng. letter writer
Charles Edward Montague (1867–1928) Eng. author
James Graham (1612–50), 1st Marquis of Montrose, Scot. soldier and verse writer
William Vaughn Moody (1869–1910) Amer. poet and dramatist.
G Moore George Moore (1852–1933) Irish novelist.
J Moore John Moore (1729–1802) Scot. physician and writer
T Moore Thomas Moore (1779–18...

Lady S Morgan Lady Sydney Morgan (1783?–1859) Irish novelist.
C Morley Christopher Darlington Morley (1890–1957) Amer. novelist.
J Morley John Morley (1838–1923) Viscount Morley of Blackburn, Eng. author and statesman
William Morris (1834–1896) Eng. poet and artist.
A(braham) Cressy Morrison (1864 1951) Amer. chemist and author
Motley John Lothrop Motley (1814–1877) Amer. historian.
J B Mozley James Bowling Mozley (1813–1878) Eng. theologian.
Müller, Max See MAX MÜLLER, above.
Mulock (Mrs.) Dinah Maria Craik, nee Mulock (1826–87) Eng. novelist.
... ers ... and
...Newton Sir Isaac Newton (1642 1727) Eng. mathematician and physicist.
J Newton John Newton (1725–1807) Eng. clergyman and hymn writer
N Nicholls Norton Nicholls (1742? 1809) Eng. clergyman and letter writer
M Nicholson Meredith Nicholson (1866–1947) Amer. author and diplomat.
Nineteenth Century Brit. monthly review (founded 1877 by Sir J. T. Knowles; from 1900 called *The Nineteenth Century and After*)
R North Roger North (1653–1734) Eng. lawyer and historian.
North American Review Amer. quarterly review (est. 1815)
C E Norton Charles Eliot Norton (1827–1908) Amer. author and educator
A Noyes Alfred Noyes (1880–1958) Eng. poet.
N Y Herald Tribune New York daily newspaper (est. 1924 by Ogden Reid by merger of *N. Y. Herald* founded in 1835 by James Gordon Bennett, and *N. Y. Tribune*, founded in 1841 by Horace Greeley)
N Y Sun New Y...

Alexander Robertson (fl. 1903) Brit. author

Ouida Pen name of Marie Louise de la Ramée (1839–1908) Eng novelist.

J C Powys Eng bishop

John Cowper Powys (1872–1963) Eng author

Scot. historian

Crabb Robinson Henry Crabb Robinson (1775–1867) Eng lawyer and di

Dante Gabriel Rossetti (18 –1882) Eng painter and poet.

Constance Mayfield Rourke (188–1941) Amer author

Nicholas Rowe (1674–1718) Eng poet and dramatist.

John Ruskin (1819–1900) Eng

G Parker

Parkman

Pater

st and poet.

a Mary Sackville West 196?) Eng novelist.

(Edward Bateman) tsbury (1845–1933) Eng

Sandburg (1878–) r poet.

n Edwin Sandys (1844–) Brit Hellenist.

Santayana (1863–1952) r philosopher poet, and list.

argent (1819–80) Amer writer

y Review Eng weekly as a Liberal organ 1855 amalgamated with *The Spec-*

Revised Version Revised Version (1885) of the

Scott Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832) Scot. novelist and poet

G G Scott Sir George Gilbert Scott (1811–1878) Brit architect.

H S Scott Hugh Stowell Scott (1862–1903) pseudonym H(enry) Seton Merriman Eng novelist.

Scribner's Scribner's Magazine, monthly (1887 1939)

E W Scripture Edward Wheeler Scr (1864 1945) Amer ph

H E Scu

T Seccom

T Secker Eng archbishop

A D Sedgwick Anne Douglas Sedgwick (1935) Mrs Basil de Selincourt, Amer novelist in England

A Seeger Alan Seeger (1888–1916) Amer poet

J R Seele

Shaftesbury

Shak

J Sharp Eng archbishop.

Shaw George Bernard Shaw (1856–1950) Brit playwright, critic and author

J Sheffield John Sheffield (1648–1721) 1st Duke of Buckingham Eng miscellaneous writer poet

Shelley Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792–1822) Eng poet

Shenstone William Shenstone (1714–63) Eng poet.

Sheridan Richard Brinsley Sheridan (1751–1816) Irish playwright and politician

S P Sherman Stuart Pratt Sherman (1881–1926) Amer educator and literary critic.

Shirley James Shirley (1596–1666) Eng dramatist and poet

J H Shorthouse Joseph Henry Shorthouse (1834–1903) Eng novelist

Sidney Sir Philip Sidney (1554–86) Eng poet, soldier and statesman

E R Sill Edward Rowland Sill (1841–1887) Amer poet.

M Sinclair May Sinclair (18?? 1946) Eng novelist

Adam Smith Adam Smith (1723–90) Scot. economist

Alfred E Sm

G Smith

H Smith

J R Smith Josiah Renick Smith (1851–1914) Amer educator

L P Smith Logan Pearsall Smith (1865–1946) Amer miscellaneous writer in England

Preserved Smith Preserved Smith (1880–1941) Amer historian

S F Smith Samuel Francis Smith (1808–1895) Amer hymn writer and poet

Sydney Smith Sydney Smith (1771 1845) Eng clergyman and wit.

Smollett Tobias (George) Smollett (1721–71) Scot novelist

J C Snaith John Collis Snaith (1876?–1936) Eng novelist

Social Science Abstracts Amer sociological (1929–32)

South Robert South (1 Eng court preach thor

Southey Robert Southey (1774–1843) Eng poet laureate and miscellaneous writer

J M Spearman James Morton Spearman (fl. 1828) Brit artillerist

Spectator The Spectator Eng literary daily conducted by Richard Steele and Joseph Addison (Mar 1 1711 Dec 6 1712) and by Addison alone (for 80 issues 1714)

Spenser Edmund Spenser (1552? 99) Eng poet.

Springfield (Mass) Re Springfield (Mass) daily newspaper (est 1824)

Statesman's Year Book Brit statistical and historical annual of the states of the world" pub London Eng (since 1863)

Steele

L Stephen

J Stephens

Sterne

Stevenson

Stewart

D Stewart Dugald Stewart (1753–1828) Scot philosopher

Stirling Sir William Alexander (15?? 1640) Earl of Stirling Scot poet and politician

J C Stobart John Clarke Stobart (1878 1933) Brit archaeologist

H B Stowe Harriet Beecher Stowe nee Harriet Elizabeth Beecher (1811 96) Amer novelist

L Strachey (Giles) Lytton Strachey (1880–1932) Eng biographer

A Stringer Arthur (John Arbuthnott) Stringer (1874 1950) Canadian novelist and poet

Pen name of Joyce Maxtone Graham, nee Anstruther (1901–53) Eng author

Jacob George Strutt (fl. 1820–1850) Brit painter and engraver

Stubbs William Stubbs (1825–1901) Eng bishop and historian

Surtees Robert Smith Surtees (1803–1864) Eng novelist

Survey Graphic Amer monthly magazine of opinion (successor in 1912 to The Survey est 1897)

H Suzzallo Henry Suzzallo (1875 1933) Amer educator

Swift Jonathan Swift (1667 1745) Eng satirist dean of St Patrick's, Dublin

Swinburne Algernon Charles Swinburne (1837–1909) Eng poet.

Symonds John Addington Symonds

ur Stewart (1823–87) Brit scientists, coauthors of *The Unseen Universe* (1875)

Ch Just Taney Roger Brooke Taney (1777–1864) Chief justice of U S.

Tarkington (Newton) Booth Tarkington (1869–1946) Amer novelist.

A Tate (John Orley) Allen Tate (1899–) Amer author

Tatler Eng periodical founded by Richard Steele and conducted by Steele and Joseph Addison (3 times a week 1709–11)

(James) Bayard Taylor (1825–1878) Amer author and poet

Sir Henry Taylor (1800–86) Eng poet

Isaac Taylor (1787 1865) Eng author inventor and artist.

aylor Jane Taylor (1783–1824) and her sister Ann (1782 1866) Eng nursery rhyme writers

Jer Taylor Jeremy Taylor (1613–67) Eng bishop and author

Temple

author son of preceding

Thackeray William Makepeace Thackeray (1811–63) Eng novelist

Thirlwall Connop Thirlwall (1797 1875) Eng bishop and historian

Dorothy Thompson (1894 1961) Amer journalist.

Francis Thompson (1859–1907) Eng poet and author

James Thomson (1700–48) Scot poet

(John) Arthur Thomson (1861 1933) Scot biologist

Henry David Thoreau (1817 1862) Amer author

er weekly newsmagazine summarizing current news (founded 1923 by Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce)

The Times London (Eng) daily newspaper (founded 1785 by John Walter as *The Daily Universal Register* renamed *The Times* 1788)

Times Lit Sup *Times Literary Supplement* London (Eng) literary weekly (est 1902)

R B Todd Robert Bentley Todd (1809–1860) Irish physician

John Todhunter John Todhunter (1839–1916) Brit dramatist and poet

Toplady Augustus Montague Toplady (1740–78) Eng clergyman and hymn writer

Tourneur Cyril Tourneur (1575? 1626) Eng dramatist.

Trench Richard Chenevix Trench (1807 86) Eng philologist,

G M Trevelyan George Macaulay Trevelyan (1876–1962) Eng historian

G O Trevelyan Sir George Otto Trevelyan (1838–1928) Eng biographer and historian father of preceding

Trollope Anthony Trollope (1815 82) Eng novelist.

A Tucker Abraham Tucker (1705–74) Eng philosopher

Twain Mark Twain pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835 1910) Amer novelist and humorist

(Tweedsmuir) Baron Tweedsmuir See John Buchan above

Tylor Sir Edward Burnett Tylor (1832 1917) Eng anthropologist

ynan Katharine Tynan (1861 1931) Mrs H A Hinkson Irish poet and novelist

J Tyndall John Tyndall (1820–93) Brit physicist.

Thornton Niven Wilder (1897–) Amer novel st.
Mary Eleanor W lkins (1852–1930) Mrs. Charles M Freeman Amer novelist.
Nathan el Parker Willis (1806–1867) Amer poet and jour

Urquhart . S r Thomas Urquhart, or Urchard (1611–60) Scot. | *Well ngton*

H W van Loon

Van Nostrand's Scientific En cycloped a
Van Vechten

R. A Vaughan

Vaux

Lady F P Verney
Viollet-le Duc

arch (

Watts-Dunton Wa ter Theodore Watts-Dunton (18 2 1914) Eng poet, no el t, and crit c.
B Waugh Ben am n Waugh (183) Eng clergyman.

Bp S Wilber force
Wilde

Stark Young (1881 1963) Amer novelist, poet, and playwright.

OTHER FINE DICTIONARIES

PREPARED BY

The Merriam-Webster Editorial Staff

WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
UNABRIDGED

From the first word to the last—in contents size shape and design—this is a completely new unabridged dictionary It presents the English language in a new modern way to give you the most useful understandable and enjoyable fund of word information ever available and covering every area of human thought A masterpiece of modern defining every definition is given in a single phrase of precise meaning Thousands of quotations from well known writers demonstrate word usage to make meanings clearly understandable 450 000 entries including 100 000 new words or meanings never before covered in the unabridged Merriam Webster 3 000 terms newly illustrated with twenty true to-life plates in glorious color Simplified pronunciation key clear and informative etymologies 1 000 synonym articles This is one of the most remarkable literary achievements of all time 2 728 pages

WEBSTER'S SEVENTH NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY

This new desk dictionary is the latest in the famous Merriam Webster Collegiate series the outstanding favorite in schools homes and offices 130 000 entries include 20 000 new words and new meanings for more complete coverage than any other desk dic tionary Precise clear definitions with 10 000 usage examples assure full understanding and accurate use of words 1 244 pages

WEBSTER'S NEW PRACTICAL SCHOOL DICTIONARY

This dictionary has been specifically written for teen age needs in junior high school and higher grades 45 000 entries and 800 new illustrations A special 50 page intro duction teaches each student how to use the dictionary An everyday aid to better understanding and improved grades

WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY DICTIONARY

The only dictionary specifically written for boys and girls in the fourth fifth sixth and seventh grades 18 000 vocabulary entries selected for elementary school needs 1 600 pictures to increase understanding and interest Large clear easily readable type with simplified pronunciation Sturdily bound

CAUTION The Merriam series of Webster's Dictionaries can be identified by a circular trademark on the cover and also by the trademark *A Merriam-Webster* on the title page Only in this series are to be found the most authoritative dictionaries based on the experience of more than a century of dictionary making These trademarks insure accuracy reliability and up to-dateness To be sure you're right insist on a Merriam Webster

G & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Publishers, Springfield, Mass